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Almanac
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THE

BRITISH ALMANAC

OF

THE SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL
 KNOWLEDGE,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1850,

BEING THE SECOND AFTER BISSEXTILE, OR LEAP YEAR.

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EXPLANATORY NOTICES.

Explanation of the column headed "Thermometrical Register."

THE Thermometrical Register commences with Nov. 1848, and closes with Oct. 1849 inclusive. These registers have been carefully copied from those made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and which are also deposited with the Royal Society. They show the highest and lowest ranges within each twenty-four hours, from twelve different readings. Each month is placed with its corresponding month, as affording the most ready and advantageous means of comparison, although by this arrangement the register of the last two months of 1848 follows the ten months of 1849, which are all we can give up to the day of publication.

Explanation of the columns headed "Length of day," "Day's increase or decrease," "Day breaks," and "Twilight ends."

THE column headed "Length of day" contains the number of hours and minutes between sunrise and sunset. The column headed "Day's increase" expresses the number of hours and minutes which the day has *increased* since the shortest day; and, where the column is headed "Day's decrease," it expresses the number of hours and minutes which the day has *decreased* since the longest day; for example, the length of the longest day in 1850 is put down in the column "Length of day" at 16h. 34m.; and on the 6th of July following we find that the length of the day, or the number of hours and minutes between sunrise and sunset, is set down at 16h. 24m.; hence the day has decreased 10m. since the longest day, and, accordingly, in the column "Day's decrease," we find opposite July the 6th 0h. 10m..

Equation of Time.

IN this Almanac the calculations are all made for *mean time* (given by the clock), instead of *apparent time* (given by the sun-dial), which latter had been used up to the year 1833. It must be obvious that, for all practical purposes, mean time is the most useful; and to obtain it from apparent time, the columns in the Almanac headed "Equation of Time" should be used. The column "Equation of Time" ought, for example, to be consulted when persons are desirous of setting their clock by a sun-dial. When *clock after sun* is written above the number of minutes and seconds opposite to the day, then the clock ought to be set so much slower than the sun-dial, and the contrary.

Moonlight.

THE Moon's age is set down in days and the nearest tenths of days from the time of change. Thus it is New Moon on the 12th of February at 6h. 29m. morning, and therefore at noon on the 13th she is 1 day 5h. 31m. old, which is set down as 1 day and two-tenths. The fraction of the day of course continues the same throughout the lunation.

LIST OF THE CORRESPONDENCE OF ERAS WITH THE YEAR 1850.

[In those Eras which begin with the Christian year, the year alone is stated; in those which begin at a different season, the month in which the 1st of January, 1850, occurs is also given.]

	Correspondence with 1850.	Abbre- viations.
Roman Year	2603	A.U.C.
Year of the World (Constantinopolitan account)	7358	A.M. Const.
Ditto (Alexandrian account)	7342	A.M. Alex.
Ditto (Jewish account)	17th Thebet 5610	A.M.
Era of Nabonassar	7th Pharmuti 2598	Ær. Nab.
Egyptian	24th Cohiac 2596	A. Æg.
Julian Period	6563	Jul. Per.
Dioclesian, or of Martyrs	24th Cohiac 1566	Ær. Diocl.
Seleucides, or Grecian	Audynæus 2161	Ær. Seleuc.
Death of Alexander	3d month of 2173	A. Mor. Alex.
Era of Tyre	Audynæus 1974	Ær. Tyr.
Cæsarian of Antioch (Greek)	Audynæus 1898	Cæs. Ant.
Ditto (Syrian)	Canun II. 1897	
Era of Abraham	4th month of 3865	Ær. Abr.
Spanish, or of the Cæsars	1888	A. Cæs.
Persian Era of Yezdegird III. (Parsee account)	1219	A. Pers.
Armenian common year	4th Kaghots 1299	An. Arm.
Ditto ecclesiastical year	12th Kaghots 1298	
Hegira	16 Saphar 1266	A.H.
Kaliyug	Poos or Margaly 4951	Cal.
Salivahana	Ditto 1772	Saca.
Vikramaditya	Ditto 1906	Samvat.

	Correspondence with 1850.	Abbre- viations.
Bengalee	Poos or Margaly	1256 Beng. Sen.
Fuslee (Bengal account)	Ditto	1257 Fusl.
Ditto (Telinga account)	Ditto	1259
Era of Collam	4th month of	1025 Collam.
Grahapavivriti	74th year of 21st cycle	Grah.
Brihaspotee (Bengal)	55th year of 84th cycle	Cycl. Brit.
Ditto (Telinga)	44th year of 83rd cycle	
Chinese Year	11th month of Ke Yew.	

AUXILIARY TABLE FOR FINDING THE TIME OF SUN-RIISING AND SETTING.

The time of Sunrise and Sunset in the 'British Almanac' is adapted to the parallel of latitude in which London is situated—viz. 51° 30'.

THE following table has been constructed to show the variations of time through the United Kingdom—namely, between the latitude of 58° and 50° 10' N. The times of sun-rising and sun-setting are computed for the instant that the sun's centre is even with the horizon of the sea. The number of minutes found in this table under the month-day, and in the required latitude, are to be applied to the time of sun-rising and setting found on that day in the Almanac; the result will be the time of his rising and setting at the place required.—Ex. At what time will the sun rise and set on May 21 at Edinburgh? The time of sunrise and sunset on that day in the Almanac is 4h. 1m. A.M., and 7h. 52m. P.M. In the tables in parallel of 56°, in which Edinburgh is found, and under May 21, are 23 minutes; which, subtracted from 4h. 1m., leaves 3h. 38m. for time of sunrise; and, added to 7h. 52m., gives 8h. 15m. for time of sun-setting.

The places which follow the different parallels are situate within 15 miles of latitude, either north or south of it.

Lat.

GREAT BRITAIN.

- 58° 0'—Dornoch, Tain, Dunrobin, Portenleik, Dunclain.
 57° 30'—Peterhead, Fraserburg, Banff, Elgin, Cromarty, Inverness, Applecross.
 57° 0'—Aberdeen, Bervie, Braemar, Laggan, Cornock.
 56° 30'—Forfar, Dundee, Perth, Comrie, Ardhattan.
 56° 0'—Berwick, Haddington, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Kinross, Stirling, Dumbarton, Glasgow.
 55° 30'—Embleton, Jedburgh, Selkirk, Sanquhar, Lanark, Irvine, Ayr.
 55° 0'—Newcastle, Morpeth, Carlisle, Annan, Dumfries, New Galloway, Wigtown.
 54° 30'—Scarborough, Whitby, Hartlepool, Stockton, Richmond, Appleby, Cockermouth, Whitehaven, North part of Isle of Man.
 54° 0'—New Malton, York, Aldborough, Clitheroe, Lancaster, Preston.
 53° 30'—Grimsby, Kingston-upon-Hull, Pontefract, Manchester, Wigan, Liverpool, Beaumaris, Holyhead.
 53° 0'—Lynn Regis, Boston, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Stafford, Flint, Chester, Denbigh, Caernarvon, Harlech.
 52° 30'—Yarmouth, Norwich, Thetford, Ely, Peterborough, Leicester, Coventry, Lichfield, Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Montgomery, Aberystwith.
 52° 0'—Ipswich, Colchester, Cambridge, Hertford, Bedford, Buckingham, Oxford, Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Monmouth, Brecon, Caermarthen, Cardigan, St. David's.
 51° 30'—LONDON, Ramsgate, Canterbury, Rochester, Chelmsford, Windsor, Wallingford, Marlborough, Malmesbury, Bath, Bristol, Newport, Cardiff, Llandaff, Pembroke.
 51° 0'—Dover, Winchelsea, Brighton, Guildford, Chichester, Winchester, Portsmouth, Southampton, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Wells, Ilchester, Taunton, Bridgewater, Minehead, Barnstaple.
 50° 30'—Newport (I. W.), Poole, Weymouth, Exeter, Ashburton, Totnes, Plymouth, Tavistock, Launceston, Bodmin, Camelford, Padstow.
 50° 10'—Truro, Falmouth, Helstone, Penzance.

IRELAND.

- 55° 0'—Carrickfergus, Antrim, Coleraine, Londonderry, Lifford, St. Johnstown.
 54° 30'—Belfast, Killyleagh, Downpatrick, Armagh, Charlemont, Dungannon, Augher, Donegal, Ballyshannon, Enniskillen, Sligo.
 54° 0'—Carlingford, Newry, Dundalk, Drogheda, Kells, Cavan, Belturbet, Carrick, Boyle, Castlebar, Killala.
 53° 30'—Dublin, Swords, Naas, Athboy, Mullingar, Philipstown, Kilbeggan, Athlone, Rosecommon, Lanesboro', Tulske, Tuam, Ballinrobe.
 53° 0'—Wicklow, Blessington, Baltinglass, Carlow, Athy, Kildare, Portarlington, Maryborough, Ballynakill, Banagher, Galway, Ennis.
 52° 30'—Newborough, Enniscorthy, Wexford, Kilkenny, Cullen, Clonmell, Cashel, Killmallock, Limerick, Askeaton.
 52° 0'—Waterford, Dungarvon, Youghal, Tallagh, Lismore, Rathcormack, Cork, Marlow, Killarney, Tralee, Ardfast, Dingle.
 51° 30'—Kinsale, Banqor, Clonekelty, Baltimore.

TABLE FOR TIME OF SUN-RISING AND SUN-SETTING.

Lat.	58° to 51° 30' add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.				Subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.							Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.			
	January	February	March		April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		
	1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21		1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21	1 11 21		
m m m	m m m	m m m	m m m	m m m	m m m	m m m	m m m	m m m	m m m	m m m	m m m	m m m	m m m		
58° 0'	40 38 32	26 21 17	12 6 0	6 12 17	22 27 33	38 40 42	40 37 33	28 23 19	13 7 1	13 7 1	6 10 14	21 26 32	38 40 42		
57° 30'	37 35 30	24 19 15	11 6 0	6 11 16	20 25 31	35 37 38	37 34 30	26 21 18	12 6 1	12 6 1	6 9 13	20 24 30	35 37 38		
57° 0'	34 32 27	22 17 13	10 5 0	5 10 15	18 23 28	32 24 35	34 31 28	24 19 16	11 6 1	11 6 1	5 8 12	18 22 27	32 34 35		
56° 30'	31 29 25	20 16 12	9 5 0	5 9 13	17 21 25	29 31 32	31 28 25	22 17 15	10 12 1	10 12 1	5 8 11	16 20 25	29 31 32		
56° 0'	28 26 22	18 14 11	8 4 0	4 8 12	15 19 23	26 28 29	28 25 23	20 16 13	9 5 1	9 5 1	4 7 10	15 18 22	26 28 29		
55° 30'	25 23 20	16 12 10	7 4 0	4 7 11	14 17 20	23 25 26	25 22 20	17 14 1	8 4 1	8 4 1	4 6 9	13 16 20	24 25 26		
55° 0'	22 20 17	14 10 8	6 3 0	3 6 10	12 15 17	20 22 22	22 19 18	15 13 10	7 4 1	7 4 1	3 5 8	12 14 17	21 22 22		
54° 30'	19 17 15	12 9 7	5 3 0	3 5 8	10 13 15	17 19 19	19 17 15	13 11 9	6 3 1	6 3 1	3 5 7	10 12 15	18 19 19		
54° 0'	16 14 12	10 7 6	4 2 0	2 4 6	9 11 12	14 16 16	16 14 13	11 9 7	5 3 1	5 3 1	2 4 6	8 10 12	15 16 16		
53° 30'	13 11 10	8 5 4	3 2 0	2 4 5	7 8 10	12 13 13	13 11 10	9 7 6	4 2 1	4 2 1	2 3 5	7 8 10	12 12 13		
53° 0'	10 9 7	6 4 3	3 1 0	1 3 4	5 6 7	9 9 10	9 8 8	7 5 4	3 2 0	3 2 0	1 2 3	5 6 7	9 9 10		
52° 30'	6 6 5	4 2 2	2 1 0	1 2 2	3 4 5	6 6 6	6 6 5	4 3 3	2 1 0	2 1 0	1 2 2	3 4 5	6 6 6		
52° 0'	3 3 3	2 2 1	1 0 0	0 1 1	2 2 2	3 3 3	3 3 3	2 2 1	1 1 0	1 1 0	0 1 1	2 2 2	3 3 3		
51° 30'	N.B. The	times of	sun-rising	and sun-	setting	on this	parallel	are those	given daily	in the	'British Almanac.'				
51° 0'	3 3 3	2 2 1	1 0 0	0 1 1	2 2 2	3 3 3	3 3 3	2 2 1	1 1 0	1 1 0	0 1 1	2 2 2	3 3 3		
50° 30'	6 6 5	4 2 2	2 1 0	1 2 2	3 4 5	6 6 6	6 6 5	4 3 3	2 1 0	2 1 0	1 2 2	3 4 5	6 6 6		
50° 10'	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0	1 2 3	4 5 6	7 8 8	8 7 6	5 4 4	2 1 0	2 1 0	1 2 3	4 5 6	7 8 8		
51° 30' to 50° 10' subtract from time of Sun-rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.				Add to time of Sun-rising. Subtract from time of Sun-setting.							Subtract from time of Sun- rising. Add to time of Sun-setting.				

HIGH WATER.

The following List, showing the difference of Time between London and the Out-ports of the United Kingdom, as well as a few foreign Ports, is derived from Local Tide Tables, and the best books on Navigation.

	h.	m.		h.	m.
Aberdeen	sub.	0 55	Holyhead Harbour	sub.	3 42
Alderney Pier	add	4 39	Horn Point	—	2 16
Antwerp	—	3 36	Hull	add	3 54
Ardrihaig	sub.	2 7	Hythe	sub.	3 21
Ayr Harbour	—	2 41	Ilfracombe	add	3 39
Bantry Bay	add	1 40	Jersey (St. Aubyn)	—	4 4
Barnstaple Bar	—	3 45	King's Road	—	4 42
Berwick	—	0 12	Kingsdown Harbour	sub.	2 54
Blakeney Harbour	—	3 54	Kinsale Harbour	—	1 51
Blexen	sub.	0 56	Leith	—	0 16
Boulogne	—	2 40	Lerwick Harbour	sub.	4 6
Brest Harbour	add	1 40	Little Hampton	—	2 21
Brielle	—	0 54	Liverpool	—	2 44
Brighton	sub.	2 28	Lough Foyle (Londonderry) ..	add	4 23
Bristol	add	5 10	Margate	sub.	2 2
Buchan-ness	sub.	2 16	Milford Haven, entrance to ..	add	3 39
Calais	—	2 36	Montrose	sub.	0 38
Campbeltown	—	2 36	Morlaix	add	2 59
Cape Clear	add	1 54	Mount's Bay	—	2 34
Cardigan Bar	—	4 39	Newhaven	sub.	2 15
Carmanthen Bay	—	3 52	Newport (Isle of Wight)	—	3 10
Cherbourg	—	5 51	New Shoreham Harbour	—	2 17
Christchurch Harbour	sub.	5 16	Orfordness	—	3 36
Cork Harbour (Cove)	add	2 24	Ostend	—	1 56
Cowes	sub.	3 21	Peel Harbour, Isle of Man ..	—	3 46
Crinan	add	1 53	Pembroke Dock-Yard	add	3 49
Cromarty	sub.	2 2	Port Glasgow ..	sub.	2 41
Cuxhaven	—	1 6	Port Patrick	—	3 22
Dartmouth Harbour	add	3 54	Portsmouth Harbour	—	2 27
Devonport Dock-Yard	—	3 26	Ramsay Harbour, Isle of Man ..	—	2 56
Dieppe	sub.	2 59	Ramsgate Harbour	—	2 46
Donegal Bar	add	2 59	Rye Harbour	—	3 40
Douglas Harbour, Isle of Man ..	sub.	2 56	Scarborough	add	2 9
Dover Harbour ..	—	2 56	Scilly Islands	—	2 24
Dublin	—	2 54	Shannon Mouth	—	1 44
Duncansby Head	—	5 51	Sligo Bay	—	3 53
Dundee	add	0 29	Southampton	sub.	3 26
Dunkerque ..	sub.	2 26	Southead and Sheerness	—	1 27
Exmouth Bar	add	4 19	Spurn Point, the	add	3 14
Eyder, Mouth of the	sub.	2 26	St. Ives	—	2 14
Eymouth	—	0 9	St. Malo	—	3 31
Falmouth Harbour	add	3 9	Stromness	sub.	5 6
Flushing (Walcheren)	sub.	0 46	Sunderland	add	0 54
Folkestone	—	3 7	Tay Bar	sub.	0 1
Fort George	—	2 6	Texel Road	—	5 6
Galway	add	1 49	Torbay	add	3 54
Glenluce Bay	sub.	3 26	Tynemouth Bar	—	0 44
Gravelines	—	2 26	Waterford, Hook Point of ...	—	3 4
Greenock	—	2 41	Wells Harbour	—	3 51
Guernsey Pier	add	4 24	West Scheldt, entrance	sub.	1 31
Hartlepool	—	1 21	Whitby	add	1 24
Havre de Grace	sub.	4 14	Wigton Bay	sub.	3 26
Heligoland	—	3 6	Wranger Oog	—	2 6
Hellevoet Sluys	add	0 9	Yarmouth Road	sub.	5 36

To find the time of High Water at the above Places, it will be necessary to add or subtract the numbers in the above Table, according to the directions here given, to or from the time of High Water at London, as given in the Calendar for the day required.

For example:—On the 1st of January, the afternoon High Water at London Bridge is 3h. 59m.; the High Water at Dover Harbour is 2h. 56m. earlier; subtract, according to the direction, 2h. 56m. from 3h. 59m., and the time of High Water at Dover Harbour on that day will be found to be at 1h. 3m. in the afternoon.

TABLE SHOWING THE HEIGHT OF HIGH WATER AT THE LONDON DOCK-GATES FOR 1850.

	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.	
	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.	Morning.	Afternoon.
1	ft. 20 4	ft. 20 3	ft. 20 1	ft. 19 9	ft. 20 5	ft. 19 6	ft. 19 2	ft. 18 3	ft. 18 7	ft. 18 3	ft. 17 5	ft. 17 1
2	20 2	19 11	19 5	19 0	20 0	18 10	18 4	17 6	17 10	16 10	16 5	16 7
3	19 8	19 3	18 7	18 1	19 3	17 11	17 5	16 9	17 1	16 5	16 2	16 3
4	18 11	18 6	17 7	17 2	18 4	16 11	16 6	16 1	16 4	16 2	16 2	16 2
5	18 1	17 8	16 9	16 4	17 4	16 1	15 9	15 9	15 10	16 3	16 5	16 5
6	17 3	16 11	16 1	15 10	16 4	15 6	15 5	15 9	15 9	16 7	16 10	16 10
7	16 8	16 5	15 9	15 10	15 8	15 5	15 7	15 9	15 11	16 2	17 2	17 6
8	16 4	16 4	15 11	16 1	15 4	15 10	16 2	16 11	16 6	—	—	17 11
9	16 4	16 6	—	16 5	15 8	—	16 7	17 4	—	18 3	18 8	18 4
10	—	16 8	16 8	17 0	16 8	17 0	17 6	18 2	17 9	19 0	19 7	19 4
11	16 10	17 1	17 4	17 8	16 4	17 11	18 4	19 0	18 7	19 9	20 6	20 6
12	17 4	17 7	18 0	18 4	17 7	18 9	19 1	19 6	19 3	19 11	19 11	20 6
13	17 10	18 0	18 7	18 10	18 5	19 5	19 8	20 0	19 9	20 0	19 10	19 10
14	18 3	18 5	19 0	19 2	18 9	19 10	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	19 5	19 5
15	18 7	18 8	19 3	19 4	19 8	19 10	19 11	19 9	19 11	19 2	18 19	18 19
16	18 9	18 9	19 4	19 3	19 9	19 10	19 8	19 6	18 10	18 6	17 10	17 6
17	18 9	18 9	19 2	19 0	19 9	19 5	19 1	18 3	18 1	17 8	17 3	17 1
18	18 8	18 6	18 10	18 7	19 6	17 10	17 5	17 1	17 4	17 1	17 0	17 0
19	18 5	18 3	18 3	17 11	18 11	17 1	16 9	16 11	17 0	16 11	17 3	17 1
20	18 1	17 10	17 7	17 3	18 3	17 1	16 9	17 2	17 0	17 3	17 0	17 1
21	17 7	17 4	16 11	16 8	17 4	16 8	16 7	17 7	17 4	17 7	17 5	—
22	17 2	16 11	16 7	16 7	16 8	16 10	17 1	17 10	17 7	17 9	17 11	17 7
23	16 10	16 9	16 9	17 1	16 5	17 6	—	18 4	—	18 1	18 1	18 2
24	16 8	16 10	—	17 6	17 0	17 10	19 0	18 9	18 7	18 3	18 4	18 4
25	17 1	17 6	18 1	18 7	—	18 8	19 6	18 11	18 10	18 5	18 5	18 5
26	—	17 11	19 1	19 7	18 6	19 3	19 8	19 0	19 0	18 4	18 4	18 4
27	18 5	18 10	19 11	20 3	19 5	19 7	19 8	18 11	18 11	18 10	18 4	18 3
28	19 4	19 9	20 0	20 7	20 4	19 6	19 4	18 9	18 9	18 7	18 1	18 0
29	20 0	20 3	20 2	20 4	20 4	19 1	18 10	18 4	18 4	18 1	17 10	17 8
30	20 5	20 6	20 4	20 3	20 3	19 1	18 10	17 8	17 11	17 8	—	—
31	20 5	20 11	20 1	19 10	19 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE SHOWING THE HEIGHT OF HIGH WATER AT THE LONDON DOCK-GATES FOR 1850.

JULY.				AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
Morning.		Afternoon.		Morning.		Afternoon.		Morning.		Afternoon.		Morning.	
ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
1	17 6	17 4	17 2	16 7	16 6	16 7	16 5	16 7	16 3	17 9	17 9	18 1	18 1
2	17 2	16 11	16 10	16 5	16 7	16 10	16 10	17 3	17 7	18 3	18 3	18 4	18 7
3	16 10	16 8	16 8	16 10	16 7	17 3	17 9	18 1	18 4	19 0	19 0	18 9	18 11
4	16 7	16 7	16 10	—	17 9	17 9	18 1	18 10	19 4	19 11	19 11	19 1	19 2
5	16 8	16 9	17 6	18 4	18 10	19 4	19 4	20 4	20 6	19 7	19 7	18 11	18 11
6	16 11	17 2	17 11	19 4	19 10	20 5	20 6	20 6	20 6	19 4	19 4	18 9	18 7
7	17 6	—	18 10	20 2	20 5	20 8	20 5	20 3	20 3	19 0	18 8	18 1	18 1
8	17 10	18 3	19 8	20 7	20 6	20 6	20 1	19 4	18 11	18 4	17 11	17 10	17 7
9	18 8	19 0	20 6	20 3	20 3	19 11	18 6	18 6	16 11	16 1	15 9	16 3	16 6
10	19 4	20 1	20 9	19 6	18 7	17 0	17 6	16 1	15 6	15 7	15 7	16 1	16 1
11	19 11	20 1	19 9	18 7	17 0	16 0	16 6	16 11	15 1	15 8	15 7	16 3	16 3
12	20 2	20 1	19 0	17 6	16 0	15 6	15 8	15 6	15 5	15 8	15 10	16 1	16 3
13	20 0	19 10	18 0	16 6	15 6	15 6	15 4	15 5	15 5	16 1	16 5	16 6	16 9
14	19 8	19 4	17 1	15 9	15 6	15 6	15 4	15 9	15 9	16 10	17 1	17 1	17 5
15	19 0	18 8	17 4	15 6	15 9	16 0	16 2	16 7	16 7	17 2	17 7	18 2	18 7
16	18 3	17 10	16 8	15 8	15 9	16 0	16 2	16 7	16 7	17 2	17 7	18 2	18 7
17	17 6	17 1	15 11	15 9	16 0	16 0	16 2	16 7	16 7	17 2	17 7	18 2	18 7
18	16 10	16 8	15 11	15 11	16 4	16 4	17 6	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 4	18 11	19 3
19	16 6	16 6	16 4	16 1	17 2	17 2	18 3	18 8	19 0	19 3	19 6	19 8	19 8
20	16 6	16 10	17 0	17 0	18 3	18 7	19 0	19 2	19 2	19 8	19 9	19 10	19 11
21	—	17 2	17 11	18 11	19 2	19 6	19 9	19 10	19 10	19 8	19 6	19 8	19 10
22	17 0	17 5	18 6	19 4	19 6	19 7	19 9	19 10	19 8	19 3	19 3	18 11	18 11
23	17 10	18 0	18 10	19 7	19 7	19 7	19 9	19 8	19 4	18 8	18 3	18 7	18 2
24	18 2	18 4	19 0	19 6	19 5	19 5	19 6	19 6	18 9	17 11	17 7	17 10	17 7
25	18 6	18 7	19 2	19 3	19 1	18 6	18 4	17 11	17 1	17 3	17 0	17 3	17 1
26	18 7	18 7	19 1	18 10	18 6	17 9	17 6	17 4	17 1	16 11	16 11	16 11	16 11
27	18 7	18 6	18 8	18 2	17 9	17 9	17 6	16 9	16 9	17 1	17 3	17 0	17 0
28	18 7	18 6	18 8	17 4	16 11	16 11	16 6	16 6	16 6	17 6	17 3	17 2	17 2
29	18 5	18 4	18 5	17 4	16 11	16 11	16 6	16 9	16 9	17 1	17 3	17 4	17 4
30	18 3	18 1	17 10	16	16	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
31	17 10	17 8	16 11	16 7	16 5	16 5	17 0	17 4	17 4	17 6	17 9	17 4	17 7

OCCULTATIONS OF PLANETS AND FIXED STARS BY THE MOON, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH.

Day of the Month.	Star's Name.	Magnitude.	Immersion.				Emersion.			
			Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from		Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from	
					N. Point.	Vertex.			N. Point.	Vertex.
			h. m.	h. m.	°	°	h. m.	h. m.	°	°
Jan. 1	45 Leonis	6	13 16	18 30	98	131	14 11	19 25	219	255
4	48 Virginis.....	6	14 4+	19 6	334	346				
18	27 Piscium	5	1 50+	5 59	206	227				
21	ξ ² Ceti	4	1 7	5 4	62	47	1 53	5 50	346	340
22	f Tauri.....	5½	6 4	9 57	70	101	7 0	10 52	319	355
23	γ Tauri.....	3½	1 15	5 4	132	98	2 17	6 6	264	237
23	71 Tauri.....	5½	5 8+	8 57	14	26				
23	θ ¹ Tauri.....	4½	5 53	9 42	83	105	7 1	10 49	299	331
23	θ ² Tauri.....	4½	6 1	9 49	61	84	6 54	10 43	322	353
23	B. A. C. 1391 ..	5½	6 59	10 47	113	145	8 4	11 52	265	303
23	85 Tauri.....	6	8 4+	11 52	8	46				
23	α Tauri.....	1	9 45	13 32	156	196	10 13	14 1	216	256
24	115 Tauri.....	5½	4 32	8 16	100	87	5 44	9 29	278	285
26	f Geminorum ..	6	7 16+	10 52	355	350				
27	α ¹ Cancri	6	13 36	17 8	122	162	14 14	17 45	208	248
Feb. 1	65 Virginis.....	6	7 56+	11 9	339	301				
1	66 Virginis.....	6	8 33	11 46	338	302				
19	48 Tauri.....	6	10 8	12 10	106	145	11 2	13 4	269	306
25	45 Leonis	6	14 50	16 28	98	137	15 40	17 17	222	261
25	ρ Leonis	4	17 4	18 41	96	134	17 50+	19 26	229	264
26	χ Leonis	4½	4 43	6 18	120	81	5 22	6 57	209	170
27	10 Virginis.....	6	9 39	11 9	124	98	10 16	11 46	187	166
Mar. 2	ξ ¹ Libræ	6	15 52	17 10	139	150	16 20	17 37	181	196
19	α Tauri.....	1	0 30+	0 43	196	158				
22	3 Cancri	6	13 2	13 2	62	103	13 55	13 54	276	315
23	α ¹ Cancri	6	11 34	11 30	78	110	12 39	12 34	249	288
23	α ² Cancri	6	12 8+	12 3	163	200				
28	66 Virginis.....	6	8 2+	7 39	339	301				
Apr. 1	29 Ophiuchi	6	14 21	13 41	50	27	15 32	14 52	280	267
3	29 Sagittarii	6	17 53	17 4	89	80	19 19	18 30	272	279
5	π Capricorni ..	5	16 17	15 21	99	66	17 32	16 36	271	246
5	ρ Capricorni ..	5	17 59+	17 2	187	165				
15	α Tauri.....	1	9 37	8 3	92	132	10 34	8 59	280	319
16	119 Tauri.....	5½	8 36	6 58	157	194	9 5	7 27	208	247
16	120 Tauri.....	6	9 4	7 26	131	173	9 51	8 13	230	270
21	45 Leonis	6	9 36+	7 38	339	329				
21	ρ Leonis	4	12 42+	10 44	337	4				
22	σ Leonis	4	8 21	6 20	83	53	9 30	7 28	232	211
26	ξ ¹ Libræ	6	13 8+	10 50	156	139				
27	η Libræ	4½	12 39+	10 17	339	313				
30	21 Sagittarii	6	15 47	13 13	81	59	17 9	14 34	266	255
May 16	d ² Cancri	6	13 48	10 11	94	134	14 40	11 2	240	279
18	α Leonis	1½	6 55	3 11	109	76	7 52	4 8	217	190
19	JUPITER	-	10 20	6 32	33	24	11 25	7 37	278	283
19	σ Leonis	4	17 32	13 42	127	166	18 1+	14 11	195	232
20	10 Virginis.....	6	16 19+	12 26	157	193				
24	γ Libræ	4½	19 17+	15 7	167	199				
27	B. A. C. 6098	6	14 59+	10 38	349	323				
28	ξ ¹ Sagittarii	6	16 14	11 49	91	68	17 35	13 10	262	251
29	f Sagittarii	5½	15 27½	10 59	130	96	16 23	11 54	229	201
30	v Capricorni ..	5	17 47	13 14	121	97	19 3	14 30	256	242
June 1	42 Aquarii.....	6	18 3	13 22	99	65	19 16	14 35	292	265
14	α Leonis	1½	17 2+	11 30	163	200				
15	χ Leonis	4½	17 33	11 57	67	105	18 23+	12 47	256	292

OCCULTATIONS OF PLANETS AND FIXED STARS BY THE MOON,
 VISIBLE AT GREENWICH.

Day of the Month.	Star's Name.	Magnitude.	Immersion.				Emersion.			
			Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from		Sidereal Time.	Mean Time.	Angle from	
					N. Point.	Vertex.			N. Point.	Vertex.
			h. m.	h. m.	°	°	h. m.	h. m.	°	°
June 22	29 Ophiuchi	6	20 0	13 56	145	173	20 35	14 32	203	235
26	σ Capricorni ..	5½	15 44†	9 26	89	51	16 56	10 37	276	248
28	ι Aquarii.....	4½	22 54†	16 26	23	32				
29	70 Aquarii.....	6	19 8	12 37	130	100	20 18	13 47	267	244
July 12	MARS.....	-	12 49	5 28	86	114	13 54	6 33	229	264
15	65 Virginis.....	6	18 49	11 15	353	34	19 4†	11 30	326	5
21	21 Sagittarii	6	18 19	10 22	140	141	19 11	11 13	215	224
24	19 Capricorni ..	6	17 15	9 6	59	29	18 15	10 6	317	294
24	21 Capricorni ..	6	21 14	13 4	84	87	22 30	14 20	310	325
31	ξ² Ceti	4	19 28†	10 51	187	149	19 39§	11 2	211	173
Aug. 1	f Tauri.....	5½	0 19	15 37	120	86	1 27	16 45	284	260
2	γ Tauri.....	3½	21 24	12 39	134	97	22 10	13 25	257	218
2	71 Tauri.....	5½	0 32†	15 46	18	340				
2	α Tauri.....	1	5 21	20 34	86	100	6 31	21 44	299	326
3	115 Tauri.....	5½	1 11	16 21	38	358	1 37	16 47	349	310
14	γ Libræ	4½	18 1	8 30	86	111	19 13	9 41	241	276
18	ξ¹ Sagittarii	6	16 31	6 44	102	81	17 52	8 4	252	244
20	ν Capricorni ..	5	18 53†	8 58	189	173				
22	12 Aquarii.....	6	18 39	8 36	160	130	19 22	9 19	231	205
Sept. 12	29 Ophiuchi	6	20 33	9 7	142	173	21 11	9 45	208	242
16	σ Capricorni ..	6	23 13	11 31	135	161	0 16	12 34	256	288
18	ι Aquarii.....	4½	22 41	10 54	58	65	23 30	11 40	348	3
19	70 Aquarii.....	6	19 13	7 20	148	118	20 10	8 16	249	225
25	α Tauri.....	1	20 41†	8 20	121	87	21 29	9 8	267	230
29	g Geminorum ..	6	3 18†	14 44	0	320				
Oct. 1	↓ Leonis	6	2 32	13 50	145	108	2 54	14 12	196	158
2	α Leonis	1½	14 36	1 52	80	119	15 31	2 47	241	281
8	η Libræ	4½	19 18	6 10	69	100	20 23†	7 15	266	303
14	19 Capricorni ..	6	19 25	5 53	122	109	20 45	7 14	264	264
14	21 Capricorni ..	6	23 34	10 1	115	139	0 47	11 14	282	315
21	ξ² Ceti	4	18 48†	4 49	113	78	19 40§	5 40	285	247
21	B. A. C. 845	4	4 8	14 7	103	122	5 20	15 20	300	331
22	f Tauri.....	5½	0 7	10 3	32	357	0 19	10 15	13	339
23	γ Tauri.....	3½	21 23	7 16	35	358	21 41	7 33	357	318
23	75 Tauri.....	6	1 11	11 3	75	40	2 8	12 0	322	293
24	119 Tauri.....	5½	5 3†	14 51	10	4				
Nov. 7	B. A. C. 6098	6	21 35	6 29	167	198	21 51	6 45	195	227
8	33 Sagittarii	6	20 18	5 8	76	91	21 33	6 23	293	318
8	ξ² Sagittarii	4	22 34	7 23	113	114	23 38†	8 28	261	298
11	ι Capricorni ..	5	18 24	3 2	120	95	19 41	4 19	265	250
12	45 Aquarii	6	0 52	9 25	55	80	1 30	10 3	352	21
17	ξ² Ceti	4	7 47†	16 0	17	56				
21	χ³ Orionis	5	1 12	9 10	125	84	2 7	10 5	256	216
21	68 Orionis	6	5 18	13 15	82	69	6 30	14 27	289	297
23	δ¹ Cancri	6	9 53	17 41	105	129	10 54	18 42	228	262
27	δ Virginis.....	5½	5 43	13 36	76	37	6 40	14 13	246	208
Dec. 15	B. A. C. 845	4	1 56	8 20	164	155	2 46	9 10	247	249
16	f Tauri.....	5½	21 34	3 54	89	50	22 28	4 48	311	272
17	75 Tauri.....	6	22 17	4 33	98	58	23 11	5 28	296	256
17	B. A. C. 1391	5½	23 33†	5 49	18	338				
18	119 Tauri.....	5½	0 28†	6 40	13	332				
18	χ² Orionis	6	11 15	17 25	153	193	11 41	17 51	208	248
22	δ Leonis	6	2 25†	8 20	351	315				
26	80 Virginis.....	6	10 17	15 56	2	332	10 49	16 27	306	280

† A near approach.

‡ Star below the horizon.

§ Star Rising.

**A TABLE OF THE DURATION OF MOONLIGHT AFTER SUNSET AND
BEFORE SUNRISE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.**

Day of Mth.	January 16 h.	Feb. 14 h.	Mar. 12 h.	Apr. 10 h.	May 8 h.	June 8 h.	July 8 h.	Aug. 10 h.	Sept. 12 h.	October 14 h.	Nov. 16 h.	Dec. 16 h.
1C	.....	.....	.....	.....
2C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....C
4C	.....	.....C	.....C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....C	.....
5	.....C	.....	.....C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....C	.....	.....
6C	.....	.....	.....	.....
7C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8
9C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....D	.....D
12C	.....	.....C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	.....C	.....	.....C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....D	.....D	.....	.....
14D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15
16D	.....D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17
18D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19D	.....	.....D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....O	.....O
20
21	.....D	.....	.....D	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....O	.....O	.....	.....
22O	.....	.....	.....	.....
23
24O	.....O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25C
26O	.....	.....O	.....O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....C	.....
27O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	.....O	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....C	.....C	.....	.....	.....
29
30C	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31

The figures under the name of each month denote the number of hours nearly between sunset and sunrise. The number of points denote the hours of darkness; and their position indicates the one before, the other after midnight.

PRELIMINARY NOTES FOR THE YEAR.

Dominical Letter	F	Septuagesima Sunday	Jan. 27
Golden Number	8	Shrove Tuesday	Feb. 12
Cycle of the Sun	11	Easter Sunday	Mar. 31
Epact	17	Whit Sunday	May 19
Roman Indiction	8	Trinity Sunday	26
Julian Period	6563	Advent Sunday	Dec. 1

The Year 1850 is the second after Leap Year.

ECLIPSES IN 1850.

February 12. SUN. An annular eclipse, *invisible* at Greenwich. Begins on the earth generally at 3h. 25.9m. A.M. mean time at Greenwich, in longitude $39^{\circ} 22'$ E., and latitude $11^{\circ} 21'$ S.; ends at 9h. 33.3m., in longitude $126^{\circ} 37'$ E., and latitude $14^{\circ} 50'$ N. Central eclipse begins generally at 4h. 32.8m. A.M., in longitude $22^{\circ} 53'$ E., and latitude $10^{\circ} 21'$ S.; ends generally at 8h. 26.4m. in longitude $143^{\circ} 6'$ E., and latitude $15^{\circ} 49'$ N.

August 7. SUN total eclipse, *invisible* at Greenwich. Begins on the earth generally at 6h. 56m. P.M. mean time at Greenwich, in longitude $163^{\circ} 52'$ E., and latitude $11^{\circ} 49'$ N.; ends on August 8th, at 0h. 10.5m. A.M. in longitude $94^{\circ} 16'$ W., and latitude $10^{\circ} 9'$ S. Central eclipse begins generally at 7h. 50.6m. P.M. in longitude $150^{\circ} 5'$ E., and latitude $12^{\circ} 17'$ N.; ends generally at 11h. 15.9m. P.M. in longitude $80^{\circ} 28'$ W. and latitude $9^{\circ} 42'$ S.

THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE YEAR.

SPRING Quarter begins	March 20	11 ^h 3 ^m afternoon.
SUMMER	June 21	8 0 afternoon.
AUTUMNAL	Sept. 23	10 0 morning.
WINTER	Dec. 22	3 38 morning.

TERMS AND RETURNS.

HILARY TERM begins 11th January.—Ends 31st January.

EASTER TERM begins 15th April.—Ends 8th May.

TRINITY TERM begins 22nd May.—Ends 12th June.

MICHAELMAS TERM begins 2nd Nov.—Ends 25th Nov.

OXFORD TERMS.

Begins. Ends.

Lent TermJan. 14.....Mar. 24

Easter TermApr. 10.....May 18

Trinity TermMay 22.....July 6

Michaelmas Term ..Oct. 10.....Dec. 17

The Act will be July 2.

CAMBRIDGE TERMS.

Begins. Divides. Ends.

Lent....Jan. 13....Feb. 16 n....Mar. 22

Easter ..Apr. 10....May 23 n....July 5

Mich.Oct. 10 ...Nov. 12 m...Dec. 16
The Commencement will be July 2.

TERMS IN ENGLAND

Usually taken in Leases.

25 March Lady Day | 29 Sept. Mich. Day
24 June..Midsum. | 25 Dec...Christmas

IN SCOTLAND.

Candlemas...Feb. 2 | Lammas ..Aug. 1
Whitsunday*May15 | Martinmas..Nov. 11

* This term in Scotch leases does not depend upon the moveable Feast of Whitsuntide, but is permanent.

TRANSFER DAYS.

The Transfer Days are now Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. Dividends are due at the following dates, and are receivable at any time subsequently.

AT THE BANK.

Bank Stock	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
3 per Cent. Cons.	} Jan. 5, July 5
3 per Cent. 1726	
3 per Cent. Reduc.	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
New 3½ per Cent. Annuity.	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
New 5 per Cent. Annuity.	Jan. 5, July 5
Annuities for Terms of	
Years, ending 10th Oct.	
1859, pursuant to 10th	
Geo. IV.	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
Annuities for Terms of	
Years, ending 5th Jan.	
1860, pursuant to 10th	
Geo. IV.	Jan. 5, July 5
Long Ann. ending 1860 ..	Apr. 5, Oct. 10

AT THE SOUTH SEA HOUSE.

South Sea Stock	} Jan. 5, July 5
New 3 per Cent. Ann.	
Old 3 per Cent. Ann.	Apr. 5, Oct. 10
3 per Cent. 1751	Jan. 5, July 5

AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Stock	Jan. 5, July 5
Interest on India Bonds,	
due	
Mar. 31, Sep. 30	
Tickets for preparing Transfer of Stock	
must be given in at each Office before 1	
o'clock.—At the East India House before 2.	
Private Transfers may be made at other	
times than as above, the Books not being	

shut, by paying at the Bank, India House, and South Sea House, 2s. 6d. extra for each Transfer; but no Transfer can be made after 1 o'clock on Saturdays.

Transfer at the Bank must be made by half-past 2 o'clock; at India House by 3; at South Sea House by half-past 2.

Expense of Transfer in

Bk. Stock, 25l. & under, 5s.; above that sum, 12s.
India Stock, 1l. 10s.; non-transfer days, 2s. 6d. extra.

Powers of Attorney for the Sale or Transfer of Stock must be deposited at the Bank, &c. for examination, one day before they can be acted upon; if for receiving Dividends, it is sufficient to present them at the time the first Dividend becomes payable.

The expense of a Power of Attorney is 12. 1s. 6d. for each Stock separately, but for Bank, India, and South Sea Stock, 12. 11s. 6d.; and when required to be made out on the same day, half-past Twelve o'clock is the latest time for receiving orders. The boxes for receiving Powers of Attorney for Sale close at Two o'clock.

All Probates of Wills, Letters of Administration, and other proofs of decease, are required to be left at the Bank, &c., for Registration from two to three clear days, exclusive of holidays.

HOLIDAYS KEPT AT THE PUBLIC OFFICES IN 1850.

By an Act of Parliament passed in 1834, much of the money business of the Exchequer is removed to the Bank of England. At the EXCHEQUER all holidays are abolished except Christmas Day and Good Friday.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, EXCISE, STAMPS, AND TAXES OFFICES.

Good Friday, March 29. Day appointed to be kept as the Queen's Birth-day.

Prince of Wales's Birth-day, Nov. 9. Christmas Day, Dec. 25.

All the above days are also ordered to be kept as holidays by the officers and servants of the Dock Companies of the United Kingdom. At the Stamps and Taxes Office, the Restoration of Charles II., May 29; Whit Monday and Tuesday (May 20 and 21) are kept in addition.

INDIA HOUSE.

Good Friday, March 29. | Christmas Day, December 25.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Good Friday, March 29. | Christmas Day, December 25.

And in the Transfer Offices, 1st May and 1st November in addition.

N.B.—Whenever the 1st May or 1st November falls on a Sunday the holiday will be kept on the Monday following.

SOUTH SEA HOUSE.—Same as Bank of England.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

The Public are admitted on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between the hours of Ten and Four from the 7th September to the 1st of May; and between the hours of Ten and Seven from the 7th May to the 1st September. The Reading Room is open every day, except holidays, an hour earlier, but closes at the same times.

The Museum is closed between the 1st and 7th January, the 1st and 7th May, and the 1st and 7th September, and on Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day.

Any Special Fast or Thanksgiving Days ordered by Authority are kept in addition by all the above establishments.

QUARTER-SESSIONS (1850)

IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

By the Act 1 Will. IV. c. 70, it is enacted that "in the year 1831, and afterwards, the justices of the peace in every county, riding, or division, for which Quarter-Sessions of the Peace by law ought to be held, shall hold their general Quarter-Sessions of the Peace in the first week after the 11th of October, in the first week after the 28th of December, in the first week after the 31st of March, and in the first week after the 24th of June." The following list has been computed according to this rule.

The Act 4 and 5 Will. IV. cap. 47, allows a discretionary power to the Justices of Peace as to the time of holding the Spring Quarter-Sessions, and empowers them to alter the day for holding the Sessions, so as not to be earlier than the 7th of March, nor later than the 22d of April.

BEDFORD—W. Jan. 2, April 3, July 3, Oct. 16.

BERKS—Tu. *Reading*, April 2, and Oct. 15; *Abingdon*, Jan. 1 and July 2.

BUCKS—*Aylesbury*, Tu. same as *Berks*.

CAMBRIDGE—*Cambridge County*, F. Jan. 4, April 5, July 5, Oct. 18. For the Town, the Monday before.

CHESHIRE—*Chester*, M. Dec. 31, 1849, Apr. 1, July 1, Oct. 14.

CORNWALL—*Bodmin*, Tu. same as *Berks*.

CUMBERLAND—Tu. as *Berks*, Jan. and June at *Carlisle*, April & Oct. at *Cockermouth*.

DERBYSHIRE—April Sessions at *Chesterfield*, the others at *Derby*, Tu. same as *Berks*.

DEVONSHIRE—*Exeter*, Tu. same as *Berks*. *Exeter City*, on preceding Monday.

DORSETSHIRE—*Dorchester*, Tu. as *Berks*.

DURHAM—M. same as *Cheshire*.

ELV, Isle of—W. as *Bedford*, at *Wisbeach*, or *Ely*.

ESSEX—*Colchester* and *Harwich*, M. same as *Cheshire*. *Chelmsford*, Tu. as *Berks*.

GLoucestershire—*Gloster*, Tu. as *Berks*.

HAMPSHIRE—*Winchester*, Tu. as *Berks*.

HEREFORDSHIRE—*Hereford*, M. as *Cheshire*.

HERTFORDSHIRE—*Hertford*, M. same as *Cheshire*. *St. Alban's*, the same week.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE—M. same as *Cheshire*.

KENT—*Canterbury*, Tu. Jan. 1, Fr. Apr. 5, Tu. July 2, Fr. Oct. 18. *Maidstone*, Th. Jan. 4, Tu. Apr. 2, Th. July 4, Tu. Oct. 15.

LANCASHIRE—*Lancaster*, M. same as *Cheshire*. Adjournments are held at *Preston*, at *Salford*, and at *Kirkdale*.

LEICESTERSHIRE—*Leicester* as *Cheshire*.

LINCOLNSHIRE—

Lincoln city [Sat. Jan. 5 April 6 July 6 Oct. 19

Parts of Lindsey.

Kirton . . . | Fr. Jan. 4 April 5 July 5 Oct. 18

Louth . . . | Tu. — April 9 — Oct. 22

Spilsby . . . | Tu. Jan. 8 — July 9 —

Bourn and *Boston*, Tu. as *Berks*, *Sleaford*, and *Spalding*, Th. Jan. 3, April 4, July 4, Oct. 17.

MIDDLESEX—*Clerkenwell*, Tu. Jan. 1. General and adjourned Sessions are also held at other intervening periods. The particular days for holding the *Clerkenwell* Sessions, and also those for holding the *LONDON* Quarter Sessions, have not been fixed in time to be given here.

MONMOUTHSHIRE—*Usk*, M. as *Cheshire*.

NORFOLK—*Shire House*, *Norwich*, W. same as *Bedford*; *City of Norwich* the day before.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—*Northampton*, Th. as *Sussex*, West Div. *Peterborough*, W. as *Bedford*.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—

Nottingham, M. as *Cheshire*.

Newark, F. as *Cambridge*.

East Retford, M. as *Cheshire*.

Town of Nottingham—Two days after the County Sessions.

NORTHUMBERLAND—The County Sessions are held alternately at *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, *Morpeth*, *Hexham*, and *Alnwick*. Th. same as *Northampton*. *Town of Newcastle*, W. previous.

OXFORDSHIRE—*Oxford*, County and City, M. as *Cheshire*. *Banbury*, the preceding Saturday.

RUTLANDSHIRE—*Oakham*, Tu. as *Berks*.

SHROPSHIRE—*Shrewsbury*, Tu. as *Berks* For the Town, the Monday preceding.

SOMERSETSHIRE—*Wells*, M. Dec. 31, 1849, April 1. *Bridgewater*, July 1. *Taunton*, Oct. 14. *Bath* on the following Monday.

STAFFORDSHIRE—*Stafford*, W. as *Bedford*.

SUFFOLK—*Beccles*, M. as *Cheshire*, *Woodbridge*, W. as *Bedford*, *Ipswich*, F. as *Cambridge*; and *Bury*, M. following.

SURREY—*New Sessions House*, *Newington*, Tu. Jan. 1. *Reigate*, April 2. *Guildford*, July 2. *Kingston*, Oct. 15.

SUSSEX—Eastern Division: *Lewes*, M. same as *Cheshire*. Western Division: *Petworth*, Th. Jan. 3, and April 4. *Horsham*, July 4. *Chichester*, Oct. 17.

WARWICKSHIRE—*Warwick*, Tu. as *Berks*. *Coventry*, on preceding Monday.

WESTMINSTER—City, are generally held on the Thursday preceding the Quarter Sessions for *Middlesex*.

WESTMORELAND—*Appelby*, W. as *Bedford*, and by adjournment at *Kendal*.

WILTSHIRE—Tu. *Devizes*, Jan. 1. *Salisbury*, April 2. *Warminster*, July 2. *Marlborough*, Oct. 15.

WORCESTERSHIRE—*Worcester*, M. same as *Cheshire*. *Worcester City* the day following.

YORKSHIRE—*York City*, M. as *Cheshire*.

EAST RIDING: *Beverly*, Tu. as *Berks*.

WEST RIDING: *Knaresborough*, Tu. Jan.

1. *Wakfield*, W. Jan. 2. *Sheffield*, M.

Jan. 8. *Pontefract*, M. April 1. *Skip-*

ton, Tu. July 2. *Bradford*, W. July 3.

Rotherham, M. July 8. *Knaresborough*,

Tu. Oct. 15. *Leeds*, W. Oct. 16. *Dou-*

caster, M. Oct. 21. NORTH RIDING:

Northallerton, Tu. as *Berks*.

The Quarter Sessions through NORTH and SOUTH WALES are held by the same rule as the foregoing, the magistrates determining the day of the week on which the Sessions shall commence.

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. British Museum closes.

1. Leipzig fair—manufactured goods and pleasure* (the business commences 3 or 4 days earlier).

1. Quarter Sessions commence on the Monday of this week.

5. Half-yearly dividends on some species of Stock become due. See Table of Transfer-days.

8. Brit. Mus. 10 till 4; Reading Room, 9 till 4.

8. Fire Insurance due at Christmas must be paid by this day, or the Policy becomes void.

24, 25. Melton Mowbray fair—horses, cattle.

26. Brunswick—miscellaneous, including manufactured goods, &c.

Registration.—Births—Persons should cause their children to be registered within forty-two days after birth, by giving personal notice to the registrar of their district, *without any fee whatever.*

Deaths—Intimation should be given of deaths in the same manner as births. This is of importance to be done early, as the undertaker must have a certificate to give to the minister who reads the funeral service, without which he may refuse to bury the body.

As the cause of death is to be entered, sound discretion should be exercised in ascertaining the real nature of the deceased's death, for which important purpose every facility should be given.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		<i>Proper Lessons, Morning.</i>		<i>Proper Lessons, Evening.</i>	
Jan. 1	Circumcision	Gen. 17	Rom. 2	Deut. 10, ver. 12	Colos. 2
" 6	Epiphany	Isaiah 60	Luke 3 to ver. 23	Isaiah 49	John 2 to ver. 12
" 13	1st. Sun. aft. Epiph.	" 44	Matt. 11	" 46	Rom. 11
" 20	2nd "	" 51	" 18	" 53	1 Cor. 2
" 27	Septuagesima Sunday	Gen. 1	" 24	Gen. 2	" 8

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Sagittarius and Capricornus, is an evening star throughout the month; on the 27th, at 8h. 21m. P.M., in Perihelion; on the 29th, at 1h. 48m. P.M., stationary.

Venus, in the constellations Sagittarius and Capricornus, is a morning star throughout the month.

Mars, in the constellation Taurus, on the 15th, passes the meridian at 9h. 58m. P.M.; on the 23rd, at 1h. 5m. P.M., stationary.

Jupiter, in the constellation Virgo, on the 8th, at 10h. 0m. A.M., stationary; on the 15th passes the meridian at 3h. 59m. A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Pisces, on the 15th passes the meridian at 4h. 35m. P.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Pisces, on the 12th, at 9h. 58m. P.M., in quadrature with the sun.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 10h. 0m. P.M., in conjunction with α Leonis (Regulus) at $0^{\circ} 10' N.$; on the 3rd, at 4h. 25m. P.M., with Jupiter, at $1^{\circ} 16' S.$; on the 5th, at 4h. 58m. P.M., with α Virginis (Spica) at $6^{\circ} 47' S.$; at 0h. 16m. P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at $9^{\circ} 46' S.$; on the 12th, at 8h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee; 9h. 20m. A.M., in conjunction with Venus, at $3^{\circ} 50' S.$; on the 5th, at 0h. 15m. A.M., with Mercury, at $2^{\circ} 45' S.$; on the 19th, at 5h. 8m. A.M., with Saturn, at $1^{\circ} 3' N.$; on the 24th, at 0h. 42m. A.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran) at $11^{\circ} 0^{\circ} 22' S.$; at 4h. 5m. P.M., with Mars, at $8^{\circ} 6' N.$; at 8h. 18m. P.M. with β Tauri, at $10^{\circ} 8' N.$; on the 27th, at 0h. 54m. A.M. with β Geminorum (Pollux) at $9^{\circ} 31' N.$; at 4h. 0m. P.M. in Perigee. On the 28th, at 8h. 56m. A.M. in conjunction with α Leonis (Regulus) at $0^{\circ} 5' N.$; on the 31st, at 0h. 44m. A.M., with Jupiter, at $1^{\circ} 11' S.$

The *Constellation Canis Major* will be on the meridian about midnight in the beginning, and Gemini and Canis Minor about the middle, of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 3rd, 1m. at 7h. 37m. 38s. A.M.; 5th, 1m. at 2h. 5m. 57s. A.M.; 12th, 1m. at 3h. 59m. 8s. A.M.; 13th, 1m. at 10h. 27m. 24s. P.M.; 19th, 1m. at 5h. 52m. 20s. A.M.; 21st, 1m. at 0h. 20m. 37s. A.M.; 26th, 1m. at 7h. 45m. 34s. A.M.; 28th, 1m. at 2h. 13m. 52s. A.M.; 29th, 1m. at 8h. 42m. 14s. P.M.
Second Satellite. 10th, 1m. at 0h. 43m. 10s. A.M.; 17th, 1m. at 3h. 17m. 59s. A.M.; 24th, 1m. at 5h. 53m. 1s. A.M.
Third Satellite. 3rd, 1m. at 1h. 7m. 21s. P.M.; 4th, 1m. at 2h. 26m. 50s. A.M.; 11th, 1m. at 3h. 5m. 2s. A.M.; 18th, 1m. at 6h. 23m. 55s. A.M.; 18th, 1m. at 7h. 2m. 20s. A.M.
Fourth Satellite. 18th, 1m. at 4h. 11m. 47s. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 Tu	1	<i>Circumcision.</i>
2 W	2	.. .. .
3 Th	3	.. .. .
4 F	4	.. .. .
5 S	5	.. .. .
6 S	6	<i>Epiphany; Old Christ. Day</i>
7 M	7	.. .. .
8 Tu	8	.. .. .
9 W	9	.. .. .
10 Th	10	.. .. .
11 F	11	Hilary Term begins.
12 S	12	.. .. .
13 S	13	{ 1 Sun. after Epiphany.
14 M	14	{ Camb. Lent Term beg.
15 Tu	15	Oxford Lent Term begins.
16 W	16	.. .. .
17 Th	17	.. .. .
18 F	18	.. .. .
19 S	19	.. .. .
20 S	20	2 Sunday after Epiphany.
21 M	21	.. .. .
22 Tu	22	.. .. .
23 W	23	.. .. .
24 Th	24	.. .. .
25 F	25	<i>Conversion of St. Paul.</i>
26 S	26	.. .. .
27 S	27	<i>Septuagesima Sunday.</i>
28 M	28	.. .. .
29 Tu	29	.. .. .
30 W	30	<i>King Charles I. Martyr.</i>
31 Th	31	Hilary Term ends.

Hebrew Calendar.

1850. 5610.
Jan. 1 17 Thebel.
14 1 Sebat.

Mohammedan Calendar.

1850. Hegira, 1266.
Jan. 1 16 Saphar.
15 1 Raba I.
25 11 } Birth of
27 13 } Muham-
28 14 } med.
29 15 } Fortu-
nate
Days.

* The Monthly List of Fairs is only a selection of the more important ones. When they fall on Sunday they are usually held the day after. We have also added a few of the German Fairs which are of commercial interest, each of which continues for three weeks.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

January, 1849.

Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1 36.4	27.8	17 54.5	44.4
2 28.0	20.4	18 53.2	36.5
3 30.3	19.9	19 53.2	47.0
4 35.3	29.5	20 51.5	45.0
5 34.2	31.6	21 51.1	44.3
6 37.8	25.6	22 50.9	37.2
7 36.2	22.7	23 53.7	39.5
8 39.3	35.2	24 52.2	43.8
9 46.2	37.1	25 53.1	48.6
10 49.5	36.7	26 50.7	37.3
11 47.0	32.4	27 44.6	31.8
12 39.8	28.0	28 45.1	34.6
13 53.9	38.2	29 42.4	31.0
14 56.4	40.3	30 46.6	30.7
15 43.0	34.5	31 45.2	30.1
16 50.3	30.5		

• THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart. ..5th day, 8h. 37m. morn.
 New13th day, 11h. 19m. morn.
 First Quart. ...21st day, 9h. 40m. morn.
 Full28th day, 0h. 51m. morn.

☾'s Dec. 4th, 0°; 12th, 19.5° S.; 19th, 0°; 26th, 19.4° N.; 31st, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	7 51	0 6	6 3	6 5	16' 17"
6	7 58	0 13	6 3	6 9	16 17
11	8 7	0 22	6 1	6 15	16 17
16	8 19	0 34	5 59	6 22	16 17
21	8 32	0 47	5 56	6 29	16 16
26	8 47	1 2	5 51	6 35	16 16

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		m.	s.					h.	m.		m.	h.	
1	8 8	3	51	3 59	23 s 1	17.8	8 a 8	2	31	10 m 0	3 34	3 59	1
2	8 8	4	19	4 0	22 56	18.8	9 25	3	28	10 34	4 22	4 46	2
3	8 8	4	47	4 2	22 50	19.8	10 39	4	20	11 3	5 12	5 38	3
4	8 8	5	14	4 3	22 44	20.8	11 50	5	10	11 28	6 2	6 26	4
5	8 8	5	41	4 4	22 38	☾	morn.	5	57	11 52	6 49	7 16	5
6	8 7	6	8	4 5	22 31	22.8	1 0	6	43	0 a 16	7 44	8 14	6
7	8 7	6	34	4 7	22 23	23.8	2 7	7	28	0 40	8 47	9 21	7
8	8 6	7	0	4 8	22 15	24.8	3 12	8	14	1 7	9 56	10 29	8
9	8 6	7	25	4 9	22 7	25.8	4 15	8	59	1 38	11 6	11 39	9
10	8 5	8	50	4 11	21 58	26.8	5 15	9	46	2 14	—	0 7	10
11	8 5	8	14	4 12	21 49	27.8	6 10	10	33	2 55	0 34	0 54	11
12	8 4	8	37	4 13	21 39	28.8	7 1	11	21	3 41	1 16	1 38	12
13	8 3	9	0	4 15	21 29	☉	7 45	0 a 9	4 34	4 34	1 58	2 15	13
14	8 3	9	22	4 17	21 19	1.0	8 24	0 56	5 32	5 32	2 33	2 51	14
15	8 2	9	44	4 18	21 8	2.0	8 57	1 42	6 33	6 33	3 8	3 25	15
16	8 1	10	5	4 20	20 57	3.0	9 26	2 28	7 37	7 37	3 40	3 55	16
17	8 0	10	25	4 21	20 45	4.0	9 52	3 13	8 42	8 42	4 13	4 29	17
18	7 59	10	44	4 23	20 33	5.0	10 16	3 58	9 49	9 49	4 47	5 5	18
19	7 58	11	3	4 24	20 21	6.0	10 39	4 43	10 58	10 58	5 24	5 42	19
20	7 57	11	21	4 26	20 8	7.0	11 3	5 30	morn.	morn.	6 3	6 23	20
21	7 56	11	38	4 28	19 55	☾	11 28	6 18	0 8	0 8	6 45	7 6	21
22	7 55	11	55	4 30	19 41	9.0	11 57	7 10	1 21	1 21	7 35	8 5	22
23	7 54	12	10	4 31	19 27	10.0	0 a 31	8 5	2 35	2 35	8 36	9 15	23
24	7 52	12	25	4 33	19 13	11.0	1 13	9 4	3 49	3 49	9 54	10 32	24
25	7 51	12	39	4 35	18 58	12.0	2 4	10 5	5 1	5 1	11 12	11 46	25
26	7 50	12	52	4 37	18 43	13.0	3 7	11 8	6 7	6 7	—	0 21	26
27	7 48	13	4	4 38	18 28	14.0	4 19	morn.	7 4	7 4	0 49	1 16	27
28	7 47	13	16	4 40	18 12	☉	5 37	0 10	7 51	7 51	1 43	2 10	28
29	7 46	13	26	4 42	17 56	16.0	6 57	1 10	8 30	8 30	2 37	3 2	29
30	7 44	13	36	4 44	17 40	17.0	8 15	2 6	9 1	9 1	3 24	3 46	30
31	7 43	13	45	4 45	17 24	18.0	9 31	2 59	9 29	9 29	4 8	4 29	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

2. Candlemas-day. Scotch quarter-day.

6. Hereford—cattle, horses, and hogs.

Tenancy.—A yearly tenant must take care that he gives notice to quit his premises half a year before the time of the expiration of the current year of his tenancy. If, by agreement, a quarter's notice is to be sufficient, such notice must also expire with the tenancy, if that is yearly.

Wills.—After Jan. 1838, all wills made in England came under the provisions of the new Wills Act, of which an abstract was given in British Almanac for 1838. By it, all property may be disposed of by will; all wills must be in writing, and each must be signed at the bottom or end by the testator, or, if he is unable, by some person on his behalf, by his direction, and in his presence; and two, or more, attesting witnesses (who must be present at the same time) must also sign the will. If the testator wishes to acknowledge or reward

the attesting witnesses, he must do it in some other way than by bequeathing them anything; for legacies to attesting witnesses, or to the wife or husband of an attesting witness, are void. No person under twenty-one can make a valid will. Wills are revoked by subsequent marriage; otherwise a will can only be revoked by destruction, or by the making of a new one; and alterations in wills must be made in the same manner as a will is made. Wills are to be construed as if made immediately before the death of the testator, unless a contrary intention is expressed; and properties bequeathed in general terms include all property in the possession of the testator at his decease, whether acquired before or after the will was made.

[If persons make their own wills, without legal assistance, let them express themselves in a plain simple way, avoiding roundabout phrases, or attempts to imitate legal phraseology.]

SUNDAY LESSONS.

*Proper Lessons, Morning.**Proper Lessons, Evening.*

		Proper Lessons, Morning.			Proper Lessons, Evening.					
Feb.	3	Sexagesima Sunday	Gen.	3	Mark	3	Gen.	6	1 Cor.	15
"	10	Quinquagesima Sunday	"	9 to v. 20	"	10	"	12	2 Cor.	6
"	13	Ash Wednesday	Num.	11	"	13	Num.	12	"	9
"	17	1st Sun. in Lent	Gen.	19 to v. 30	Luke	1 v. 39	Gen.	22	"	13
"	24	2nd " St. Matthias	"	27	"	7	"	31	Ephes.	1

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation Capricornus, is an evening star till the 3rd, from the 9th till the end of the month, a morning star. On the 7th, at 1h. 4m. P.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun; on the 9th, at 7h. 5m. A.M., in conjunction with Venus, at 5° 5' S.; on the 19th, at 1h. 8m. P.M., stationary.

Venus, in the constellations Capricornus and Aquarius, is invisible throughout the month; on the 10th, at 9h. 23m. A.M. in Aphelion.

Mars, in the constellation Taurus, on the 14th passes the meridian at 7h. 40m. P.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Leo, on the 15th, passes the meridian at 1h. 50m. A.M.

Saturn, in the const. Pisces, on the 15h, passes the meridian at 2h. 43m. P.M., and is an evening star.

Uranus, in the constellation Pisces, on the 15th, passes the meridian at 3h. 46m. P.M.

The *Moon*, on the 2nd, at 6h. 57m. A.M., in conjunction with a Virginis (Spica) at 6° 54' S.; on the 5th, at 6h. 42m. P.M., with a Scorpii at 9° 52' S.; on the 8th, at 3h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee; on the 11th, at 10h 34m. A.M., in conjunction with Mercury, at 2° 46' N.; at 9h. 29m. P.M., with Venus, at 1° 45' S.; on the 15th, at 3h. 16m. P.M., with Saturn, at 1° 22' N.; on the 20th, at 8h. 0m. A.M., with a Tauri (Aldebaran) at 0° 21' S.; on the 21st, at 4h. 20m. A.M., with β Tauri, at 10° 0' N.; at 7h. 50m. A.M., with Mars, at 7° 29' N.; on the 23rd, at 10h. 51m. A.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux) at 9° 32' N.; on the 24th, at 11h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; on the 25th, at 7h. 55m. P.M., in conjunction with a Leonis (Regulus) at 0° 6' N.; on the 27th, at 7h. 5m. A.M., with Jupiter, at 0° 51' S.

The *Constellations* Ursa Major, Leo Minor, and Leo, will be on the meridian about midnight, near the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 4th, 1m. at 4h. 7m. 11s. A.M.; 5th, 1m. at 10h. 35m. 33s. P.M.; 11th, 1m. at 6h. 0m. 34s. A.M.; 13th, 1m. at 6h. 28m. 58s. A.M.; 20th, 1m. at 2h. 22m. 27s. A.M.; 21st, 1m. at 8h. 50m. 50s. P.M.; 27th, 1m. at 4h. 16m. 3s. A.M.; 28th, 1m. at 10h. 44m. 27s. P.M. *Second Satellite.* 3rd, 1m. at 9h. 45m. 32s. P.M.; 11th, 1m. at 6h. 21m. 5s. A.M.; 18th, 1m. at 2h. 56m. 25s. A.M.; 25th, 1m. at 5h. 32m. 53s. A.M.; 28th, 1m. at 6h. 51m. 29s. P.M. *Third Satellite.* 15th, 1m. at 10h. 53m. 43s. P.M.; 23rd, 1m. at 2h. 51m. 45s. A.M. *Fourth Satellite.* 3rd, 1m. at 10h. 10m. 44s. P.M.; 4th, Em. at 1h. 55m. 37s. A.M.; 20th, Em. at 7h. 46m. 32s. P.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1850.	5610.
Feb. 1	19 Sebat.
13	1 Adar.
25	13 ,, Fast of Esther
26	14 ,, } Feast of
27	15 ,, } Purim.

Mohammedan Calendar.

1850.	Hegira 1266.
Feb. 1	18 Rabi' u
14	1 Rabi' u II.
26	13 } Fortunate
27	14 } Days.
28	15 }

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 F	32	{ Salmon-fishing begins in Scotland. Pheasant and Partridge shooting ends.
2 S	33	{ Purific. of B. V. Mary. Candlemas.
3 S	34	Sexagesima Sunday.
4 M	35	.. .. .
5 Tu	36	.. .. .
6 W	37	.. .. .
7 Th	38	.. .. .
8 F	39	Half-quarter.
9 S	40	.. .. .
10 S	41	Quinquagesima Sunday.
11 M	42	.. .. .
12 Tu	43	Shrove Tuesday.
13 W	44	Ash Wednesday.
14 Th	45	Valentine.
15 F	46	.. .. .
16 S	47	Camb. Lent Term div. n.
17 S	48	1 Sunday in Lent.
18 M	49	.. .. .
19 Tu	50	.. .. .
20 W	51	Ember Week.
21 Tu	52	.. .. .
22 F	53	.. .. .
23 S	54	.. .. .
24 S	55	{ 2 Sunday in Lent. St. Matthias. Duke of Cambridge b. 1774.
25 M	56	.. .. .
26 Tu	57	.. .. .
27 W	58	.. .. .
28 Th	59	.. .. .

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

February, 1849.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	44.5	30.3	15	57.8
2	40.4	37.7	16	44.8
3	49.0	43.1	17	53.6
4	53.1	43.7	18	50.2
5	50.3	43.4	19	52.1
6	48.2	43.3	20	51.8
7	45.2	40.3	21	47.1
8	53.2	39.0	22	58.0
9	47.6	33.4	23	51.6
10	52.9	42.7	24	47.4
11	49.7	33.6	25	50.0
12	44.7	27.0	26	47.1
13	44.2	23.5	27	48.2
14	52.2	31.9	28	46.5

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart. ... 4th day, 1h. 18m. morn.
 New 12th day, 6h. 29m. morn.
 First Quart. ... 19th day, 8h. 12m. aftern.
 Full 26th day, 0h. 1m. aftern.

♄'s Dec. 8th, 19.4° S.; 15th, 0°; 22nd,
 19.4° N.; 28th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	9 6	1 21	5 44	6 45	16' 15"
6	9 23	1 38	5 37	6 52	16 14
11	9 41	1 56	5 31	7 1	16 13
16	10 0	2 15	5 21	7 9	16 12
21	10 19	2 34	5 13	7 17	16 11
26	10 39	2 54	5 2	7 26	16 10

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock bef. Sun.								Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m.	m. s.		h. m.	° '		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		1
	7 41	13 54		4 47	17 s 7	19.0	10 a 44	3 m 49	9 m 55	4 52	5 15	
2	7 40	14 1		4 49	16 49	20.0	11 54	4 37	10 19	5 37	5 57	2
3	7 38	14 9		4 51	16 32	21.0	morn.	5 24	10 44	6 19	6 40	3
4	7 36	14 14		4 53	16 14	☾	1 1	6 10	11 11	7 1	7 27	4
5	7 35	14 19		4 54	15 56	23.0	2 5	6 56	11 40	7 54	8 23	5
6	7 33	14 23		4 55	15 38	24.0	3 7	7 43	0 a 14	8 58	9 34	6
7	7 31	14 26		4 58	15 19	25.0	4 4	8 30	0 53	10 12	10 50	7
8	7 30	14 29		5 0	15 0	26.0	4 56	9 17	1 37	11 29	12 0	8
9	7 28	14 31		5 2	14 41	27.0	5 43	10 5	2 28	—	0 30	9
10	7 26	14 32		5 4	14 22	28.0	6 24	10 52	3 24	0 56	1 18	10
11	7 24	14 32		5 5	14 2	29.0	6 59	11 39	4 24	1 38	1 56	11
12	7 22	14 32		5 7	13 42	☉	7 30	0 a 26	5 28	2 14	2 34	12
13	7 21	14 31		5 9	13 22	1.2	7 57	1 11	6 34	2 51	3 6	13
14	7 19	14 29		5 11	13 2	2.2	8 22	1 57	7 41	3 21	3 38	14
15	7 17	14 26		5 13	12 41	3.2	8 45	2 42	8 50	3 53	4 9	15
16	7 15	14 23		5 15	12 21	4.2	9 8	3 28	9 59	4 24	4 41	16
17	7 13	14 19		5 17	12 0	5.2	9 33	4 15	11 10	4 58	5 17	17
18	7 11	14 14		5 18	11 39	6.2	10 0	5 5	morn.	5 36	5 57	18
19	7 9	14 8		5 20	11 17	♃	10 31	5 57	0 22	6 17	6 39	19
20	7 7	14 2		5 22	10 56	8.2	11 8	6 52	1 34	7 1	7 30	20
21	7 5	13 55		5 24	10 34	9.2	11 54	7 50	2 45	8 2	8 39	21
22	7 3	13 47		5 26	10 12	10.2	0 a 49	8 50	3 51	9 21	10 4	22
23	7 1	13 39		5 27	9 51	11.2	1 54	9 51	4 50	10 48	11 32	23
24	6 59	13 30		5 29	9 28	12.2	3 8	10 50	5 40	—	0 7	24
25	6 57	13 20		5 31	9 6	13.2	4 26	11 48	6 21	0 42	1 9	25
26	6 54	13 10		5 33	8 44	☉	5 46	morn.	6 56	1 36	2 0	26
27	6 52	13 0		5 34	8 21	15.2	7 4	0 43	7 26	2 22	2 45	27
28	6 50	12 48		5 36	7 59	16.2	8 20	1 35	7 54	3 8	3 27	28

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Auditors and Assessors of Boroughs to be elected under Municipal Reform Act.

1. Bristol, for ten days—miscellaneous.

2. Frankfort-on-the-Oder—manufactured goods, &c.

7. Higham Ferrars—horses and cattle.

7 and 8. Nottingham—horses and cattle.

15. Oswestry—cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, &c.

21, 22. Derby—cheese.

Overseers are to be appointed on the 25th of March, or within fourteen days thereafter. Those whose year has expired must verify their accounts by oath before one justice, within fourteen days,

to be delivered to their successors after the appointment of such successors. Constables, head-boroughs, and tithingmen, are to deliver their accounts every three months, and within fourteen days after they leave office, to the overseers, who are, within the following fourteen days, to lay them before the inhabitants, and, if approved by a majority, they shall be allowed; but if not, the constables, &c., may appeal to a justice. Thursday after 25th (28th) Poor Law guardians to be elected.

27. Cassel—manufactured goods, &c.

29, 30, 31. Durham—cattle, sheep, horses, &c.

29. Breslau—manufactured goods, &c.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.

Proper Lessons, Evening.

March 3 3rd Sunday in Lent

Gen. 39

Luke 14

Gen. 42

Philip. 2

" 10 4th

"

" 43

" 21

" 45

1 Thes. 1

" 17 5th

"

Exod. 3

John 4

Exod. 5

2 Thes. 3

" 24 6th Sun.

"

Palm Sun.

" 9

Matt. 26

" 10

Heb. 5 to v. 11

" 29 Good Friday

"

Gen. 22 to v. 20

John 18

Isaiah 53

1 Peter 2

" 31 Easter Sunday

"

Exod. 12

Rom. 6

Exod. 14

Acts 2 to v. 22

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 F	60	St. David.
2 S	61	" " " " "
3 S	62	3 Sunday in Lent.
4 M	63	" " " " "
5 Tu	64	" " " " "
6 W	65	" " " " "
7 Th	66	" " " " "
8 F	67	" " " " "
9 S	68	" " " " "
10 S	69	4 Sunday in Lent.
11 M	70	" " " " "
12 Tu	71	" " " " "
13 W	72	" " " " "
14 Th	73	" " " " "
15 F	74	" " " " "
16 S	75	" " " " "
17 S	76	{ 5 Sunday in Lent. } St. Patrick.
18 M	77	Princess Louisa b. 1848.
19 Tu	78	" " " " "
20 W	79	Spring Quarter com.
21 Th	80	" " " " "
22 F	81	Camb. Lent Term ends.
23 S	82	" " " " "
24 S	83	{ 6 S. in Lent. Palm Sun. } Oxford Lent Term ends.
25 M	84	{ LADY-DAY. Annunc. } of B. V. Mary.
26 Tu	85	" " " " "
27 W	86	" " " " "
28 Th	87	" " " " "
29 F	88	Good Friday.
30 S	89	" " " " "
31 S	90	Easter Sunday

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces, is a morning star throughout the month; on the 5th, at 11h. 9m. A.M., at greatest elongation, $27^{\circ} 19' W.$; on the 12th, at 8h. 0m. P.M., in Aphelion

Venus, in the constellations Aquarius and Pisces, is invisible till the middle of the month, then an evening star to the end. On the 3rd, at 1h. 17m. A.M., in superior conjunction with the sun; on the 25th, at 7h. 52m. P.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at $1^{\circ} 5' S.$

Mars, in the constellations Taurus and Gemini, on the 15th, passes the meridian at 6h. 29m. P.M.; on 25th, at 2h. 22m. A.M., in quadrature with the sun.

Jupiter, in the constellation Leo, on the 15th, passes the meridian at 11h. 43m. P.M.; on the 9th, at 1h. 10m. A.M., in opposition to the sun.

Saturn, in the constellation Pisces, on the 15th, at 1h. 5m. P.M. passes the meridian; on the 31st, at 10h. 32m. P.M., in conjunction with the sun.

Uranus, in the constellation Pisces, on the 15th passes the meridian at 2h. 0m. P.M.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 10h. 49m. A.M., in conjunction with α Virginis (Spica) at $6^{\circ} 54' S.$; on the 5th, at 2h. 27m. A.M., with α Scorpii (Antares) at $9^{\circ} 50' S.$; on the 8th, at 8h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee; on the 11th, at 4h. 35m. P.M. in conjunction with Mercury, at $1^{\circ} 20' S.$; on the 14th, at 3h. 42m. A.M., with Venus, at $1^{\circ} 29' N.$; on the 15th, at 3h. 25m. A.M., with Saturn, at $1^{\circ} 35' N.$; on the 19th, at 1h. 31m. P.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran) at $0^{\circ} 27' S.$; on the 20th, at 10h. 5m. A.M., with β Tauri, at $10^{\circ} 3' N.$; on the 21st, at 8h. 0m. A.M., with Mars, at $6^{\circ} 23' N.$; on the 22nd, at 6h. 0m. P.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux) at $9^{\circ} 26' N.$; on the 24th, at 3h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; on the 25th, at 4h. 51m. A.M., in conjunction with α Leonis (Regulus) at $0^{\circ} 3' N.$; on the 26th, at 11h. 11m. A.M., with Jupiter, at $0^{\circ} 32' S.$; on the 28th, at 8h. 49m. P.M., with α Virginis (Spica) at $3^{\circ} 11' N.$

The *Constellation Ursa Major*, and the east part of Leo, will be on the meridian about midnight in the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 6th, Im. at 6h. 9m. 44s. A.M.; 15th, Em. at 4h. 44m. 46s. A.M.; 16th, Em. at 11h. 13m. 13s. P.M.; 24th, Em. at 1h. 7m. 7s. A.M.; 25th, Em. at 7h. 35m. 35s. P.M.; 31st, Em. at 3h. 1m. 7s. A.M. *Second Satellite*. 7th, Im. at 9h. 27m. 49s. P.M.; 15th, Em. at 2h. 50m. 48s. A.M.; 22nd, Em. at 5h. 57m. 23s. A.M.; 25th, Em. at 6h. 46m. 13s. P.M. *Third Satellite*. 23rd, Em. at 9h. 56m. 45s. P.M.; 31st, Em. at 1h. 54m. 39s. A.M. *Fourth Satellite*. 26th, Im. at 4h. 11m. 17s. A.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1850. 5610.
Mar. 1 17 Adar.
14 1 Nisan.
28 15 " Passover.
29 16 " 2nd day.

Mohammedan Calendar.

1850. Hegira, 1266.
Mar. 1 16 Rabi' II.
15 1 Jomadhi I.
27 13 " } Fortu-
28 14 " } nate
29 15 " } Days.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

March, 1849.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	51°8	31°8	17	60°7	42°9
2	52°6	35°8	18	46°6	34°9
3	55°5	40°8	19	52°4	38°3
4	60°0	43°4	20	50°6	35°9
5	55°5	40°2	21	48°8	34°9
6	56°8	35°7	22	41°2	34°7
7	54°3	39°1	23	48°5	38°4
8	49°3	33°0	24	45°5	29°0
9	42°0	27°9	25	38°1	35°6
10	43°8	31°4	26	42°1	36°1
11	43°7	29°8	27	45°0	37°9
12	52°1	38°6	28	44°2	38°7
13	59°3	40°9	29	49°4	37°9
14	48°5	39°4	30	51°6	44°5
15	52°9	45°9	31	58°6	36°4
16	51°3	46°5			

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart. .. 5th day, 8h. 5m. aftern.
 New 13th day, 11h. 17m. aftern.
 First Quart. .. 21st day, 3h. 58m. morn.
 Full 27th day, 11h. 26m. aftern.

☽'s Dec. 7th, 19°50' S.; 15th, 0°; 21st,
 19°50' N.; 28th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	10 50	3 5	4 56	7 32	16' 9"
6	11 10	3 25	4 45	7 40	16 8
11	11 29	3 44	4 33	7 49	16 7
16	11 49	4 4	4 21	7 58	16 5
21	12 9	4 24	4 8	8 8	16 4
26	12 29	4 44	3 55	8 18	16 3

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Clock.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Time bef. Sun.								Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m. 6 48	m. s. 12 37		h. m. 5 38	° ' " 7 s 36	17·2	h. m. 9 a 33	h. m. 2m 25	h. m. 7m 19	h. m. 3 43	h. m. 4 8	1
2	6 46	12 24		5 40	7 13	18·2	10 43	3 14	8 44	4 27	4 46	2
3	6 44	12 12		5 42	6 50	19·2	11 51	4 2	9 11	5 5	5 26	3
4	6 42	11 59		5 43	6 27	20·2	morn.	4 49	9 40	5 45	6 5	4
5	6 39	11 45		5 45	6 4	21·2	0 55	5 36	10 12	6 25	6 45	5
6	6 37	11 31		5 47	5 41	22·2	1 55	6 24	10 49	7 5	7 32	6
7	6 35	11 17		5 49	5 18	23·2	2 50	7 12	11 32	8 2	8 39	7
8	6 33	11 2		5 50	4 54	24·2	3 39	7 59	0 a 21	9 18	10 1	8
9	6 30	10 47		5 52	4 31	25·2	4 22	8 47	1 15	10 43	11 23	9
10	6 28	10 31		5 54	4 7	26·2	4 59	9 34	2 14	11 58	—	10
11	6 26	10 15		5 55	3 44	27·2	5 31	10 21	3 17	0 26	0 52	11
12	6 24	9 59		5 57	3 20	28·2	5 59	11 7	4 22	1 12	1 31	12
13	6 22	9 43		5 59	2 57	29·2	6 25	11 53	5 29	1 47	2 6	13
14	6 19	9 26		6 1	2 33	30·2	6 49	0 a 39	6 38	2 21	2 38	14
15	6 17	9 9		6 2	2 9	31·2	7 13	1 25	7 49	2 54	3 13	15
16	6 15	8 52		6 4	1 46	32·2	7 37	2 13	9 1	3 29	3 44	16
17	6 12	8 34		6 6	1 22	33·2	8 3	3 2	10 13	4 1	4 18	17
18	6 10	8 17		6 7	0 58	34·2	8 33	3 51	11 25	4 37	4 54	18
19	6 8	7 59		6 9	0 35	35·2	9 8	4 48	morn.	5 11	5 32	19
20	6 5	7 41		6 11	0 s 11	36·2	9 50	5 41	0 36	5 54	6 17	20
21	6 3	7 23		6 12	0 N 13	37·2	10 41	6 42	1 43	6 42	7 10	21
22	6 1	7 4		6 14	0 36	38·2	11 41	7 41	2 43	7 44	8 21	22
23	5 59	6 46		6 16	1 0	39·2	0 a 50	8 39	3 35	9 6	9 53	23
24	5 56	6 27		6 17	1 24	40·2	2 4	9 35	4 19	10 40	11 24	24
25	5 54	6 9		6 19	1 47	41·2	3 21	10 30	4 54	11 57	—	25
26	5 52	5 50		6 21	2 11	42·2	4 38	11 22	5 25	0 32	0 56	26
27	5 50	5 32		6 22	2 34	43·2	5 55	morn.	5 52	1 21	1 42	27
28	5 47	5 13		6 24	2 58	44·2	7 9	0 13	6 18	2 3	2 26	28
29	5 45	4 54		6 26	3 21	45·2	8 22	1 2	6 41	2 46	3 6	29
30	5 43	4 36		6 27	3 44	46·2	9 33	1 51	7 10	3 24	3 42	30
31	5 40	4 18		6 29	4 8	47·2	10 40	2 39	7 38	4 1	4 19	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Quarter Sessions commence in this week.
 2. Frankfort-on-the-Maine—government securities of all countries, manufactured goods, &c.
 3, 6. Thirsk—leather.
 3. Dividends on several species of Stock become due.—See Transfer Days.
 5. The returns for making the assessment of direct taxes are delivered very soon after this day. The person making the return rates himself for the persons and articles subject to taxes kept and used by him between the 5th April, 1849, and the 5th April, 1850. If he wishes to give up keeping any servant or other matter assessed, he should do so on the 4th April, or he will be liable to another year's tax.

5. Gloucester—cheese.
 6. Northampton—horses.
 8. Fire insurance due at Lady Day must be paid on or before this day, or the policy becomes void.
 8. Ruyton—horses, cattle, sheep, &c.
 9, 10. Shrewsbury—cattle, horses, sheep, &c.
 16, 17, 18. Howden—horses, last day cattle also.
 20. Devizes—horses, cattle, sheep.
 23. Oakingham—horses and cattle.
 24. Lincoln—sheep and pedlery (four days).
 25. East Isley, & every other Wed. till July—sheep.
 27, 29. Boroughbridge—cattle and sheep.
 29. Alton—sheep and lambs.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

		<i>Proper Lessons, Morning.</i>		<i>Proper Lessons, Evening.</i>	
April		Num. 16	Acts 4	Num. 22	Heb. 9
7	1st Sunday after Easter	Num. 16	Acts 4	Num. 22	Heb. 9
"	14 2nd	" 23, 24	" 11	" 25	James 3
"	21 3rd	Dent. 4	" 18	Dent. 5	1 Peter 5
"	28 4th	" 6	" 25	" 7	1 John 4

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Pisces, Aries, and Taurus, is invisible till the 19th, then an evening star to the end of the month; on the 18th, at 6h. 13m. A.M., in superior conjunction with the sun; on the 25th, at 7h. 37m. P.M., in Perihelion.

Venus, in the constellations Pisces and Taurus, is an evening star throughout the month.

Mars, in the constellation Gemini, on the 15th passes the meridian at 5h. 29m. P.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Leo, on the 15th, passes the meridian at 9h. 29m. P.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Pisces, on the 15th passes the meridian at 11h. 17m. A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Pisces, on the 16th, at 4h. 0m. P.M., in conjunction with the sun.

The *Moon*, on the 1st, at 6h. 5m. A.M., in conjunction with β^1 Scorpii, at $4^{\circ} 9' S.$; at 11h. 13m. A.M., with α Scorpii (Antares) at $9^{\circ} 51' S.$; on the 5th, at 4h. 0m. in Apogee. On the 11th, at 5h. 31m. P.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at $1^{\circ} 47' N.$; at 9h. 56m. P.M., with Mercury, at $2^{\circ} 45' N.$; on the 13th, at 5h. 41m. A.M., with Venus, at $4^{\circ} 21' N.$; on the 15th, at 7h. 29m. P.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran) at $0^{\circ} 37' S.$; on the 16th, at 3h. 43m. P.M., with β Tauri, at $9^{\circ} 52' N.$; on the 18th, at 12h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; at 6h. 44m. P.M., in conjunction with Mars, at $4^{\circ} 55' N.$; at 11h. 22m. P.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux) at $9^{\circ} 14' N.$; on the 21st, at 11h. 13m. A.M., with α Leonis (Regulus) at $0^{\circ} 7' S.$; on the 22nd, at 2h. 17m. P.M., with Jupiter, at $0^{\circ} 31' S.$; on the 25th, at 5h. 14m. A.M., with α Virginis (Spica) at $6^{\circ} 50' S.$; on the 26th, at 7h. 53m. P.M., with α Scorpi (Antares) at $9^{\circ} 31' S.$

The *Constellations* Virgo and Centaurus, and east part of Ursa Major, will be on the meridian about midnight, near the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 1st, Em. at 9h. 29m. 38s. P.M.; 8th, Em. at 11h. 23m. 47s. P.M.; 16th, Em. at 1h. 18m. 2s. A.M.; 17th, Em. at 7h. 46m. 37s. P.M.; 23rd, Em. at 3h. 12m. 23s. A.M.; 24th, Em. at 9h. 40m. 59s. P.M.

Second Satellite. 1st, Em. at 9h. 22m. 3s. P.M.; 8th, Em. at 11h. 59m. 0s. P.M.; 16th, Em. at 2h. 36m. 2s. A.M.

Fourth Satellite. 11th, 1m. at 10h. 12m. 57s. P.M.; 12th, Em. at 1h. 30m. 4s. A.M.; 28th, Em. at 7h. 24m. 35s. P.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1850.	5610.	
Apr. 1	19 Nisan.	
3 21	"	{ 7th day of Passov.
4 22	"	{ End of Passov.
13 1	Jyar.	
22 10	"	{ Fast. Death of Elijah.

Mohammedan Calendar.

1850.	Hegira, 1266.	
Apr. 1	18 Jomadh I.	
3 20	"	{ Taking of Constantinople.
14 1	Jomadh II.	
26 13	"	{ Fortunate Days.
27 14	"	
28 15	"	

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 M	91	Easter Monday.
2 Tu	92	Easter Tuesday.
3 W	93	.. .. .
4 Th	94	.. .. .
5 F	95	.. .. .
6 S	96	Old Lady Day.
7 S	97	1 <i>S. aft. East. Low Sun.</i>
8 M	98	.. .. .
9 Tu	99	.. .. .
10 W	100	{ Oxford and Camb. Easter Terms begin.
11 Th	101	.. .. .
12 F	102	.. .. .
13 S	103	.. .. .
14 S	104	2 <i>Sunday after Easter.</i>
15 M	105	Easter Term begins.
16 Tu	106	.. .. .
17 W	107	.. .. .
18 Th	108	.. .. .
19 F	109	.. .. .
20 S	110	.. .. .
21 S	111	3 <i>Sunday after Easter.</i>
22 M	112	.. .. .
23 Tu	113	St. George.
24 W	114	.. .. .
25 Th	115	{ <i>St. Mark. Duch. of Glo. b. 1776. Pres. Alice b. 1843.</i>
26 F	116	.. .. .
27 S	117	.. .. .
28 S	118	4 <i>Sunday after Easter.</i>
29 M	119	.. .. .
30 Tu	120	.. .. .

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

April, 1849.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	55.7	42.4	16	49.2
2	53.9	41.6	17	44.3
3	53.0	34.0	18	46.8
4	53.5	32.4	19	36.3
5	58.3	43.9	20	47.3
6	59.5	32.2	21	46.2
7	56.0	39.5	22	47.9
8	57.8	40.7	23	51.3
9	54.7	36.8	24	52.3
10	50.7	42.1	25	56.9
11	45.8	36.5	26	61.5
12	45.6	32.8	27	60.2
13	46.7	37.7	28	57.8
14	52.7	31.7	29	62.5
15	44.7	34.1	30	64.3

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart. . 4th day, 3h. 44m. aftern.
 New 12th day, 0h. 47m. aftern.
 First Quart. ... 19th day, 10h. 7m. morn.
 Full 26th day, 11h. 20m. morn.

☽'s Dec. 4th, 19.6° S.; 11th, 0°; 20th,
 19.7° N.; 24th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☾'s semi-di.
1	12 53	5 8	3 38	8 31	16' 1"
6	13 12	5 27	3 25	8 43	16 0
11	13 31	5 46	3 10	8 54	15 58
16	13 51	6 6	2 55	9 7	15 57
21	14 9	6 24	2 39	9 21	15 56
26	14 28	6 43	2 23	9 36	15 54

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		h. m.	m. s.							Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m. 5 38	m. s. 3 59	h. m. 6 31	° ' 4 31	18.5	h. m. 11 a 43	h. m. 3 m 27	h. m. 8 m 8	h. m. 4 36	h. m. 4 54	1	
2	5 36	3 41	6 32	4 54	19.5	morn.	4 16	8 44	5 12	5 28	2	
3	5 34	3 23	6 34	5 17	20.5	0 40	5 4	9 25	5 48	6 9	3	
4	5 31	3 5	6 36	5 40	☾	1 32	5 52	10 11	6 30	6 54	4	
5	5 29	2 47	6 37	6 3	22.5	2 18	6 40	11 3	7 21	7 51	5	
6	5 27	2 30	6 39	6 25	23.5	2 58	7 27	0 a 1	8 31	9 12	6	
7	5 25	2 12	6 41	6 48	24.5	3 31	8 14	1 2	9 54	10 31	7	
8	5 23	1 55	6 42	7 11	25.5	4 1	9 0	2 6	11 12	11 43	8	
9	5 20	1 38	6 44	7 33	26.5	4 27	9 46	3 13	—	0 10	9	
10	5 18	1 22	6 46	7 55	27.5	4 52	10 32	4 22	0 36	0 55	10	
11	5 16	1 5	6 47	8 17	28.5	5 16	11 18	5 32	1 14	1 33	11	
12	5 14	0 49	6 49	8 39	☉	5 41	0 a 6	6 45	1 51	2 9	12	
13	5 12	0 34	6 51	9 1	1.0	6 6	0 56	7 59	2 24	2 42	13	
14	5 9	0 18	6 52	9 23	2.0	6 34	1 48	9 14	3 1	3 18	14	
15	5 7	0 3	6 54	9 44	3.0	7 7	2 42	10 28	3 36	3 51	15	
16	5 5	aft. 12	6 56	10 6	4.0	7 47	3 39	11 37	4 12	4 32	16	
17	5 3	0 26	6 57	10 27	5.0	8 36	4 37	morn.	4 53	5 17	17	
18	5 1	0 40	6 59	10 48	6.0	9 34	5 36	0 40	5 39	6 5	18	
19	4 59	0 54	7 1	11 9	☾	10 40	6 34	1 34	6 32	7 3	19	
20	4 57	1 7	7 3	11 29	8.0	11 51	7 30	2 19	7 38	8 16	20	
21	4 55	1 20	7 4	11 50	9.0	1 a 6	8 23	2 57	9 0	9 44	21	
22	4 52	1 32	7 6	12 10	10.0	2 22	9 15	3 29	10 25	11 7	22	
23	4 50	1 44	7 7	12 30	11.0	3 37	10 5	3 55	11 38	—	23	
24	4 48	1 56	7 9	12 50	12.0	4 51	10 54	4 21	0 10	0 35	24	
25	4 46	2 7	7 11	13 10	13.0	6 3	11 42	4 45	0 58	1 20	25	
26	4 44	2 18	7 12	13 29	☉	7 14	morn.	5 10	1 42	2 3	26	
27	4 42	2 28	7 14	13 48	15.0	8 23	0 30	5 37	2 20	2 41	27	
28	4 40	2 37	7 15	14 7	16.0	9 29	1 18	6 6	3 0	3 17	28	
29	4 38	2 46	7 17	14 26	17.0	10 30	2 7	6 39	3 35	3 51	29	
30	4 36	2 55	7 19	14 45	18.0	11 26	2 56	7 18	4 10	4 26	30	

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. British Museum closes.
 1. Holiday at Bank and South Sea Transfer Offices.
 1. Reading—horses and cattle.
 2. Leipzig—books, Russian and Polish produce, manufactured goods, &c.
 2. Leominster—cattle and horses.
 4. Northampton—horses.
 4 and 5. Boston—sheep.
 4. Howden—horses.
 4. Stroud—cattle, sheep, and pigs.
 6. Southampton—cattle and cheese.
 6. Abingdon—cattle.
 6 and 29. Lewes—cattle.

6. Royal Academy Exhibition opens.
 8. British Museum opens, from 10 till 7;
 Reading Room, 9 till 7.
 10 and 11. Askrig—horned cattle.
 12. Oswestry—cattle, sheep, and pigs.
 12. Totnes—horses, sheep, and cattle.
 13 and 14. Ripon—horses and sheep.
 13, 14, 15. Leicester—horses, cows, and sheep.
 14. Ramsbury—horses, cows, and sheep.
 15. Whitsunday, Scotch Quarter-day.
 20. Swindon—cattle, pigs, and sheep.
 22. Quakers' General Meeting begins in London.
 29. Holiday at Stamps and Taxes Office.
 29. Wells—horses and cattle.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.

Proper Lessons, Evening.

May	5	5th Sun. after Easter	Dent. 8	Matt. 3	Dent. 9	Rom. 4
"	9	Holy Thurs. Asc. Day	" 10	Luke 24 v. 44	2 Kings 2	Ephes. 4 to v. 17
"	12	Sunday after Ascen.	" 12	Matt. 10	Dent. 13	Rom. 11
"	19	Whit Sunday	" 16 to v. 18	Acts 10 v. 34	Isaiah 11	Acts 19 to v. 21
"	26	Trinity Sunday	Gen. 1	Matt. 3	Gen. 18	1 John 5

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation Taurus, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 2nd, at 3h. 20m. P.M., in conjunction with Venus, at $1^{\circ} 49' S.$; on the 16th, at 10h. 25m. A.M., at greatest elongation, $22^{\circ} 0' E.$; on the 22nd at 3h. 17m. P.M., in conjunction with Venus, at $0^{\circ} 38' S.$; on the 29th, at 6h. 46m. A.M., stationary.

Venus, in the constellations Taurus and Gemini, is an evening star throughout the month.

Mars, in the constellations Gemini and Cancer, on the 14th, at 6h. 26m. A.M., in Aphelion; on the 15th passes the meridian, at 4h. 39m. P.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Leo; on the 10th, at 4h. 20m. stationary; on the 15th passes the meridian at 7h. 27m. P.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Pisces, is a morning star; on the 15th passes the meridian at 9h. 32m. A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Pisces, on the 15th passes the meridian at 10h. 13m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 2nd, at 12h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; on the 9th, at 8h. 30m. A.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at $2^{\circ} 2' N.$; on the 10th, at 4h. 35m. A.M., with Uranus, at $4^{\circ} 22' N.$; on the 13th, at 3h. 24m. A.M., with a Tauri (Aldebaran), at $0^{\circ} 45' S.$; at 6h. 6m. A.M., with Venus, at $5^{\circ} 17' N.$; at 0h. 16m. P.M., with Mercury, at $7^{\circ} 4' N.$; at 11h. 5m. P.M., with β Tauri, at $9^{\circ} 42' N.$; on the 14th, at 8h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; on the 16th, at 5h. 16m. A.M., in conjunction with β Geminorum (Pollux) at $9^{\circ} 0' N.$; at 8h. 13m. P.M., with Mars, at $3^{\circ} 11' N.$; on the 18th, at 4h. 25m. P.M., with a Leonis (Regulus) at $0^{\circ} 22' S.$; on the 19th, at 7h. 0m. P.M., with Jupiter, at $0^{\circ} 49' S.$; on the 22nd, at 11h. 37m. A.M., with a Virginis (Spica), at $6^{\circ} 57' S.$; on the 25th, at 4h. 20m. P.M., with β^1 Scorpii, at $3^{\circ} 58' S.$; on the 26th, at 3h. 27m. A.M., with a Scorpii (Antares) at $9^{\circ} 27' S.$; on the 30th, at 5h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee.

The *Constellations* Ursa Minor, Corona Borealis, Serpens, Libra, and Lupus, are on the meridian about midnight near the middle of the month, and Scorpio near the end.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 1st, Em. at 11h. 35m. 26s. P.M.; 9th, Em. at 1h. 29m. 57s. A.M.; 10th, Em. at 7h. 58m. 37s. P.M.; 17th, Em. at 9h. 53m. 13s. P.M.; 24th, Em. at 11h. 47m. 51s. P.M.

Second Satellite. 3rd, Em. at 9h. 9m. 24s. P.M.; 10th, Em. at 11h. 46m. 32s. P.M.

Third Satellite. 5th, Em. at 9h. 45m. 30s. P.M.; 12th, Im. at 10h. 36m. 35s. P.M.; 13th, Em. at 1h. 43m. 55s. A.M.

Hebrew Calendar.

1850.	5610.
May 1	19 Jyar.
9	27 { Fast.
12	1 { " Death of Samuel.
17	6 { Sivan.
12	1 { Pentecost.
18	7 { 2nd day.

Mohammedan Calendar.

1850.	Hegira 1266.
May 1	18 Jomadi II.
13	1 Regeb.
25	13 { " Fortunate Days.
26	14 { " Day of Victory.
27	15 { " Day of Victory.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 W	121	<i>St. Philip and St. James.</i>
2 Tu	122	.. .. .
3 F	123	.. .. .
4 S	124	.. .. .
5 S	125	{ 5 Sun. aft. East. Rogation Sunday.
6 M	126	.. .. .
7 Tu	127	.. .. .
8 W	128	{ Easter Term ends. Half Quarter.
9 Th	129	<i>Holy Thurs. Ascension Day</i>
10 F	130	.. .. .
11 S	131	.. .. .
12 S	132	<i>Sunday after Ascension.</i>
13 M	133	<i>Old May Day.</i>
14 Tu	134	.. .. .
15 W	135	.. .. .
16 Th	136	.. .. .
17 F	137	.. .. .
18 S	138	.. .. .
19 S	139	<i>Whit Sunday.</i>
20 M	140	<i>Whit Monday.</i>
21 Tu	141	.. .. .
22 W	142	{ <i>Ember Week. Trin. Term & Oxf. Trin. Term beg.</i>
23 Th	143	<i>Camb. East. Term div. n.</i>
24 F	144	<i>Queen Victoria b. 1819.</i>
25 S	145	<i>Prs. Helena b. 1846.</i>
26 S	146	<i>Trinity Sunday.</i>
27 M	147	.. .. .
28 Tu	148	.. .. .
29 W	149	<i>King Charles II. restored.</i>
30 Th	150	<i>Corpus Christi.</i>
31 F	151	.. .. .

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

May, 1849.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	59°0	38°0	17	62°2
2	65°7	43°3	18	64°6
3	70°1	47°6	19	66°0
4	72°8	45°4	20	56°2
5	75°0	45°4	21	65°4
6	63°0	43°6	22	63°8
7	55°8	42°7	23	63°6
8	52°8	36°8	24	68°6
9	50°7	39°4	25	70°6
10	48°6	40°1	26	66°0
11	56°6	42°3	27	74°4
12	58°8	36°4	28	57°2
13	63°9	43°3	29	67°8
14	64°4	45°8	30	72°4
15	63°2	47°6	31	74°9
16	64°0	48°8		63°6

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart. ... 4th day, 10h. 46m. morn.
 New 11th day, 11h. 9m. aftern.
 First Quart. 18th day, 3h. 52m. aftern.
 Full 26th day, 0h. 8m. morn.

☽'s Dec. 1st, 19° 9' S.; 8th, 0°; 15th, 20° N.; 21st, 0°; 28th, 20° S.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	14 45	7 0	2 5	9 52	15' 53''
6	15 3	7 18	1 46	10 9	15 52
11	15 19	7 34	1 26	10 29	15 51
16	15 35	7 50	1 4	10 53	15 50
21	15 49	8 4	0 29	11 29	15 49
26	16 2	8 17	No real Night		15 48

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock aft. Sun.								Morn.	Aftern.	
1	h. m.	m. s.		h. m.	° ' "		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	1
2	4 35	3 3		7 20	15 N 3	19°0	morn.	3 m 44	8 m 2	4 42	5 0	2
3	4 33	3 10		7 22	15 21	20°0	0 14	4 33	8 52	5 19	5 39	3
4	4 31	3 17		7 24	15 39	21°0	0 56	5 20	9 48	6 0	6 21	4
5	4 29	3 24		7 25	15 56	22°0	1 32	6 7	10 48	6 48	7 17	5
6	4 27	3 29		7 27	16 14	23°0	2 3	6 53	11 50	7 48	8 23	6
7	4 25	3 34		7 28	16 31	24°0	2 30	7 38	0 a 55	9 2	9 40	7
8	4 24	3 39		7 30	16 47	25°0	2 54	8 24	2 2	10 15	10 50	8
9	4 22	3 43		7 32	17 4	26°0	3 18	9 9	3 12	11 21	11 47	9
10	4 20	3 47		7 33	17 20	27°0	3 41	9 56	4 24	—	0 11	10
11	4 19	3 49		7 35	17 36	28°0	4 6	10 45	5 38	0 33	0 53	11
12	4 17	3 52		7 36	17 52	29°0	4 33	11 37	6 54	1 13	1 34	12
13	4 15	3 53		7 38	18 7	0°5	5 4	0 a 31	8 10	1 53	2 15	13
14	4 13	3 54		7 39	18 22	1°5	5 42	1 29	9 24	2 34	2 55	14
15	4 12	3 55		7 41	18 36	2°5	6 28	2 28	10 32	3 14	3 35	15
16	4 11	3 55		7 42	18 51	3°5	7 24	3 29	11 31	3 56	4 19	16
17	4 9	3 54		7 44	19 5	4°5	8 29	4 28	morn.	4 41	5 8	17
18	4 8	3 53		7 45	19 19	5°5	9 40	5 26	0 20	5 33	6 2	18
19	4 6	3 52		7 47	19 32	6°5	10 55	6 21	1 0	6 30	6 59	19
20	4 5	3 49		7 48	19 45	7°5	0 a 10	7 12	1 33	7 35	8 11	20
21	4 4	3 47		7 50	19 58	8°5	1 25	8 2	2 1	8 47	9 25	21
22	4 2	3 43		7 51	20 10	9°5	2 38	8 50	2 26	10 1	10 38	22
23	4 1	3 40		7 52	20 22	10°5	3 50	9 37	2 50	11 10	11 39	23
24	4 0	3 35		7 54	20 34	11°5	5 1	10 25	3 14	—	0 8	24
25	3 59	3 31		7 55	20 45	12°5	6 10	11 12	3 39	0 31	0 55	25
26	3 58	3 25		7 56	20 56	13°5	7 17	12 0	4 6	1 15	1 37	26
27	3 56	3 19		7 58	21 7	14°5	8 20	morn.	4 38	1 58	2 18	27
28	3 55	3 13		7 59	21 17	15°5	9 18	0 49	5 14	2 36	2 56	28
29	3 54	3 6		8 0	21 27	16°5	10 10	1 38	5 55	3 14	3 31	29
30	3 53	2 59		8 1	21 37	17°5	10 55	2 26	6 43	3 46	4 4	30
31	3 52	2 51		8 3	21 46	18°5	11 33	3 15	7 37	4 22	4 39	31
	3 52	2 43		8 4	21 55	19°5	morn.	4 2	8 35	4 59	5 16	

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Leicester—horses, cows, and sheep.
5. Malmesbury—cattle and horses.
11. Ruyton—horses, cattle, and sheep.
12. Haverfordwest—cattle, horses, sheep, &c.
13. Whittlesa—horses and cattle.
- 12, 13. Shrewsbury—cattle, horses, sheep.
17. Grimsby—sheep.
18. Droltwich—cattle, cheese, wool.
19. Northampton—horses.
20. Overseers to fix on church doors notices to persons qualified to vote for counties to make claims.—N.B. Persons on the register need not make a new claim unless they have changed their qualification or place of abode.
20. Nannburg—manufactured goods, &c.
20. Coleford—wool.
20. Kidderminster—horses, cattle, cheese.
22. Horneastle—horses and cattle.
24. Cambridge for a week—miscellaneous.
- 25, 26, 27. Boughton Green, Northamptonshire—miscellaneous.
27. Wigan—horses and horned cattle.
28. Higham Ferrars—horses and cattle.
29. Frankfort - on - the - Oder — manufactured goods, &c.
29. Spalding—cattle and horses.
29. Stafford—wool.
30. Bridgenorth—cattle, horses, wool.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

			Proper Lessons, Morning.		Proper Lessons, Evening.	
June 2	1st Sun. after Trinity		Josh. 10	Mark 3	Josh. 23	1 Cor. 16
" 9	2nd "		Judges 4	" 10	Judges 5	2 " 7
" 16	3rd "		1 Samuel 2	" 16	1 Sam. 3	" 13
" 23	4th "		" 12	Luke 7	" 13	Ephes. 1
" 30	5th "		" 15	" 12	" 17	" 6

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation Taurus, is an evening star till the 11th, invisible till the 20th, then a morning star to the end of the month. On the 8th, at 7h. 17m. P.M., in Aphelion; on the 10th, at 6h. 28m. A.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun; on the 22nd, at 3h. 10m. A.M., stationary.

Venus, in the constellations Gemini and Cancer, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 2nd, at 7h. 0m. P.M., in Perihelion.

Mars, in the constellations Cancer and Leo, on the 15th passes the meridian at 3h. 49m. P.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Leo, on the 5th, at 4h. 17m. A.M., in quadrature with the sun.

Saturn, in the constellation Pisces, is a morning star; on the 15th passes the meridian at 7h. 41m. A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Pisces, on the 15th passes the meridian at 8h. 17m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 5th, at 10h. 45m. P.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at 2° 17' N.; on the 6th, at 4h. 35m. P.M., with Uranus, at 4° 33' N.; on the 9th, at 1h. 11m. P.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran) at 0° 45' S.; on the 10th, at 7h. 7m. A.M., with Mercury, at 1° 6' N.; at 8h. 33m. A.M. with β Tauri, at 9° 39' N.; on the 11th, at 7h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; on the 12th, at 4h. 32m. A.M., in conjunction with Venus, at 4° 3' N.; at 1h. 17m. P.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux) at 8° 50' N.; on the 14th, at 5h. 46m. A.M., with Mars, at 1° 16' N.; at 10h. 38m. P.M., with α Leonis (Regulus) at 0° 36' S.; on the 16th, at 3h. 37m. A.M., with Jupiter, at 1° 18' S.; on the 18th, at 4h. 56m. P.M., with α Virginis (Spica) at 7° 9' S.; on the 20th, at 10h. 35m. A.M., with α Libræ (Zuben el Chamali) at 5° 0' S.; on the 21st, at 10h. 30m. P.M. with β Scorpii, at 4° 2' S.; on the 22nd, at 9h. 45m. A.M., with α Scorpii (Antares) at 9° 30' S.; on the 27th, at 4h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee.

The *Constellations* Draco, Hercules, and Ophiuchus, are on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites

First Satellite. 2nd, Em. at 8h. 11m. 11s. P.M.; 9th, Em. at 10h. 5m. 54s. P.M.; 17th, Em. 0h. 0m. 38s. A.M.; 25th, Em. at 8h. 24m. 5s. P.M.

Second Satellite. 4th, Em. at 8h. 55m. 37s. P.M.; 11th, Em. at 11h. 32m. 26s. P.M.

Third Satellite. 17th, Em. at 9h. 36m. 27s. P.M.; 24th, Im. at 10h. 31m. 52s. P.M.

Fourth Satellite. 17th, Im. at 10h. 25m. 40s. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 S	152	.. .. .
2 S	153	1 Sunday after Trinity.
3 M	154	.. .. .
4 Tu	155	.. .. .
5 W	156	King of Hanover b. 1771.
6 Th	157	.. .. .
7 F	158	.. .. .
8 S	159	.. .. .
9 S	160	2 Sunday after Trinity.
10 M	161	.. .. .
11 Tu	162	St. Barnabas.
12 W	163	Trinity Term ends.
13 Th	164	.. .. .
14 F	165	.. .. .
15 S	166	.. .. .
16 S	167	3 Sunday after Trinity.
17 M	168	.. .. .
18 Tu	169	.. .. .
19 W	170	.. .. .
20 Th	171	Access. of Q. Victoria, 1837.
21 F	172	{ Q. Vict. procl. Long. Day.
22 S	173	{ Summer Quart. begins.
23 S	174	4 Sunday after Trinity.
24 M	175	{ MIDSUMMER DAY.
25 Tu	176	{ Nat. of St. John Baptist.
26 W	177	.. .. .
27 Th	178	.. .. .
28 F	179	Q. Vict. crowned, 1838.
29 S	180	St. Peter.
30 S	181	5 Sunday after Trinity.

Hebrew Calendar.		Mohammedan Calendar.	
1850.	5610.	1850.	Hegira 1266.
June 1	21 Sivan.	June 1	20 Regeb.
11	1 Tamminz.	8 27	{ Evaluation of Mo- hammed.
27 17	{ Fast. Teking of Jeru- salem.	12 1	Shaban.
		24 13	{ Fortunate Days.
		25 14	{ Barak's
		26 15	{ Night.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

June, 1849.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	68°6	50°6	16	69°6	48°4
2	72°4	47°9	17	68°2	48°2
3	77°2	48°5	18	70°3	42°8
4	74°3	49°1	19	63°2	46°7
5	60°7	56°6	20	70°6	46°1
6	63°2	55°6	21	73°3	51°2
7	68°2	50°5	22	71°1	45°8
8	67°7	50°6	23	78°6	51°4
9	58°6	42°6	24	73°9	50°3
10	58°1	44°2	25	71°0	48°5
11	61°4	43°2	26	75°6	55°3
12	59°0	40°7	27	75°6	53°5
13	67°6	47°2	28	62°5	49°8
14	67°1	38°6	29	67°8	49°9
15	69°3	43°1	30	63°3	53°1

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart. . . 3rd day, 3h. 47m. morn.
 New 10th day, 7h. 20m. morn.
 First Quart. . . 16th day, 10h. 23m. aftern.
 Full 24th day, 2h. 10m. aftern.

D's Dec. 5th, 0°; 11th, 20° N.; 17th, 0°; 25th, 20°10' S.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's incr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	16 14	8 29			15' 47"
6	16 23	8 38			15 47
11	16 29	8 44			15 46
16	16 32	8 47			15 46
21	16 34	8 49			15 45
26	16 33	D.de.1			15 45
			No real Night, but constant Twilight.		

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock aft.	Time. Sun.								Morn.	Aftern.	
	h. m.	m.	s.	h. m.	° ' "		h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.		
1	3 51	2	35	8 5	22 N 3	20°5	0 m 5	4 m 48		9 m 36	5 39	6 0	1
2	3 50	2	26	8 6	22 11	21°5	0 33	5 33		10 39	6 21	6 43	2
3	3 49	2	16	8 7	22 19	22°	0 58	6 17		11 45	7 11	7 41	3
4	3 49	2	6	8 8	22 26	23°5	1 21	7 2		0 a 52	8 13	8 47	4
5	3 48	1	56	8 9	22 33	24°5	1 44	7 47		2 2	9 22	9 53	5
6	3 47	1	45	8 10	22 39	25°5	2 7	8 34		3 14	10 25	10 57	6
7	3 47	1	35	8 11	22 45	26°5	2 32	9 23		4 28	11 23	11 49	7
8	3 46	1	23	8 11	22 51	27°5	3 0	10 16		5 45	—	0 15	8
9	3 46	1	12	8 12	22 56	28°5	3 35	11 13		7 3	0 37	1 1	9
10	3 45	1	0	8 13	23 1	29°	4 17	0 a 12		8 15	1 25	1 47	10
11	3 45	0	48	8 14	23 5	1°2	5 9	1 14		9 20	2 13	2 36	11
12	3 45	0	36	8 14	23 9	2°2	6 12	2 17		10 16	2 58	3 22	12
13	3 44	0	24	8 15	23 13	3°2	7 24	3 17		11 0	3 44	4 8	13
14	3 44	0	11	8 15	23 16	4°2	8 40	4 15		11 36	4 33	5 0	14
15	3 44	bef. 2		8 16	23 19	5°2	9 58	5 9		morn.	5 27	5 55	15
16	3 44	0	14	8 16	23 22	6°	11 14	6 0		0 7	6 23	6 51	16
17	3 44	0	27	8 17	23 24	7°2	0 a 28	6 49		0 33	7 21	7 54	17
18	3 44	0	40	8 17	23 25	8°2	1 41	7 36		0 56	8 26	8 57	18
19	3 44	0	53	8 18	23 26	9°2	2 51	8 23		1 20	9 29	10 2	19
20	3 44	1	6	8 18	23 27	10°2	4 0	9 9		1 45	10 36	11 7	20
21	3 44	1	19	8 18	23 27	11°2	5 7	9 57		2 11	11 37	—	21
22	3 45	1	32	8 18	23 27	12°2	6 11	10 45		2 40	0 6	0 30	22
23	3 45	1	45	8 19	23 27	13°2	7 11	11 33		3 13	0 54	1 16	23
24	3 45	1	57	8 19	23 26	14°	8 5	morn.		3 52	1 38	1 58	24
25	3 46	2	10	8 19	23 25	15°2	8 53	0 22		4 38	2 17	2 37	25
26	3 46	2	23	8 19	23 23	16°2	9 34	1 10		5 29	2 57	3 15	26
27	3 46	2	35	8 19	23 21	17°2	10 8	1 58		6 26	3 30	3 47	27
28	3 47	2	47	8 19	23 18	18°2	10 37	2 44		7 26	4 4	4 21	28
29	3 47	2	59	8 18	23 15	19°2	11 3	3 29		8 28	4 38	4 56	29
30	3 48	3	11	8 18	23 12	20°2	11 27	4 14		9 32	5 17	5 36	30

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Quarter Sessions commence in this week.
5. Dividends on several descriptions of Stock become due.
5. Annual licence to be taken out by Pawnbrokers, and by Appraisers who are not Auctioneers.
8. Fire insurance due at Midsummer must be paid on or before this day, or the policy becomes void.
8. Ruyton—horses, cattle, sheep, &c.
- 9, 10. Shrewsbury—wool.
12. Thetford—wool.
20. Assessed taxes and poor-rates due on Jan. 5, must be paid on or before this day by
- all electors of cities or boroughs, or they will be disqualified from voting at an election.
20. Last day for sending in claims for voting in counties.
25. Conference of Wesleyan Methodists commences at London.
26. Lewes—wool.
31. Llandovery—cattle and pigs.
31. Overseers to make out lists of county and borough electors.
31. Royal Academy Exhibition closes.
- Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Exeter (about the middle of the month).

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.				Proper Lessons, Evening.			
July 7	6th Sun. after Trinity	2 Samuel	12	2 Samuel	19	Coloss.	3
" 14	7th "	"	21	"	21	2 Thes.	1
" 21	8th "	1 Kings	13	1 Kings	17	1 Tim.	6
" 28	9th "	"	18	"	19	Philem.	

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Taurus, Gemini, and Cancer, is a morning star till near the end of the month. On the 4th, at 5h. 53m. A.M., at greatest elongation, $21^{\circ} 15' W.$; on the 22nd, at 6h. 51m. P.M., in Perihelion; on the 31st, at 6h. 28m. P.M., in superior conjunction with the sun.

Venus, in the constellations Cancer and Leo, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 16th, at 2h. 43m. A.M., in conjunction with α Leonis, Regulus, at $1^{\circ} 11' S.$; on the 22nd, at 6h. 51m. P.M., in Perihelion; on the 31st, at 10h. 26m. A.M., in conjunction with Mars, at $0^{\circ} 15' S.$

Mars, in the constellation Leo, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 1st, at 10h. 36m. P.M., in conjunction with α Leonis (Regulus), at $0^{\circ} 44' S.$

Jupiter, in the constellations Leo and Virgo, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 15th passes the meridian at 3h. 49m. P.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Pisces, on the 13th, at 11h. 22m. A.M., in quadrature with the sun.

Uranus, in the constellation Pisces, on the 23rd, at 2h. 13m. P.M., in quadrature with the sun.

The *Moon*, on the 3rd, in conjunction with Saturn, at $2^{\circ} 26' N.$; on the 6th, at 11h. 30m. P.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at $0^{\circ} 40' S.$; on the 7th, at 7h. 3m. P.M., with β Tauri, at $9^{\circ} 42' N.$; on the 8th, at 3h. 9m. A.M., with Mercury, at $1^{\circ} 50' N.$; on the 9th, at 11h. 22m. P.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux) at $8^{\circ} 47' N.$; on the 10th, at 3h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee; on the 11th, at 11h. 25m. P.M., in conjunction with Venus, at $0^{\circ} 59' N.$; on the 12th, at 7h. 6m. A.M., with α Leonis (Regulus) at $0^{\circ} 44' S.$; at 5h. 18m. P.M., with Mars, at $0^{\circ} 43' S.$; on the 13th, at 4h. 55m. P.M., with Jupiter, at $1^{\circ} 50' S.$; on the 15th, at 10h. 54m. P.M., with α Virginis (Spica) at $7^{\circ} 19' S.$; on the 19th, at 4h. 6m. A.M., with β Scorpii, at $4^{\circ} 8' S.$; at 3h. 24m. P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares) at $9^{\circ} 36' S.$; on the 24th, at 10h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee; on the 30th, at 7h. 0m. P.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at $2^{\circ} 26' N.$

The *Constellations* Cygnus, Aquila, and Sagittarius, are on the meridian at midnight about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 2nd, Em. at 10h. 18m. 50s. P.M.; 16th, Em. at 8h. 36m. 56s. P.M.

Second Satellite. 6th, Em. at 8h. 40m. 22s. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 M	182	.. .. .
2 Tu	183	Oxf. Act & Camb. Com.
3 W	184	Dog-days begin.
4 Th	185	.. .. .
5 F	186	Camb. East. Term ends.
6 S	187	{ Oxford Trin. Term ends. Old Midsummer Day 6 Sunday after Trinity.
7 S	188	{ Thomas à Becket.
8 M	189	.. .. .
9 Tu	190	.. .. .
10 W	191	.. .. .
11 Th	192	.. .. .
12 F	193	.. .. .
13 S	194	.. .. .
14 S	195	7 Sunday after Trinity.
15 M	196	St. Swithin.
16 Tu	197	.. .. .
17 W	198	.. .. .
18 Th	199	.. .. .
19 F	200	.. .. .
20 S	201	.. .. .
21 S	202	8 Sunday after Trinity.
22 M	203	.. .. .
23 Tu	204	.. .. .
24 W	205	.. .. .
25 Th	206	St. James.
26 F	207	.. .. .
27 S	208	.. .. .
28 S	209	9 Sunday after Trinity.
29 M	210	.. .. .
30 Tu	211	.. .. .
31 W	212	.. .. .

Hebrew Calendar.		Mohammedan Calendar.	
1850.	5610.	1850.	Hegira 1266.
July 1	21 Thammuz.	July 1	20 Shaban.
10	1 Ab.		
18	9 "	11	1 { Ramadan of
	{ Fast, De- struction of the Temple.	23	13 { Month of
		24	14 { Abstinence.
		25	15 { Fortu- nate
24	15 "		
	{ Taberah, a little Festival.		

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

July, 1849.

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart... 2nd day, 5h. 58m. aftern.
 New 9th day, 2h. 27m. aftern.
 First Quart... 16th day, 6h. 41m. morn.
 Full 24th day, 5h. 24m. morn.

☽'s Dec. 2nd, 0°; 9th, 20° 1' N.; 15th, 0°; 22nd, 20° 1' S.; 29th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	16 29	0 5			15' 45''
6	16 24	0 10			15 45
11	16 15	0 19		No real Night.	15 45
16	16 5	0 29			15 46
21	15 53	0 41			15 46
26	15 40	0 54	0 57	11 10	15 46

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time. Clock bef. Sun.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Morn.	Aftern.					h. m.	h. m.				
1	h. m. 3 49	m. s. 3 23	h. m. 8 18	° ' 23 N 8	21·2	h. m. 11 a 49	h. m. 4 m 57	h. m. 10 m 38	h. m. 5 56	h. m. 6 18	1		
2	3 49	3 35	8 18	23 4	☾	morn.	5 41	11 45	6 39	7 2	2		
3	3 50	3 46	8 17	22 59	23·2	0 11	6 26	0 a 54	7 29	7 58	3		
4	3 51	3 57	8 17	22 54	24·2	0 34	7 13	2 5	8 28	8 59	4		
5	3 52	4 8	8 16	22 49	25·2	1 0	8 3	3 19	9 32	10 4	5		
6	3 52	4 18	8 16	22 43	26·2	1 30	8 56	4 35	10 36	11 11	6		
7	3 53	4 28	8 15	22 37	27·2	2 7	9 53	5 49	11 40	— —	7		
8	3 54	4 38	8 15	22 31	28·2	2 53	10 54	7 0	0 9	0 36	8		
9	3 55	4 47	8 14	22 24	●	3 51	11 57	8 1	1 3	1 30	9		
10	3 56	4 56	8 13	22 16	0·9	4 59	1 a 0	8 53	1 55	2 21	10		
11	3 57	5 5	8 12	22 9	1·9	6 16	2 1	9 34	2 47	3 14	11		
12	3 58	5 13	8 12	22 1	2·9	7 36	2 59	10 8	3 36	3 58	12		
13	3 59	5 20	8 11	21 52	3·9	8 56	3 53	10 37	4 23	4 47	13		
14	4 0	5 27	8 10	21 43	4·9	10 14	4 44	11 2	5 13	5 39	14		
15	4 2	5 34	8 9	21 34	5·9	11 29	5 33	11 26	6 5	6 29	15		
16	4 3	5 40	8 8	21 24	☽	0 a 41	6 21	11 50	6 56	7 21	16		
17	4 4	5 45	8 7	21 14	7·9	1 51	7 8	morn.	7 51	8 20	17		
18	4 5	5 51	8 6	21 4	8·9	2 59	7 55	0 16	8 51	9 24	18		
19	4 6	5 55	8 5	20 53	9·9	4 3	8 42	0 43	9 57	10 29	19		
20	4 8	5 59	8 3	20 42	10·9	5 5	9 30	1 15	11 6	11 39	20		
21	4 9	6 2	8 2	20 31	11·9	6 1	10 18	1 52	— —	0 6	21		
22	4 10	6 5	8 1	20 19	12·9	7 50	11 7	2 35	0 34	0 57	22		
23	4 12	6 7	8 0	20 7	13·9	7 33	11 55	3 24	1 19	1 42	23		
24	4 13	6 9	7 58	19 55	○	8 10	morn.	4 19	2 2	2 19	24		
25	4 14	6 10	7 57	19 42	15·9	8 41	0 41	5 18	2 39	2 56	25		
26	4 16	6 10	7 56	19 29	16·9	9 8	1 27	6 20	3 13	3 30	26		
27	4 17	6 10	7 54	19 16	17·9	9 32	2 12	7 23	3 45	4 0	27		
28	4 19	6 9	7 53	19 2	18·9	9 54	2 56	8 28	4 18	4 36	28		
29	4 20	6 8	7 51	18 48	19·9	10 16	3 39	9 34	4 51	5 8	29		
30	4 22	6 6	7 50	18 34	20·9	10 38	4 23	10 41	5 26	5 46	30		
31	4 23	6 4	7 48	18 19	21·9	11 2	5 8	11 50	6 7	6 27	31		

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Annual Licence to be taken out by Hawkers and Pedlers.
 1. Lammas, Scotch Quarter-day.
 3. Daventry—horses, cattle, sheep.
 4. Brunswick—manufactured goods, &c.
 4 to 11. (First two Sundays) Borough and county lists to be affixed to church doors.
 7. Barnard Castle—wool.
 10. Doncaster—wool.
 17. Cassel—manufactured goods, &c.
 21. Horncastle—horses and cattle.
 21. Rugby—horses, cows, sheep, cheese.
 24. Frankfort-on-the-Maine—government securities of all countries, manufactured goods, &c.

25. Last day for leaving with overseers objections to county electors.
 25. Last day for service of objections on electors in counties or their tenants, and for service on overseers of objections to borough electors; also the last day to claim as borough electors.
 29. Overseers of parishes and townships to send lists of electors and lists of objections to the clerk of the peace for the county, or to the town clerk in cities or boroughs.
 30 Spalding—horses.
 31. All taxes and rates payable on March 1st must be paid on or before this day by persons claiming to be enrolled as Burgesses under the new Municipal Corporations Act.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Proper Lessons, Morning.				Proper Lessons, Evening.			
August 4	10th Sun. after Trinity	1 Kings 21	Acts 2	1 Kings 22	Heb. 7		
" 11	11th "	2 Kings 5	" 9	2 Kings 9	James 1		
" 18	12th "	" 10	" 16	" 18	1 Peter 3		
" 25	13th "	" 19	" 23	" 23	1 John 2		

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Cancer, Leo, and Virgo, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 28th, at 10h. 36m. P.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at 1° 13' N.

Venus, in the constellations Leo and Virgo, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 6th, at 11h. 43m. P.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at 0° 24' N.; on the 8th, at 4h. 41m. P.M., with β Virginis at 0° 1' N.; on the 31st, with α Virginis (Spica) at 1° 19' S.

Mars, in the constellations Leo and Virgo, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 14th, in conjunction with Jupiter at 10h. 43m. P.M.

Jupiter, in the constellation Virgo, is an evening star throughout the month, on the 15th passes the meridian at 2h. 7m. P.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Pisces, on the 3rd, at 8h. 55m. P.M., stationary; on the 15th passes the meridian at 3h. 48m. A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Pisces, on the 15th passes the meridian at 4h. 21m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 3rd, at 8h. 47m. A.M., in conjunction with α Tauri (Aldebaran) at 0° 37' S.; on the 4th, at 4h. 55m. A.M., with β Tauri, at 9° 45' N.; on the 6th, at 10h. 9m. A.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux) at 6° 47' N.; on the 7th, at 1h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; on the 8th, at 0h. 9m. P.M., in conjunction with Mercury, at 0° 51' N.; at 5h. 28m. P.M., with α Leonis (Regulus) at 0° 46' S.; on the 10th, at 6h. 54m. A.M., with Mars, at 2° 35' S.; at 10h. 10m. A.M., with Jupiter, at 2° 19' S.; at 3h. 48m. P.M., with Venus, at 3° 13' S.; on the 12th, at 6h. 47m. A.M., with α Virginis (Spica) at 7° 22' S.; on the 13th, at 10h. 59m. P.M., with α^2 Libræ (Zuben el Chanali) at 5° 11' S.; on the 15th, at 10h. 21m. A.M., with β^1 Scorpii, at 4° 10' S.; at 9h. 35m. P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares) at 9° 37' S.; on the 20th, at 3h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee; On the 26th, at 11h. 54m. P.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at 2° 15' N.; on the 27th, at 4h. 36m. P.M., with Uranus, at 4° 47' N.; on the 30th, at 4h. 3m. P.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran) at 0° 39' S.; on the 31st, at 0h. 50m. P.M., with β Tauri, at 9° 42' N.

The *Constellations* on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month, are Cepheus, the west part of Pegasus, Aquarius, and the east part of Capricornus.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 26th, 7m. at 7h. 7m. 21s. P.M.
Second Satellite. 7th, Em. at 8h. 20m. 50s. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 Th	213	Lammas Day.
2 F	214	.. .. .
3 S	215	.. .. .
4 S	216	10 Sunday after Trinity.
5 M	217	.. .. .
6 Tu	218	Prince Alfred b. 1844.
7 W	219	.. .. .
8 Th	220	.. .. .
9 F	221	.. .. .
10 S	222	.. .. .
11 S	223	{ 11 Sun. after Trin. Half- Quar. Dog-days end.
12 M	224	Grouse Shooting begins.
13 Tu	225	Dow. Q. Adelaide b. 1792.
14 W	226	.. .. .
15 Th	227	.. .. .
16 F	228	.. .. .
17 S	229	Duchess of Kent b. 1786
18 S	230	12 Sunday after Trinity.
19 M	231	.. .. .
20 Tu	232	.. .. .
21 W	233	.. .. .
22 Th	234	.. .. .
23 F	235	.. .. .
24 S	236	St. Bartholomew.
25 S	237	13 Sunday after Trinity.
26 M	238	Prince Albert b. 1819.
27 Tu	239	.. .. .
28 W	240	.. .. .
29 Th	241	.. .. .
30 F	242	.. .. .
31 S	243	.. .. .

Hebrew Calendar.		Mahammedan Calendar.	
1850.	5610.	1850.	Hezira 1266.
Aug. 1	23 Ab.	Aug. 1	22 Ramadan.
9	1 Elul.	10	1 Shawal
15	7 "	11	2 "
		12	3 "
		22	13 "
		23	14 "
25	17 "	24	15 "
			Fortunate Days.

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

August, 1849.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	73·4	49·4	17	71·7
2	74·5	50·2	18	68·2
3	65·5	52·2	19	72·5
4	71·4	43·2	20	70·7
5	73·2	42·4	21	77·5
6	77·5	45·4	22	73·6
7	81·9	47·1	23	71·7
8	78·5	60·9	24	75·5
9	82·5	56·0	25	78·7
10	81·7	58·4	26	80·0
11	78·5	60·0	27	68·8
12	73·2	61·4	28	75·0
13	70·1	57·4	29	73·2
14	71·7	54·9	30	75·0
15	73·7	53·2	31	74·2
16	66·7	53·6		61·1

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quart. ... 1st day, 5h. 17m. morn.
 New 7th day, 9h. 34m. aftern.
 First Quart. ... 14th day, 5h. 46m. aftern.
 Full 22nd day, 9h. 12m. aftern.
 Last Quart. ... 30th day, 2h. 18m. aftern.

☾'s Dec. 5th, 20° 10' N.; 11th, 0°; 18th, 20° 10' S.; 26th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	15 21	1 13	1 28	10 40	15' 47''
6	15 6	1 28	1 48	10 20	15 48
11	14 49	1 45	2 6	10 1	15 49
16	14 31	2 3	2 22	9 44	15 49
21	14 13	2 21	2 37	9 27	15 50
26	13 54	2 40	2 50	9 11	15 51

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		Clock bef. Sun.						Morn.	Aftern.				
1	h. m. 4 25	m. s. 6 1	h. m. 7 46	° ' " 18 N 4	☾	h. m. 11 a 29	h. m. 5m55	h. m. 1 a 1	h. m. 6 49	h. m. 7 14	1		
2	4 26	5 57	7 45	17 49	23·9	morn.	6 45	2 13	7 42	8 12	2		
3	4 28	5 53	7 43	17 34	24·9	0 1	7 39	3 27	8 45	9 22	3		
4	4 29	5 48	7 42	17 18	25·9	0 42	8 36	4 37	9 59	10 35	4		
5	4 31	5 43	7 40	17 2	26·9	1 32	9 37	5 42	11 13	11 45	5		
6	4 32	5 37	7 38	16 45	27·9	2 34	10 39	6 39	— —	0 19	6		
7	4 34	5 30	7 36	16 29	●	3 46	11 41	7 25	0 48	1 17	7		
8	4 35	5 23	7 35	16 12	0·6	5 6	0 a 42	8 4	1 45	2 9	8		
9	4 37	5 15	7 33	15 55	1·6	6 28	1 39	8 35	2 36	3 1	9		
10	4 38	5 7	7 31	15 37	2·6	7 50	2 33	9 3	3 22	3 45	10		
11	4 40	4 58	7 29	15 20	3·6	9 9	3 25	9 29	4 7	4 30	11		
12	4 42	4 48	7 27	15 2	4·6	10 25	4 15	9 53	4 51	5 15	12		
13	4 43	4 38	7 24	14 43	5·6	11 38	5 3	10 19	5 37	6 0	13		
14	4 45	4 28	7 23	14 25	☽	0 a 48	5 51	10 46	6 22	6 45	14		
15	4 46	4 17	7 21	14 6	7·6	1 55	6 39	11 17	7 8	7 36	15		
16	4 48	4 5	7 19	13 48	8·6	2 58	7 27	11 52	8 4	8 36	16		
17	4 49	3 53	7 17	13 29	9·6	3 55	8 15	morn.	9 13	9 51	17		
18	4 51	3 40	7 15	13 9	10·6	4 46	9 4	0 33	10 28	11 6	18		
19	4 53	3 26	7 13	12 50	11·6	5 32	9 51	1 20	11 42	— —	19		
20	4 54	3 13	7 11	12 30	12·6	6 11	10 39	2 13	0 12	0 39	20		
21	4 56	2 58	7 9	12 10	13·6	6 44	11 25	3 11	1 2	1 22	21		
22	4 57	2 44	7 7	11 50	○	7 13	morn.	4 12	1 42	2 1	22		
23	4 59	2 28	7 5	11 30	15·6	7 37	0 10	5 15	2 17	2 34	23		
24	5 1	2 13	7 3	11 10	16·6	8 0	0 54	6 20	2 51	3 7	24		
25	5 2	1 57	7 1	10 49	17·6	8 21	1 38	7 26	3 23	3 37	25		
26	5 4	1 40	6 58	10 28	18·6	8 43	2 22	8 33	3 52	4 9	26		
27	5 5	1 23	6 56	10 7	19·6	9 6	3 6	9 41	4 25	4 42	27		
28	5 7	1 6	6 54	9 46	20·6	9 32	3 52	10 50	5 0	5 19	28		
29	5 9	0 49	6 52	9 25	21·6	10 1	4 40	0 a 1	5 36	5 57	29		
30	5 10	0 31	6 50	9 3	☾	10 37	5 31	1 12	6 18	6 40	30		
31	5 12	0 13	6 48	8 42	23·6	11 21	6 25	2 21	7 7	7 37	31		

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. British Museum closes.
 1 to 6. (Two Sundays preceding the 15th)
 Lists of objections to county electors, and also
 claims and objections respecting borough lists,
 to be affixed to church doors.
 4, 5, 6. Barnet—sheep, Welsh cattle, and horses.
 5. Overseers of Parishes and Boroughs to make
 out 'Burgess Lists' under Municipal Reform Act,
 to be delivered to Town-Clerk this day.
 8. Town-Clerk in Boroughs to cause the *Bur-*
gess Lists to be fixed in some public place in the
 Borough from this day till 15th.
 8. British Museum opens, from 10 till 4; Read-
 ing Room, 9 till 4.
 15. Claims of persons omitted in the *Burgess*
Lists, and objections to persons improperly in-

serted therein, to be given to the Town-Clerk in
 writing on or before this day; notice of the ob-
 jection to be also given to the person objected to.
 18. Bury (Lanc.)—cattle, horses, woollen cloths.
 19. Atherstone—horses, cows, and cheese.
 21. Reading—cheese, hogs, &c.
 21. Naumburg—manufactured goods, &c.
 23. Swindon—cattle, sheep, pigs.
 24. Lists of claimants, and of persons objected
 to, to be fixed by Town-Clerk in some public
 place of each Borough from this day till Oct. 1.
 25. Howden, for six days—horses.
 27. Leipzig—books, Russian and Polish pro-
 duce, manufactured goods, &c.; lasts three weeks.
 British Association for the Advancement of
 Science meets at Edinburgh this month.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

<i>Proper Lessons, Morning.</i>				<i>Proper Lessons, Evening.</i>			
Sept. 1	14th Sun. after Trinity	Jerem.	5	Matt.	2	Jerem.	22
" 8	15th	"	35	"	9	"	36
" 15	16th	Ezek.	2	"	16	"	13
" 22	17th	"	14	"	23	"	18
" 29	18th	"	20	Mark	2	"	14

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation Virgo, is an even-
 ing star throughout the month. On the 4th, at 6h.
 31m. P.M., in Aphelion; on the 8th, at 3h. 17m. A.M.,
 in conjunction with Mars, at 2° 35' N.; on the 20th,
 at 4h. 17m. P.M., in conjunction with a Virginis
 (Spica) at 1° 31' N.; on the 26th, at 4h. 25m. A.M.,
 stationary; at 8h. 38m. A.M., in conjunction with
 Mars, at 4° 20' N.

Venus, in the constellations Virgo and Libra, is an
 evening star throughout the month. On the 22nd, at
 1h. 2m. A.M., in Aphelion.

Mars, in the constellation Virgo, is an evening
 star throughout the month.

Jupiter, in the constellation Virgo, on the 15th,
 passes the meridian at 6h. 29m. P.M.; on the 26th,
 at 10h. 52m. P.M., in conjunction with the sun.

Saturn, in the constellation Pisces, on the 15th
 passes the meridian at 1h. 41m. A.M.

Uranus, in the constellation Pisces, on the 15th
 passes the meridian at 2h. 17m. A.M.

The *Moon*, on the 2nd, at 7h. 48m. P.M., in con-
 junction with β Geminorum (Pollux) at 8° 46' N.;
 on the 4th, at 10h. 6m. P.M., in Perigee; on the
 5th, at 4h. 10m. A.M., in conjunction with α Leonis
 (Regulus) at 0° 46' S.; on the 7th, at 5h. 42m. A.M.,
 with Jupiter, at 2° 44' S.; at 10h. 37m. P.M., with
 Mercury, at 6° 39' S.; at 10h. 46m. P.M., with Mars,
 at 4° 6' S.; on the 8th, at 4h. 30m. P.M., with a Vir-
 ginis (Spica) at 7° 18' S.; on the 9th, at 10h. 54m.
 A.M., with Venus, at 6° 58' S.; on the 11th, at 6h.
 9m. P.M., with β Scorpii, at 4° 4' S.; on the 12th, at
 5h. 7m. A.M., with α Scorpii (Antares) at 9° 32' S.;
 on the 17th, at 1h. 6m. A.M., in Apogee; on the 23rd,
 at 3h. 55m. A.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at 2° 1'
 N.; on the 26th, at 9h. 42m. P.M., with α Tauri
 (Aldebaran), at 0° 49' S.; on the 30th, at 3h. 9m.
 A.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux) at 8° 37' N.

The *Constellation Pegasus* will be on the meridian
 at midnight about the middle of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.
 Not visible this month, Jupiter being too near the sun.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year.	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 S	244	14 Sunday after Trinity.
2 M	245	Partridge Shooting begins.
3 Tu	246	.. .. .
4 W	247	.. .. .
5 Th	248	.. .. .
6 F	249	.. .. .
7 S	250	Jewish year 5611 begins.
8 S	251	15 Sunday after Trinity.
9 M	252	.. .. .
10 Tu	253	.. .. .
11 W	254	.. .. .
12 Th	255	.. .. .
13 F	256	Salm. Fish. in Scotl. ends.
14 S	257	.. .. .
15 S	258	16 Sunday after Trinity.
16 M	259	.. .. .
17 Tu	260	.. .. .
18 W	261	Ember Week.
19 Th	262	.. .. .
20 F	263	.. .. .
21 S	264	St. Matthew.
22 S	265	17 Sunday after Trinity.
23 M	266	Autumnal Quarter com.
24 Tu	267	.. .. .
25 W	268	.. .. .
26 Th	269	.. .. .
27 F	270	.. .. .
28 S	271	.. .. .
29 S	272	18 Sunday after Trinity.
30 M	273	MICHAELMAS DAY.

<i>Hebrew Calendar.</i>		<i>Mohammedan Calendar.</i>	
1850.	5610.	1850.	Hegira, 1266.
Sept.		Sept.	
1	24 Elul.	1	23 Shawall
7	1 Tisri	8	1 Dhu'l-kadah.
9	3 "	20	13 " } Fortunate
16	10 "	21	14 " } Days.
21	15 "	22	15 "
22	16 "		
27	21 "		
29	23 "		

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

September, 1849.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	70°0	56°2	16	72°5
2	73°8	60°9	17	69°5
3	73°8	57°7	18	59°7
4	77°0	58°8	19	67°7
5	77°8	56°5	20	60°0
6	79°0	53°3	21	65°9
7	72°7	51°2	22	63°9
8	73°5	48°4	23	59°0
9	70°5	44°3	24	70°5
10	70°7	53°0	25	72°7
11	68°7	51°5	26	68°2
12	58°5	47°2	27	69°9
13	62°5	46°3	28	69°9
14	66°1	49°1	29	66°7
15	63°9	55°5	30	61°2

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New 6th day, 5h. 28m. morn.
 First Quart. ... 13th day, 8h. 21m. morn.
 Full 21st day, 0h. 40m. aftern.
 Last Quart. ... 28th day, 9h. 53m. aftern.

☾'s Dec. 1st, 20°1' N.; 8th, 0°; 14th,
 20°2' S.; 22nd, 0°; 29th, 20°3' N.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	13 32	3 2	3 6	8 52	15' 53''
6	13 13	3 21	3 17	8 37	15 54
11	12 54	3 40	3 29	8 22	15 55
16	12 34	4 0	3 39	8 9	15 56
21	12 15	4 19	3 47	7 55	15 58
26	11 55	4 39	3 58	7 42	15 59

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		h.	m.							Morn	Aftern.	
1	5 13	0	6	6 45	8° 20'	24·6	h. m. morn.	h. m. 7 m22	h. m. 3 a 27	h. m. 8 10	h. m. 8 48	1
2	5 15	0	25	6 43	7 58	25·6	0 16	8 22	4 25	9 30	10 12	2
3	5 17	0	44	6 41	7 36	26·6	1 22	9 23	5 15	10 54	11 32	3
4	5 18	1	3	6 39	7 14	27·6	2 37	10 23	5 56	—	0 11	4
5	5 20	1	23	6 36	6 52	28·6	3 57	11 21	6 31	0 38	1 7	5
6	5 21	1	42	6 34	6 30	●	5 18	0 a 17	7 1	1 33	1 57	6
7	5 23	2	2	6 32	6 7	1·3	6 40	1 11	7 28	2 20	2 44	7
8	5 25	2	22	6 30	5 45	2·3	8 0	2 3	7 53	3 5	3 25	8
9	5 26	2	43	6 27	5 22	3·3	9 17	2 53	8 18	3 46	4 7	9
10	5 28	3	3	6 25	4 59	4·3	10 31	3 43	8 46	4 23	4 42	10
11	5 29	3	24	6 23	4 36	5·3	11 41	4 32	9 16	5 2	5 25	11
12	5 31	3	45	6 21	4 14	6·3	0 a 47	5 21	9 50	5 46	6 7	12
13	5 33	4	6	6 18	3 51	7	1 48	6 10	10 29	6 29	6 52	13
14	5 34	4	27	6 16	3 28	8·3	2 42	6 59	11 14	7 19	7 51	14
15	5 36	4	48	6 14	3 4	9·3	3 30	7 47	morn.	8 29	9 7	15
16	5 37	5	9	6 11	2 41	10·3	4 11	8 35	0 5	9 48	10 29	16
17	5 39	5	30	6 9	2 18	11·3	4 45	9 21	1 2	11 11	11 43	17
18	5 41	5	51	6 7	1 55	12·3	5 15	10 7	2 2	—	0 13	18
19	5 42	6	12	6 4	1 32	13·3	5 41	10 51	3 5	0 37	0 59	19
20	5 44	6	34	6 2	1 8	14·3	6 5	11 36	4 10	1 19	1 35	20
21	5 45	6	55	6 0	0 45	○	6 27	morn.	5 16	1 52	2 7	21
22	5 47	7	16	5 58	0° 21'	16·3	6 48	0 20	6 24	2 23	2 39	22
23	5 49	7	36	5 55	0° 52'	17·3	7 11	1 4	7 32	2 55	3 10	23
24	5 50	7	57	5 53	0 25	18·3	7 36	1 50	8 42	3 26	3 42	24
25	5 51	8	18	5 51	0 49	19·3	8 4	2 38	9 53	3 59	4 15	25
26	5 53	8	38	5 48	1 12	20·3	8 37	3 28	11 4	4 31	4 50	26
27	5 55	8	58	5 46	1 36	21·3	9 17	4 20	0 a 13	5 9	5 29	27
28	5 57	9	18	5 44	1 59	22	10 7	5 16	1 19	5 52	6 15	28
29	5 58	9	38	5 41	2 22	23·3	11 7	6 13	2 19	6 40	7 14	29
30	6 0	9	58	5 39	2 46	24·3	morn.	7 12	3 10	7 51	8 31	30

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Mayor and assessors to hold an open court to revise the *Burgess Lists* under the Municipal Reform Act, some time between the 1st and 15th Oct.; three clear days' notice of such court being given. The revised list to be kept by the Town-Clerk, and persons therein entered to be entitled to vote, according to the Act, from the 1st of November.

2. Howden—horses, cattle, &c.
2. Woodstock—cheese.
2. Dudley—horses, cattle, wool, and cheese.
2, 3, 4. Nottingham—cheese, &c.
9. Annual licence to be taken out by Bankers, or others issuing promissory notes for money payable on demand, and allowed to be re-issued.

10. Half-yearly dividend on various descriptions of Stock becomes due.
10, &c. Weyhill—sheep.
10. Leicester—cheese, horses, and cattle.
11. Holbeach—horses.
13. Fire Insurance due at Michaelmas must be paid by this day, or the policy becomes void.
14. Quarter Sessions commence in this week.
18. Haverfordwest—cattle, horses, and sheep.
19. Market-Harborough—cattle, leather, &c.
21. Devizes—sheep, hogs, &c.
29. Burton-on-Trent—horses and cattle.
29. Horncastle—horses and cattle.
29. Newcastle-upon-Tyne—nine days—cattle, sheep, &c.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

				<i>Proper Lessons, Morning.</i>				<i>Proper Lessons, Evening.</i>			
Oct. 6	19th	Sund.	after Trlnty	Daniel	3	Mark	9	Daniel	6	2 Cor.	5
" 13	20th	"	"	Joel	2		16	Micah	6	"	12
" 20	21st	"	"	Habak.	2	Luke	6	Prov.	1	Galat.	6
" 27	22nd	"	"	Prov.	2	"	13	"	3	Philip.	1

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellation Virgo, is invisible till the middle of the month, then a morning star to the end. On the 8th at 3h. 16m. P.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun; on the 16th, at 11h. 55m. P.M., stationary; on the 18th, at 6h. 7m. P.M., in Perihelion; on the 24th, at 3h. 8m. A.M., at greatest elongation.

Venus, in the constellations Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 6th, at 9h. 36m. A.M., at greatest elongation, $46^{\circ} 40'$ E.; on the 14th, at 9h. 42m. P.M., in conjunction with α Scorpii (Antares) at $0^{\circ} 30'$ S.

Mars, in the constellations Virgo and Libra, is an evening star in the beginning, and invisible at the end of the month.

Jupiter, in the constellation Virgo, is a morning star throughout the month; on the 15th passes the meridian at 10h. 55m. A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Pisces, on the 11th at 4h. 53m. A.M., in opposition to the sun.

Uranus, in the constellation Pisces, on the 22nd, at 2h. 32m. A.M., in opposition to the sun.

The *Moon*, on the 2nd, at 19h. 9m. P.M., in conjunction with α Leonis (Regulus), at $0^{\circ} 51'$ S.; at 11h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee. On the 5th, at 1h. 31m. A.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at $3^{\circ} 6'$ S.; at 8h. 25m. P.M., with Mercury, at $7^{\circ} 46'$ S.; on the 6th, at 2h. 46m. A.M., with α Virginis (Spica) at $7^{\circ} 13'$ S.; at 5h. 4m. P.M., with Mars, at $5^{\circ} 31'$ S.; on the 7th, at 5h. 28m. P.M., with α Libræ (Zuben el Chamali) at $4^{\circ} 57'$ S.; on the 9th, at 3h. 18m. A.M., with β Scorpii, at $3^{\circ} 53'$ S.; at 3h. 23m. A.M. with Venus, at $8^{\circ} 44'$ S.; at 2h. 2m. P.M., with α Scorpii (Antares), at $9^{\circ} 20'$ S.; on the 14th, at 6h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee. On the 20th, at 6h. 17m. A.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at $1^{\circ} 51'$ N.; at 11h. 3m. P.M., with Uranus, at $4^{\circ} 35'$ N.; on the 24th, at 3h. 28m. A.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran), at $1^{\circ} 0'$ S.; on the 25th, at 0h. 16m. A.M., with β Tauri, at $9^{\circ} 19'$ N.; on the 27th, at 8h. 37m. A.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux), at $8^{\circ} 22'$ N.; on the 29th, at 4h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee; at 7h. 59m. P.M., in conjunction with α Leonis (Regulus) at $1^{\circ} 3'$ S.

The *Constellations* Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Pisces, and Cetus, will be on the meridian about midnight in the middle, and Aries at the end, of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

The Satellites are not visible till the 21st of the month.

First Satellite. 31st, Im. at 4h. 32m. 32s. A.M.

Hebrew Calendar.
1850. 5611.
Oct. 1 25 Tisri.
7 1 Chesvan.

Mohammedan Calendar.
1850. Hegira, 1266.
Oct.
1 24 Dhu'l-kadah
8 1 Dhu'l-hajjah.
17 10 " {Kurban
20 13 " {Bairam.
21 14 " {Fortu-
22 15 " {nate
Days.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 Tu	274	Pheasant Shooting begins.
2 W	275	.. .. .
3 Th	276	.. .. .
4 F	277	.. .. .
5 S	278	.. .. .
6 S	279	19 Sunday after Trinity.
7 M	280	.. .. .
8 Tu	281	.. .. .
9 W	282	.. .. .
10 Th	283	{ Oxford and Cambridge
11 F	284	{ Mich. Terms begin.
12 S	285	Old Michaelmas Day.
13 S	286	20 Sunday after Trinity.
14 M	287	.. .. .
15 Tu	288	.. .. .
16 W	289	.. .. .
17 Th	290	.. .. .
18 F	291	St. Luke.
19 S	292	.. .. .
20 S	293	21 Sunday after Trinity.
21 M	294	.. .. .
22 Tu	295	.. .. .
23 W	296	.. .. .
24 Th	297	.. .. .
25 F	298	.. .. .
26 S	299	.. .. .
27 S	300	22 Sunday after Trinity.
28 M	301	St. Simon and St. Jude.
29 Tu	302	.. .. .
30 W	303	.. .. .
31 Th	304	.. .. .

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

October, 1849.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	58.7	49.5	17	66.0
2	55.7	42.3	18	68.9
3	61.7	41.8	19	69.7
4	60.7	46.5	20	67.3
5	57.2	45.8	21	58.7
6	54.7	41.4	22	60.0
7	64.5	45.3	23	63.7
8	52.9	41.0	24	65.7
9	51.9	32.7	25	62.2
10	57.4	31.5	26	59.7
11	56.2	36.7	27	61.9
12	55.3	40.5	28	64.3
13	48.9	40.3	29	59.1
14	48.6	37.5	30	61.1
15	51.6	37.5	31	54.4
16	55.7	36.3		40.0

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New 5th day, 2h. 56m. aftern.
 First Quart... 13th day, 2h. 30m. morn.
 Full 21st day, 3h. 11m. morn.
 Last Quart. .. 28th day, 4h. 59m. morn.

☽'s Dec. 5th, 0°; 12th, 20.4° S.; 19th, 0°; 26th, 20.5° N.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's deer.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	11 35	4 59	4 8	7 30	16' 0''
6	11 16	5 18	4 17	7 18	16 2
11	10 57	5 37	4 26	7 7	16 3
16	10 37	5 57	4 34	6 57	16 5
21	10 17	6 17	4 42	6 47	16 6
26	9 59	6 35	4 50	6 37	16 7

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		h.	m.							Morn.	Aftern.	
1	6 2	10	17	5 37	3 s 9	25.3	0m17	8m10	3a53	9 17	10 3	1
2	6 3	10	36	5 35	3 32	26.3	1 33	9 7	4 28	10 47	11 24	2
3	6 5	10	54	5 32	3 56	27.3	2 53	10 3	4 59	11 57	—	3
4	6 7	11	13	5 30	4 19	28.3	4 13	10 57	5 26	0 26	0 54	4
5	6 8	11	30	5 28	4 42	●	5 33	11 49	5 52	1 16	1 36	5
6	6 10	11	48	5 26	5 5	0.9	6 51	0a40	6 17	2 0	2 21	6
7	6 12	12	5	5 23	5 28	1.9	8 7	1 31	6 43	2 42	3 1	7
8	6 13	12	22	5 21	5 51	2.9	9 21	2 21	7 12	3 21	3 40	8
9	6 15	12	38	5 19	6 14	3.9	10 31	3 11	7 45	3 57	4 17	9
10	6 17	12	54	5 17	6 37	4.9	11 36	4 1	8 23	4 35	4 54	10
11	6 18	13	9	5 15	7 0	5.9	0a35	4 51	9 6	5 14	5 34	11
12	6 20	13	24	5 12	7 22	6.9	1 26	5 40	9 56	5 56	6 17	12
13	6 22	13	39	5 10	7 45	☽	2 9	6 29	10 50	6 41	7 9	13
14	6 23	13	53	5 8	8 7	8.9	2 46	7 16	11 49	7 42	8 22	14
15	6 25	14	6	5 6	8 30	9.9	3 17	8 1	morn.	9 4	9 44	15
16	6 27	14	19	5 4	8 52	10.9	3 44	8 46	0 52	10 27	11 5	16
17	6 29	14	31	5 2	9 14	11.9	4 8	9 31	1 56	11 34	12 0	17
18	6 30	14	43	4 59	9 36	12.9	4 31	10 15	3 2	—	0 24	18
19	6 32	14	54	4 57	9 58	13.9	4 52	11 0	4 9	0 43	1 1	19
20	6 34	15	5	4 55	10 19	14.9	5 14	11 45	5 18	1 18	1 35	20
21	6 36	15	15	4 53	10 41	○	5 38	morn.	6 29	1 52	2 8	21
22	6 37	15	24	4 51	11 2	16.9	6 5	0 33	7 41	2 25	2 43	22
23	6 39	15	32	4 49	11 23	17.9	6 38	1 23	8 55	2 59	3 16	23
24	6 41	15	40	4 47	11 44	18.9	7 16	2 16	10 6	3 33	3 52	24
25	6 43	15	47	4 45	12 5	19.9	8 3	3 11	11 14	4 11	4 31	25
26	6 44	15	54	4 43	12 26	20.9	8 59	4 9	0a17	4 51	5 13	26
27	6 46	15	59	4 41	12 46	21.9	10 5	5 7	1 10	5 38	6 4	27
28	6 48	16	4	4 39	13 7	☾	11 19	6 4	1 53	6 31	7 3	28
29	6 50	16	8	4 37	13 27	23.9	morn.	7 1	2 31	7 40	8 21	29
30	6 51	16	12	4 36	13 46	24.9	0 36	7 55	3 2	9 7	9 52	30
31	6 53	16	14	4 34	14 6	25.9	1 53	8 48	3 29	10 34	11 9	31

MONTHLY NOTICES.

1. Borough Councillors to be elected.
1. Saffron Walden—cows.
1. Holiday at Bank and South-Sea Transfer Offices.
2. Frankfort - on - the - Oder — manufactured goods, &c.
2. Eccleshall—cattle, sheep, and saddle-horses.
5. Beverley—cattle, horses, and sheep.
6. Newcastle-under-Lyne—cattle.
7. Rochdale—horses, cattle, and woollen cloths.
7. Cirencester—cattle, sheep, horses, &c.
8. Warwick—horses, cows, and sheep.
8, 9. Leeds—cattle, horses, and hardware.
9. Mayor and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected.
11. Martinmas, Scotch Quarter-day.
13. Loughborough—horses, cows, and sheep.

15. *Certificate* to be taken out yearly by any person admitted as an attorney or solicitor, or as a proctor or writer to the signet, or admitted and enrolled as a notary public, and by every sworn clerk, clerks in court, &c.; by any member of an inn of court in England, acting as conveyancer, special pleader, draftsman in equity, not being at the bar.
18, 19. Andover—sheep, horses, leather, cheese.
20. Boston (four days)—horses.
22. Guildford—horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs.
26. Llandoverly—cattle and pigs.
28. Gloucester—cattle, pigs, horses, &c.
28. Harleston, for a month—Scotch cattle.
30. Wells—oxen, horses, sheep, and hogs.
30. Warrington, for ten days—horses, horned cattle, and cloth.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

<i>Proper Lessons, Morning.</i>				<i>Proper Lessons, Evening.</i>	
Nov. 3	23rd Sun, after Trinity	Prov. 11	Luke 19	Prov. 12	Colos. 3
" 10	24th "	" 13	John 2	" 14	2 Thees. 1
" 17	25th "	" 15	" 9	" 16	1 Tim. 6
" 24	26th "	" 17	" 16	" 19	Philemon.

Day of the Week.		Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.	ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.	
1 F	305		<i>All Saints.</i>	<i>Mercury</i> , in the constellations Virgo Libra, and Scorpio, is a morning star till the middle of the month, then invisible to the end. On the 28th, at 10h. 51m. A.M., in superior conjunction with the sun; at 11h. 2m. P.M., with Mars, at 0° 27' N.	
2 S	306		All Souls. Mich. Ter. beg.	<i>Venus</i> , in the constellation Sagittarius, is an evening star throughout the month. On the 10th, at 5h. 16m. P.M., at greatest brilliancy; on the 26th, at 1h. 42m. A.M., stationary.	
3 S	307		23 <i>Sunday after Trinity.</i>	<i>Mars</i> , in the constellations Libra and Scorpio, is invisible throughout the month; on the 29th, at 4h. 2m. P.M., in opposition to the sun.	
4 M	308		.. .. .	<i>Jupiter</i> , in the constellation Virgo, is a morning star, on the 15th passes the meridian at 9h. 16m. A.M.	
5 Tu	309		<i>Gunpowder Plot</i> , 1605.	<i>Saturn</i> , in the constellation Pisces, on the 15th passes the meridian at 9h. 31m. P.M.	
6 W	310		{ Mohammedan Year 1267 begins.	<i>Uranus</i> , in the constellation Pisces, on the 15th passes the meridian at 10h. 4m. P.M.	
7 Th	311		.. .. .	The <i>Moon</i> , on the 1st, at 7h. 52m. P.M., in conjunction with Jupiter, at 3° 27' S.; on the 2nd at 11h. 48m. A.M., with a Virginis (Spica), at 7° 15' S.; at 8h. 20m. P.M., with Mercury, at 3° 6' S.; on the 4th, at 2h. 57m. A.M., with a ² Libræ (Zuben el Chamali) at 4° 43' S.; at 2h. 1m. P.M., with Mars, at 5° 16' S.; on the 5th, at 6h. 43m. P.M., with β Scorpii, at 3° 41' S.; at 11h. 22m. P.M., with a Scorpii (Antares), at 9° 10' S.; on the 7th, at 6h. 28m. P.M., with Venus, at 8° 3' S.; on the 11th, at 2h. 0m. P.M., in Apogee. On the 16th, at 11h. 37m. A.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at 2° 1' N.; on the 17th, at 8h 51m. A.M., with Uranus, at 4° 39' N.; on the 20th, at 11h. 11m. A.M., with a Tauri (Aldebaran) at 1° 7' S.; on the 21st, at 7h. 26m. A.M., with β Tauri, at 9° 10' N.; on the 23rd, at 2h. 24m. P.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux), at 8° 8' N.; at 3h. 0m. P.M., in Perigee. On the 26th, at 1h. 11m. A.M., in conjunction with a Leonis (Regulus), at 1° 19' S.; on the 29th, at 11h. 19m. A.M. with Jupiter, at 3° 47' S.; at 6h. 33m. P.M., with a Virginis (Spica) at 7° 24' S.	
8 F	312		.. .. .	The <i>constellations</i> Perseus and Eridanus are on the meridian at midnight in the middle of the month.	
9 S	313		{ <i>Prince of Wales b.</i> 1841. Lord Mayor's Day.	<i>Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.</i>	
10 S	314		24 <i>Sunday after Trinity.</i>	<i>First Satellite.</i> 7th, 1m. at 6h. 26m. 26s. A.M.; 23rd, 1m. at 4h. 42m. 22s. A.M.; 30th, 1m. at 6h. 36m. 2s. A.M.	
11 M	315		St. Martin. Half Quart.	<i>Second Satellite.</i> 15th, 1m. at 5h. 37m. 6s. A.M.	
12 Tu	316		Camb. Mich. T. div. m.	<i>Third Satellite.</i> 15th, 1m. at 6h. 7m. 12s. A.M.	
13 W	317		.. .. .	<i>Hebrew Calendar.</i>	
14 Th	318		.. .. .	1850. 5611.	
15 F	319		.. .. .	Nov. 1 26 Chesvan.	
16 S	320		.. .. .	6 1 Chisleu.	
17 S	321		25 <i>Sunday after Trinity.</i>	30 25 " { Dedication of the Temple.	
18 M	322		.. .. .	<i>Mohammedon Calendar.</i>	
19 Tu	323		.. .. .	1850. Hegira, 1266.	
20 W	324		.. .. .	Nov. 1 25 Dhu'l-kajjah.	
21 Th	325		{ <i>Princess Royal b.</i> 1840. St. Cecilia.	6 1 Moharem. New Year 1267.	
22 F	326		.. .. .	15 10 " Ashura.	
23 S	327		.. .. .	18 13 " { Fortu-	
24 S	328		26 <i>Sunday after Trinity.</i>	19 14 " { nate	
25 M	329		Mich. Term ends.	20 15 " { Days.	
26 Tu	330		.. .. .	
27 W	331		.. .. .	
28 Th	332		.. .. .	
29 F	333		.. .. .	
30 Tu	334		<i>St. Andrew.</i>		

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

November, 1848.

	Highest.	Lowest.		Highest.	Lowest.
1	51.1	41.8	16	45.7	27.9
2	52.7	38.2	17	47.8	42.1
3	53.0	39.2	18	49.8	43.3
4	42.0	30.7	19	44.7	34.3
5	46.8	25.9	20	57.0	38.0
6	56.9	43.8	21	57.3	39.1
7	48.5	32.9	22	54.7	43.1
8	46.0	28.7	23	53.9	42.3
9	45.4	28.5	24	46.7	31.3
10	46.8	30.1	25	47.8	28.4
11	48.2	33.0	26	56.3	46.7
12	47.7	39.6	27	51.3	44.2
13	47.3	36.2	28	53.5	42.9
14	54.2	36.3	29	56.8	51.2
15	43.5	28.8	30	53.5	40.3

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New 4th day, 2h. 40m. morn.
 First Quart... 11th day, 11h. 15m. aftern.
 Full 19th day, 4h. 35m. aftern.
 Last Quart. ... 26th day, 0h. 32m. aftern.

♂'s Dec. 1st, 0°; 8th, 20.6° S.; 16th, 0°; 22nd, 20.7° N.; 29th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's deer.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	9 37	6 57	5 0	6 27	16' 9"
6	9 19	7 15	5 8	6 19	16 10
11	9 2	7 32	5 15	6 12	16 11
16	8 47	7 47	5 22	6 7	16 12
21	8 32	8 2	5 29	6 0	16 13
26	8 19	8 15	5 36	5 58	16 14

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.	Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		h. m.	m. s.							Morn.	Aftern.	
1	6 55	16	16	4 32	14 s 25	26.9	3m11	9m39	3 a 54	11 40	— —	1
2	6 57	16	17	4 30	14 45	27.9	4 28	10 29	4 18	0 9	0 31	2
3	6 59	16	17	4 28	15 3	28.9	5 45	11 19	4 43	0 56	1 17	3
4	7 0	16	16	4 26	15 22	•	6 59	0 a 9	5 10	1 38	2 0	4
5	7 2	16	15	4 25	15 41	1.4	8 12	1 0	5 40	2 20	2 40	5
6	7 4	16	12	4 23	15 59	2.4	9 20	1 51	6 16	2 57	3 16	6
7	7 6	16	9	4 21	16 17	3.4	10 23	2 41	6 57	3 34	3 52	7
8	7 7	16	5	4 20	16 34	4.4	11 19	3 32	7 44	4 9	4 28	8
9	7 9	16	0	4 18	16 52	5.4	0 a 6	4 21	8 38	4 47	5 5	9
10	7 11	15	54	4 17	17 9	6.4	0 46	5 9	9 36	5 25	5 48	10
11	7 13	15	48	4 15	17 25	♂	1 19	5 55	10 37	6 9	6 33	11
12	7 15	15	41	4 14	17 42	8.4	1 47	6 40	11 40	7 1	7 34	12
13	7 16	15	32	4 12	17 58	9.4	2 12	7 24	morn.	8 11	8 50	13
14	7 18	15	23	4 11	18 14	10.4	2 35	8 8	0 45	9 29	10 3	14
15	7 20	15	14	4 9	18 29	11.4	2 56	8 52	1 51	10 39	11 11	15
16	7 21	15	3	4 8	18 45	12.4	3 17	9 37	2 59	11 38	— —	16
17	7 23	14	51	4 7	18 59	13.4	3 40	10 24	4 9	0 1	0 22	17
18	7 25	14	39	4 5	19 14	14.4	4 5	11 14	5 21	0 42	1 1	18
19	7 27	14	26	4 4	19 28	○	4 35	morn.	6 34	1 19	1 37	19
20	7 28	14	12	4 3	19 42	16.4	5 11	0 6	7 50	1 57	2 16	20
21	7 30	13	57	4 2	19 55	17.4	5 56	1 2	9 3	2 35	2 54	21
22	7 32	13	42	4 1	20 8	18.4	6 51	2 1	10 10	3 15	3 35	22
23	7 33	13	25	4 0	20 21	19.4	7 55	3 0	11 8	3 56	4 18	23
24	7 35	13	8	3 59	20 33	20.4	9 7	4 0	11 56	4 41	5 5	24
25	7 36	12	50	3 58	20 45	21.4	10 23	4 57	0 a 35	5 31	5 58	25
26	7 38	12	31	3 57	20 57	☾	11 41	5 52	1 7	6 26	6 59	26
27	7 40	12	12	3 56	21 8	23.4	morn.	6 45	1 35	7 33	8 10	27
28	7 41	11	52	3 55	21 19	24.4	0 58	7 35	2 0	8 49	9 27	28
29	7 43	11	31	3 54	21 29	25.4	2 13	8 24	2 23	10 3	10 40	29
30	7 44	11	9	3 53	21 39	26.4	3 28	9 13	2 46	11 12	11 43	30

MONTHLY NOTICES.

2. Bury St. Edmunds—cattle.
 2. Rotherham—cattle and horses.
 4. Dursley—cattle and pedlery.
 4. Atherstone—horses and fat cattle.
 6. Bodmin—oxen, sheep, and cloths.
 6. Higham Ferrars—horses, horned cattle, and sheep.
 7 and 18. Cheltenham—cattle and pedlery.
 9, 11, 12. Bradford, Yorksh.—hogs and pedlery.
 11. Baldock—cheese, cattle, &c.
 10, 11. Bewdley—first day, hogs only—2nd day, horned cattle, horses, cheese, &c.
 11. Boston—cattle.

12. Shrewsbury—cattle, sheep, pigs, &c.
 14. Thrusk—horned cattle, horses, sheep, &c.
 17. Hornsea—horses and cattle.
 28. Bridgewater—cattle, &c.
 30. Quarter Sessions commence in this week.
 31. *Last day of the year.*—Those who have not been accustomed to keep an account of personal or household expenses should begin from this day. Those in trade who have not been accustomed to take an annual account of stock should begin from this day. Without cash-books and without stock-books, trade is little better than a game of chance.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

*Proper Lessons, Morning.**Proper Lessons, Evening.*

Dec.	1	1st Sun. in Advent	Isaiah 1	Acts 2	Isaiah 2	11eb. 7
"	8	2nd "	" 5	" 8	" 24	James 1
"	15	3rd "	" 25	" 15	" 26	1 Peter 3
"	22	4th "	" 30	" 22	" 32	1 John 2
"	25	Christmas Day	" 9 to v. 8	Luke 2 to v. 15	" 7 v. 10 to v. 17	Titus 3 v. 4 to v. 9
"	29	1st Sun. after Christ.	" 37	Acts 26	" 38	2 John

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA.

Mercury, in the constellations Scorpio, Sagittarius, and Capricornus, is invisible in the beginning; from the 10th an evening star to the end. On the 1st, at 5h. 45m. A.M., in Aphelion; on the 12th, at 0h. 49m. A.M., in conjunction with Venus, at 2° 9' N.

Venus, in the constellations Sagittarius and Scorpio, is an evening star till the 12th, invisible till the 19th, then a morning star to the end of the month. On the 16th, at 4h. 2m. P.M., in inferior conjunction with the sun; on the 20th, at 9h. 20m. A.M., in conjunction with Mars, at 2° 57' S.

Mars, in the constellations Scorpio and Sagittarius, is invisible till near the end of the month; then a morning star.

Jupiter, in the constellation Virgo, on the 15th passes the meridian at 7h. 37m. A.M.

Saturn, in the constellation Pisces, on the 15th passes the meridian at 7h. 20m. P.M.; on the 18th, at 10h. 32m. A.M., stationary.

Uranus, in the constellation Pisces, on the 15th passes the meridian at 8h. 3m. P.M.

The *Moon*, on the 2nd, at 8h. 58m. P.M., with β Scorpii, at 3° 43' S.; on the 3rd, at 7h. 42m. A.M., with α Scorpii (Antares) at 9° 8' S.; at 11h. 33m. P.M., with Mars, at 4° 45' S.; at 10h. 10m. P.M., with Mercury, at 5° 23' S.; on the 5th, at 5h. 46m. A.M., with Venus, at 4° 26' S.; on the 9th, at 11h. 0m. A.M., in Apogee. On the 13th, at 7h. 7m. P.M., in conjunction with Saturn, at 2° 19' N.; on the 17th, at 9h. 9m. P.M., with α Tauri (Aldebaran) at 1° 5' S.; on the 18th, at 5h. 8m. P.M., with β Tauri, at 9° 9' N.; on the 20th, at 10h. 35m. P.M., with β Geminorum (Pollux) at 8° 0' N.; on the 21st, at 6h. 0m. A.M., in Perigee. On the 23rd, at 7h. 31m. A.M., in conjunction with α Leonis (Regulus), at 1° 31' S.; on the 26th, at 11h. 46m. P.M., with Jupiter, at 4° 1' S.; at 11h. 50m. P.M., with α Virginis (Spica), at 7° 40' S.; on the 30th, at 2h. 19m. P.M., with α Scorpii at 9° 11' S.; on the 31st, at 11h. 58m. A.M., with Venus, at 2° 36' N.

The *Constellation Taurus* is on the meridian at midnight in the beginning, and Orion and Auriga in the middle, of the month.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

First Satellite. 9th, 1m. at 2h. 58m. 5s. A.M.; 16th, 1m. at 4h. 51m. 36s. A.M.; 23rd, 1m. at 6h. 45m. 4s. A.M. *Second Satellite.* 10th, 1m. at 2h. 32m. 27s. A.M.; 17th, 1m. at 5h. 5m. 21s. A.M.; 24th, 1m. at 7h. 38m. 16s. A.M. *Third Satellite.* 21st, 1m. at 1h. 57m. 8s. A.M.; 21st, Em. at 4h. 38m. 25s. A.M.; 28th, 1m. at 5h. 54m. 44s. A.M.

<i>Hebrew Calendar.</i>	<i>Mohammedan Calendar.</i>
1850. 5611.	1850. Hegira, 1267.
Dec. 1 26 Chisleu.	Dec.
6 1 Thebet.	1 26 Moharem.
	6 1 Suphar.
15 10 "	18 13 "
	19 14 "
31 26 "	20 15 "
	31 26 "

{Fort-
nite
Days.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Year	Sundays and Remarkable Days.
1 S	335	1 Sunday in Advent.
2 M	336	.. .. .
3 Tu	337	.. .. .
4 W	338	.. .. .
5 Th	339	.. .. .
6 F	340	.. .. .
7 S	341	.. .. .
8 S	342	2 Sunday in Advent.
9 M	343	Grouse Shooting ends.
10 Tu	344	.. .. .
11 W	345	.. .. .
12 Th	346	.. .. .
13 F	347	.. .. .
14 S	348	.. .. .
15 S	349	3 Sunday in Advent.
16 M	350	Camb. Mich. Term ends.
17 Tu	351	Oxford Mich. Term ends.
18 W	352	Ember Week.
19 Th	353	.. .. .
20 F	354	.. .. .
21 S	355	{ St. Thomas. Shortest day. Winter Quart. beg.
22 S	356	4 Sunday in Advent.
23 M	357	.. .. .
24 Tu	358	.. .. .
25 W	359	CHRISTMAS DAY.
26 Th	360	St. Stephen.
27 F	361	St. John.
28 S	362	Innocents.
29 S	363	1 Sunday after Christmas.
30 M	364	.. .. .
31 Tu	365	.. .. .

THERMOMETRICAL REGISTER.

December, 1848.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1	49°2	35°5	17	45°0
2	45°2	33°3	18	52°0
3	49°3	33°0	19	48°0
4	53°3	43°5	20	45°7
5	46°8	40°5	21	35°3
6	51°●	39°0	22	39°8
7	57°3	40°7	23	32°4
8	56°7	51°2	24	36°1
9	58°5	49°7	25	46°8
10	62°4	46°6	26	52°2
11	56°8	44°4	27	52°0
12	54°9	48°0	28	44°0
13	58°6	48°0	29	41°9
14	52°0	43°8	30	41°4
15	51°3	42°5	31	39°8
16	50°5	37°8		35°2

THE MOON'S CHANGES.

New 3rd day, 5h. 16m. aftern.
 First Quart... 11th day, 8h. 37m. aftern.
 Full 19th day, 5h. 3m. morn.
 Last Quart. .. 25th day, 9h. 24m. aftern.

☽'s Dec. 6th, 20°8'S.; 13th, 0°; 20th,
 20°8'N.; 26th, 0°.

M. D.	L. of Day.	Day's decr.	Day brk.	Twil. ends.	☉'s semi-di.
1	8 8	8 26	5 42	5 56	16' 15''
6	7 58	8 36	5 48	5 54	16 16
11	7 51	8 43	5 52	5 55	16 16
16	7 47	8 47	5 56	5 56	16 17
21	7 45	8 49	5 59	5 58	16 17
26	7 46	D.m. 1	6 1	6 1	16 17

Day.	Sun rises.	Eq. Time.		Sun sets.	Sun's Dec.	Moon's Age.	Moon rises.	Southing of the Moon.		Moon sets.	High Water, London Bridge.		Day.
		h.	m.					h.	m.		Morn.	Aftern.	
1	7 45	10	47	3 53	21 s 49	27°4	4m 42	10m 2	3 a 11	—	—	0 10	1
2	7 47	10	24	3 52	21 58	28°4	5 55	10 51	3 39	0 32	0 55	0 55	2
3	7 48	10	0	3 51	22 7	●	7 5	11 41	4 12	1 19	1 39	1 39	3
4	7 50	9	36	3 51	22 15	0°8	8 10	0 a 32	4 50	2 0	2 20	2 20	4
5	7 51	9	11	3 50	22 23	1°8	9 9	1 23	5 34	2 40	3 0	3 0	5
6	7 52	8	46	3 50	22 30	2°8	10 1	2 13	6 26	3 15	3 33	3 33	6
7	7 53	8	20	3 50	22 37	3°8	10 44	3 2	7 22	3 50	4 9	4 9	7
8	7 55	7	54	3 49	22 44	4°8	11 20	3 49	8 22	4 27	4 47	4 47	8
9	7 56	7	27	3 49	22 50	5°8	11 50	4 34	9 24	5 6	5 26	5 26	9
10	7 57	7	0	3 49	22 56	6°8	0 a 16	5 19	10 28	5 46	6 6	6 6	10
11	7 58	6	32	3 49	23 1	☽	0 39	6 2	11 34	6 27	6 52	6 52	11
12	7 59	6	4	3 49	23 6	8°8	1 0	6 45	morn.	7 20	7 50	7 50	12
13	8 0	5	36	3 49	23 10	9°8	1 21	7 28	0 40	8 23	8 57	8 57	13
14	8 1	5	7	3 49	23 14	10°8	1 42	8 14	1 48	9 31	10 4	10 4	14
15	8 2	4	38	3 49	23 17	11°8	2 5	9 1	2 58	10 36	11 9	11 9	15
16	8 2	4	9	3 49	23 20	12°8	2 32	9 52	4 10	11 34	12 0	12 0	16
17	8 3	3	40	3 49	23 22	13°8	3 5	10 47	5 25	—	—	0 24	17
18	8 4	3	10	3 50	23 24	14°8	3 45	11 45	6 40	0 45	1 10	1 10	18
19	8 5	2	41	3 50	23 26	○	4 36	morn.	7 52	1 31	1 53	1 53	19
20	8 5	2	11	3 50	23 27	16°8	5 38	0 46	8 56	2 16	2 40	2 40	20
21	8 6	1	41	3 51	23 27	17°8	6 50	1 47	9 50	3 2	3 24	3 24	21
22	8 6	1	11	3 51	23 27	18°8	8 8	2 48	10 35	3 46	4 10	4 10	22
23	8 7	0	41	3 52	23 27	19°8	9 27	3 46	11 10	4 35	5 0	5 0	23
24	8 7	0	11	3 52	23 26	20°8	10 46	4 41	11 40	5 26	5 53	5 53	24
25	8 8	bef. 18		3 53	23 25	☾	morn.	5 33	0 a 6	6 19	6 45	6 45	25
26	8 8	0	48	3 54	23 23	22°8	0 3	6 23	0 30	7 14	7 47	7 47	26
27	8 8	1	18	3 55	23 21	23°8	1 18	7 11	0 53	8 20	8 53	8 53	27
28	8 8	1	48	3 55	23 18	24°8	2 31	7 59	1 17	9 27	10 2	10 2	28
29	8 8	2	17	3 56	23 15	25°8	3 43	8 47	1 43	10 37	11 11	11 11	29
30	8 9	2	46	3 57	23 11	26°8	4 53	9 36	2 13	11 42	—	—	30
31	8 9	3	15	3 58	23 7	27°8	5 59	10 26	2 47	0 13	0 36	0 36	31

MISCELLANEOUS REGISTER.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUEEN.

ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, born May 24, 1819; married Feb. 10, 1840, to Prince Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emanuel of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, born Aug. 26, 1819.

Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, born Nov. 21, 1840, *Princess Royal*.

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841.

Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843.

Alfred Ernest Albert, born Aug. 6, 1844.

Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846.

Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 8, 1848.

The Queen Dowager.

Adelaide Amelia Louisa Teresa Caroline, widow of King Wm. IV., sister of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, born August 13, 1792.

Royal Princes and Princess.

Ernest Augustus (King of Hanover), Duke of Cumberland, born June 5, 1771; married May 29, 1815, to Frederica Carolina Sophia, daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and widow of Fred. William, Prince of Solms Braunfels, born March 2, 1778. *Issue*, George Frederic, born May 27, 1819.

Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, born February 24, 1774; married May 7, 1818, to Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse; born July 25, 1797. *Issue*, George William, born March 26, 1819; Augusta Caroline, July 19, 1822; Mary Adelaide, Nov. 27, 1833.

Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, born April 25, 1776.

Her Majesty's Mother.

Victoria Maria Louisa (Princess Dowager of Leiningen), Duchess of Kent, widow of Edward Duke of Kent, sister of the King of the Belgians, born Aug. 17, 1786.

The QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD, &c.

Hered. Joint Great Chamberlain of England, Lord Willoughby D'Eresby—*Sec.* Robert Burrell.

Hered. Earl Marshal, Duke of Norfolk—*Sec.* E. H. Gibbon.

Lord Steward, Earl Fortescue—*Treas.* Lord Marcus Hill—*Comp.* Rt. Hon. W. S. Lascelles—*Master of Household*, Maj.-Gen. G. Bowles—*Sec. to Board of Green Cloth*, Sir Thos. Marrable.

Ld. Chamberlain, Marquess of Breadalbane
Vice-Chamberlain, Lord Edw. Howard—

Lords in Waiting, Marquess of Ormonde, Earl of Morley, Earl of Listowel, Lord Waterpark, Lord Byron, Lord Camoys, Lord Elphinstone and Lord Dufferin—*Grooms in Waiting*, Sir H. Seton, Sir F. Stovin, Hon. Capt. A. N. Hood, Hon. Capt. Robt. Boyle, J. R. Ormsby Gore, Colonel Berkeley Drummond, Sir E. Bowater, Hon. Capt. Joseph Denman, R.N.—*Extra Grooms in Waiting*, Gen.

Hon. Sir W. Lumley, Hon. Chas. Augustus Murray—*Pages of Honour in Ordinary*, Hon. W. F. Forbes, Hon. A. Crofton, G. G. Cameron, G. G. Gordon—*Comptroller of Accounts*, Sir W. Martins—*Keeper of Privy Purse*, Lieut.-Col. Hon. C. B. Phipps.—*Master of Ceremonies*, Hon. Col. Sir E. Cust—*Poet Laureat*, Wm. Wordsworth—*Examiner of Plays*, J. M. Kemble—*Principal Portrait Painter*, Sir G. Hayter.

Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Sutherland.

Ladies of the Bedchamber—Countess of Charlemont, Lady Portman, Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, Countess of Gainsborough, Viscountess Canning, Marchioness of Douro, Countess of Desart, Viscountess Jocelyn—*Extra Lady*, Duchess of Norfolk—*Maids of Honour*, Lady E. F. Lennox, Hon. Miss Cavendish, Hon. M. Paget, Hon. Miss Murray, Hon. Miss Stanley, Hon. L. M. Kerr, Hon. C. M. Dawson, Hon. Flora C. J. Macdonald—*Bedchamber Women*, Lady C. Barrington, Lady C. Copley, Viscountess Forbes, Lady Teresa Digby, Hon. Mrs. Brand, Lady Gardner, Hon. Mrs. G. Campbell, Hon. Mrs. G. M. Anson.

Master of the Horse, Duke of Norfolk—*Chief Equerry & Clerk Marshal*, Lord A. Paget—*Equerries in Ordinary*, Col. Hon. C. Grey, Lt.-Col. E. Buckley, Maj.-Gen. W. Wemyss, Lord A. C. L. Fitzroy.

Master of Stag Hounds, Earl of Besborough.
Hered. Gr. Falconer, Duke of St. Alban's.
Lord High Almoner, Bishop of Oxford.—*Sec.* Jos. Hanby.

Hered. Grand Almoner, Marq. of Exeter.
Sub-Almoner, Rev. Dr. Jelf.

Clerk of the Closet, Bishop of Chester—*Deputy Clerks of the Closet*, the Dean of Hereford, the Hon. and Rev. Edw. S. Keppell, and the Rev. John Vane, M.A.
Dean of the Chapel, Bishop of London.

Sub-Dean—Dr. Wesley.

Physicians, Sir James Clark, Bt., M.D., W. F. Chambers, M.D.

Sergeant Surgeons, Sir B. C. Brodie, Bt., Robt. Keate.

Aurist, W. Maule.

Captain of Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, Lord Foley.

Captain of Yeomen of Queen's Guard, Marquess of Donegal.

PRINCE ALBERT'S HOUSEHOLD.

Groom of the Stole, Marquess of Abercorn.
Treasurer, Lieut.-Col. Hon. C. B. Phipps.
Gentlemen of Bedchamber, Lord George Lennox and Viscount Clifden.

Secretary, Dr. E. Prætorius.

Private Secretary, Col. Hon. Chas. Grey.

Chief Equerry, Major-Gen. Wemyss.

Equerries, Lt.-Col. Bouverie, Hon. Capt. Alex. Gordon, and Lieut.-Col. F. Hugh Seymour.

Grooms of Bedchamber, Lieut.-Col. Wyld and Capt. Francis Seymour—*Extra Groom*, Gen. Sir G. Anson.

PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD.

Treasurer and Cofferer—Lieut.-Col. Hon. C. B. Phipps.
Chancellor and Keeper of Great Seal—Rt. Hon. Thos. Pemberton Leigh.
Attorney-General—Hon. J. C. Talbot.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain, Earl Howe.
Master of the Horse, Earl of Denbigh.
Vice-Chamberlain and Treasurer, Hon. W. Ashley.
Physician—W. F. Chambers, M.D.
Physician in Ordinary, Sir David Davies.
Apothecary, E. D. Moore.

DUCHESS OF KENT'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller, Col. Sir G. Couper, bart.
Physician, Isaac Wilson, M.D.
Surgeon, Richard Blagden.

MINISTRY OF ENGLAND.

THE CABINET.

Lord President of the Council, Marquess of Lansdowne.
Lord High Chancellor, Lord Cottenham.
First Lord of the Treasury (Prime Minister), Lord John Russell.
Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Minto.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, bt.

Secretaries of State. { *Home Affairs*, Rt. Hon. Sir George Grey, bart.
Foreign Affairs, Visc. Palmerston.
Colonial Affairs, Earl Grey.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir F. T. Baring.
President of the Board of Control, Sir John Cam Hobhouse.
President of the Board of Trade, Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere.
Chief Secretary for Ireland, Sir W. Somerville, Bt.
Postmaster-General, Marquess of Clanricarde.
Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, Earl of Carlisle.
Chan. of Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Campbell.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

President, Marquess of Lansdowne.
Clerks in Ordinary, C. C. F. Greville, and Hon. W. L. Bathurst.
Chief Clerk, J. B. Lennard.

THE PRIVY SEAL.

Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Minto.
Patent Clerks on the Regulated Establishment, J. G. Donne, R. Eden.
Clerk, W. Goodwin.

THE TREASURY.

Lords Commissioners, Lord John Russell, Right Hon. Sir Chas. Wood, Earl of Shelburne, Wm. Gibson Craig, Henry Rich, R. M. Bellew.
Joint Secretaries, H. Tufnell, W. G. Hayter.
Assistant-Sec.—Sir C. E. Trevelyan.
Solicitors, G. Maule, C. Bouchier.
Paymaster of Civil Services, W. Sargent.

Deputy-Paymaster, S. Beltz.
Cashier, E. Saunders.
Accountant, E. W. Cleere.

THE EXCHEQUER.

Chancellor, Right Hon. Sir Chs. Wood, Bt.
Comptroller, Lord Montague.
Assistant Ditto, Arthur Eden.
Chief Clerk, Francis F. Ottey.
First Clerk, George Frederick.

EXCHEQUER BILL OFFICE.

Senior Clerk, H. W. Chisholm.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Superintendent, John Bowen.

SECRETARIES OF STATE'S OFFICES.

Home Affairs—*Principal Secretary*, Rt. Hon. Sir George Grey, bt.—*Under Secs.*, Horatio Waddington, G. C. Lewis.
Foreign Affairs—*Principal Secretary*, Visc. Palmerston—*Under Secs.*, Lord Eddisbury, H. U. Addington.
Colonial Affairs—*Principal Secretary*, Earl Grey—*Under Secs.*, B. Hawes, H. Merivale, and T. F. Elliott.

BOARD OF CONTROL.

President, Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bt.
Secretaries, Jas. Wilson, Hon. John Elliott.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty—*Lords Commissioners*, Sir F. T. Baring, Rear-Adm. J. W. D. Dundas, Hon. W. F. Cowper, Capt. Alex. Milne (two-vacant).
Secretaries, J. Parker, Capt. W. A. B. Hamilton—*Hydrographer*, Rear-Adm. Sir F. Beaufort—*Astron. Royal*, Prof. Airy.
Civil Departments—*Accountant-Gen.*, J. T. Briggs—*Surveyor*, Capt. Sir B. W. Walker—*Storekeeper-Gen.*, Hon. H. Dundas—*Comptroller of Victualling*, James Meek—*Physician-Gen.* Sir Wm. Burnett, M.D.

THE ARMY.

War Office—*Sec.-at-War*, Rt. Hon. Fox Maule—*Deputy*, L. Sullivan—*Paymaster-General*, Earl Granville—*Medical Director-General*, Sir J. McGrigor, Bart., M.D.—*Chief Examiner of Army Accounts*, E. Marshall.
House Guards—*Commander of the Forces*, Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington—*Military Secretary*, Lt.-Gen. Lord Fitzroy Somerset—*Adj.-Gen.* Maj.-Gen. Sir John Macdonald—*Quartermaster-Gen.*, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Willoughby Gordon, bt.—*Judge-Advocate Gen.* Sir D. Dundas—*Chaplain-Gen.* Rev. Dr. W. Dakins.
Ordnance—*Master-Gen.*, Marquess of Anglessey—*Surveyor-Gen.*, Major-Gen. C. R. Fox—*Clerk of Ordnance*, Lt.-Col. Hon. G. Anson—*Sec. to Board*, (vacant).

BOARD OF TRADE.

President, Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere.
Vice-President, Earl Granville.
Secretaries, G. R. Porter and Sir D. Le Marchant.
Statistical Department—*Director*, A. W. Fonblanque—*Deputy*, W. D. Oswald.

Corn Department—Comptroller of Corn Returns, George Joyce.
Railway Board—Commissioners, Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere (*Chairman*), Earl Granville, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. Ryan, Lieut.-Col. R.C. Alderson—*Sec.*, Capt. H.D. Harness—*Inspector of Railways*, Capt. Wynne, R.E.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER.
Chancellor, Lord Campbell.
 OFFICE OF WOODS, FORESTS, &c.
Commissioners, Earl of Carlisle, A. Milne, Hon. C. A. Gore—*Sec.*, S. W. Philipps.

THE MINT.
Master, Rt. Hon. R. L. Sheil.
Deputy, Jas. W. Morrison.
Comptroller, John Tekell.

IRISH OFFICE.
Chief Sec., Sir Wm. Somerville.

BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.
Chairman, John Wood—*Dep.*, John Thornton, Hart Davis, Charles P. Rushworth, Thomas Harrison, H. F. Stephenson, Charles J. Herries, Alfred Montgomery, Charles Pressly, Esqrs.
Secretary, John Clayton Freeling, Esq.
Poor Law Board—President, Matthew Talbot Baines, M.P.—Lord President of the Council, Lord Privy Seal, Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Post Office—Postmaster-General, Marq. of Clanricarde—*Sec. to the Postmaster-General*, Rowland Hill—*Sec.*, Lieut.-Col. W. L. Maberley—*Sec. in Edinburgh*, F. Abbott—*Sec. in Dublin*, J.C. Cornwall
Board of Audit—Chairman, Col. Sir W. L. Herries—*Sec.*, T. L. Mallet.

THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

** The titles here given are those by which the noblemen sit in the House of Peers. The family name is not repeated where it is the same as the title.

Speaker, The Lord High Chancellor... *Chairman of Comm.* E. of Shaftesbury.

Princes of the Blood Royal.....	3
Dukes	20
Marquesses	21
Earls	115
Viscounts.....	22
Barons	199
Peers of Scotland (elected 1847)* ..	16

Peers of Ireland (28 elected for life)	28
English Archbishops and Bishops ..	26
Irish representative Archbishops and Bishops	4
Total.....	454

* Marked thus are Scotch Peers.
 o ————— Irish Peers.

a Marked thus are Scotch Represent. Peers.
 b ————— Irish Represent. Peers.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL.
 Wales, Albert Edward, Prince of, 1841, *o
 Cumberland, Prince Ernest Augustus 1799, o
 Cambridge, Prince Adolphus Fred., 1801
 ARCHBISHOPS.
 Canterbury, John Bird Sumner, 1848
 York, Thomas Musgrave, 1847
 Armagh, Lord J. G. Beresford, 1822, b
 DUKES.
 Beaufort, Henry Somerset, 1682
 Bedford, Francis Russell, 1694
 Brandon, A. Hamilton, 1711 (Hamilton, D. *)
 Buckingham and Chandos, Rich. Grenville, 1822, o
 Cleveland, Henry Vane, 1833
 Devonshire, W. Spencer Cavendish, 1694
 Grafton, Henry Fitzroy, 1675
 Leeds, F. G. D'Arcy Osborne, 1694, *
 Manchester, George Montagu, 1719
 Marlborough, George Churchill, 1702
 Newcastle, Henry Pelham Clinton, 1756
 Norfolk, Henry Charles Howard, 1483
 Northumberland, Algernon Percy, 1766
 Portland, Wm. Henry Cavendish Scott Bentinck, 1716
 Richmond, Charles Lennox, 1675, *
 Rutland, John Henry Manners, 1703
 St. Albans, W. A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, 1683.
 Somerset, Edw. Adolph. Seymour, 1547
 Sutherland, Geo. Granville Gower, 1833
 Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, 1814

MARQUESSSES.
 Abercorn, James Hamilton, 1790, *o
 Ailesbury, Charles Bruce, 1821
 Ailsa, Arch. Kennedy, 1831 (Cassilis, E. *)
 Anglesey, Henry William Paget, 1815
 Bath, John Alex. Thynne, 1789

Breadalbane, John Campbell, 1831, *
 Bristol, Fred. William Hervey, 1826
 Bute, John P. Crichton Stuart, 1796, *
 Camden, Geo. Chas. Pratt, 1812
 Cholmondeley, George Horatio, 1815
 Dalhousie, James A. Ramsay, 1849 *
 Exeter, Brownlow Cecil, 1801
 Hastings, Pauly Reginald Serlo, 1816, o
 Hertford, Rich. Seymour Conway, 1793, o
 Lansdowne, Henry F. Petty, 1784
 Normanby, Constantine H. Phipps, 1838, o
 Northampton, S. J. A. Compton, 1812
 Salisbury, J. B. W. Gascoigne-Cecil, 1805
 Townshend, George Ferrars, 1787
 Tweeddale, George Hay, 1694, a
 Westmeath, Geo. Tho. J. Nugent, 1822, b
 Westminster, Richard Grosvenor, 1831
 Winchester, John Paulet, 1551

EARLS.
 Abergavenny, Rev. Wm. Neville, 1784
 Abingdon, Montagu Bertie, 1682
 Albemarle, Augustus Fred. Keppel, 1696
 Amherst, William Pitt, 1826
 Ashburnham, Bertram, 1730
 Aylesford, Heneage Finch, 1714
 Bandon, James Bernard, 1795, b
 Bathurst, Henry, 1772
 Beauchamp, J. R. Pindar, 1815
 Berkeley, T. M. Fitzhardinge, 1679
 Beverley, George Percy, 1790
 Bradford, G. A. F. H. Bridgman, 1815
 Brownlow, John Cust, 1815
 Buckinghamshire, G. R. Hampden, 1761
 Burlington, G. A. H. Cavendish, 1831
 Cadogan, George, 1800
 Caledon, Jas. Dupre Alexander, 1800, b
 Camperdown, R. Dundas Duncan-Haldane, 1831
 Cardigan, James Thos. Brudenell, 1661

* One vacant, Nov. 10, 1849.

Carlisle, Geo. Wm. Fred. Howard, 1661
 Carnarvon, Hen. John Geo. Herbert, 1793
 Cathcart, Charles Murray, 1814, *
 Cawdor, John Fred. Campbell, 1827
 Charlemont, Francis W. Caulfield, 1760, *b*
 Charleville, Chas. Wm. Bury, 1806, *b*
 Chesterfield, George Stanhope, 1628
 Chichester, Henry Thomas Pelham, 1801
 Clarendon, G. W. Fred. Villiers, 1776
 Cornwallis, James Mann, 1753
 Coventry, William George, 1697
 Cowper, George Augustus Frederick, 1718
 Craven, William, 1801
 Dartmouth, William Legge, 1711
 De Grey, Thomas Philip, 1264
 Delawarr, Geo. John Sackville West, 1761
 Denbigh, Wm. Basil Percy Feilding, 1622, *o*
 Derby, Edward Stanley, 1485
 Desart, O'Connor Cuffe, 1753, *b*
 Devon, William Courtenay, 1554
 Digby, Edward, 1790, *o*
 Doncaster, Walter Francis Scott-Douglas,
 1662 (Buccleuch and Queensberry, D. *)
 Ducie, Hen. G. Francis Moreton, 1837
 Dunraven, W. H. Quin, 1822, *b*
 Durham, Geo. Fred. D'Arcy Lambton, 1833
 Eflingham, Henry Howard, 1837
 Eldon, John Scott, 1821
 Ellenborough, Edward Law, 1844
 Ellesmere, Fras. L. Egerton, 1846
 Erne, John Creighton, 1789, *b*
 Essex, Arthur Algernon Capel, 1661
 Falmouth, George Henry Boscawen, 1821
 Ferrers, W. Sewallis Shirley, 1711
 Fitzhardinge, W. F. Berkeley, 1841
 Fitzwilliam, C. W. Wentworth, 1746, *o*
 Fortescue, Hugh, 1789
 Gainsborough, Charles Noel Noel, 1841
 Gallang, Richard Butler, 1816, *b*
 Graham, James, 1722 (Montrose, D. *)
 Granville, G. G. Leveson-Gower, 1833
 Grey, Henry George, 1806
 Guilford, Rev. Francis North, 1752
 Harborough, Robert Sherard, 1719, *o*
 Hardwicke, Charles Philip Yorke, 1754
 Harewood, Henry Lascelles, 1812
 Harrington, Charles Stanhope, 1742
 Harrowby, Dudley Ryder, 1809
 Hillsborough, A. W. B. S. T. W. Hill,
 1722 (Downshire, M., *o*)
 Home, Cospatrik Alex., 1605, *a*
 Howe, Richard Wm. Penn Curzon, 1821
 Huntingdon, F. T. H. Hastings, 1529
 Ilchester, H. S. Fox-Strangeways, 1756
 Innes, J. H. R. Ker, 1837 (Roxburgh, D. *)
 Jersey, G. G. Child Villiers, 1697, *o*
 Lanesborough, John Danvers Butler,
 1756, *b*
 Leven and Melville, D. Leslie, 1641, *a*
 Leicester and Holkham, T. W. Coke, 1837
 Lichfield, Thomas William Anson, 1831
 Lindsey, Albemarle Bertie, 1626
 Liverpool, C. C. C. Jenkinson, 1796
 Lonsdale, William Lowther, 1807
 Lovelace, William King, 1838
 Lucan, Geo. Chas. Bingham, 1795, *b*
 Macclesfield, Thomas Parker, 1721
 Mansfield, Wm. David Murray, 1792 *
 Malmesbury, James Howard Harris, 1800
 Manvers, Chas. Herbert Pierrepont, 1806
 Minto, Gilbert Kynynmound, 1813
 Morley, Edmund Parker, 1815
 Morton, George Sholto Douglas, 1457, *a*

Mountcashel, Stephen Moore, 1781, *b*
 Mount Edgcumbe, E. A. Edgcumbe, 1789
 Munster, Wm. George Fitz-Clarence, 1831
 Nelson, Horatio Bolton, 1805
 Onslow, Arthur George, 1801
 Orford, Horatio Walpole, 1806
 Orkney, Thos. John Fitzmaurice, 1696, *a*
 Oxford and Mortimer, Alfred Harley, 1711
 Pembroke and Montgomery, Robt. Henry
 Herbert, 1605
 Pomfret, Geo. Wm. Rich. Fermor, 1721
 Portsmouth, John Charles Wallop, 1743
 Poulett, John, 1706
 Powis, Edw. Arthur Herbert Clive, 1804, *o*
 Radnor, William Bouverie, 1765
 Romney, Charles Marsham, 1801
 Ripon, Frederick John Robinson, 1833
 Rosse, Wm. Parsons, 1806, *b*
 Rosslyn, J. A. St. Clair Erskine, 1801
 Saint Germans, Edw. Granville Eliot, 1815
 Sandwich, John William Montagu, 1660
 Scarborough, J. Saville-Lumley Saunderson,
 1690, *o*
 Seafield, L. A. G. Grant, 1701, *a*
 Selkirk, Dunbar James Douglas, 1646, *a*
 Shaftesbury, Cropley Ashley Cooper, 1672
 Shrewsbury, John Talbot, 1442, *o*
 Somers, John Somers Cocks, 1821
 Spencer, Frederick, 1765
 Stamford and Warrington, Geo. Harry
 Grey, 1628
 Stanhope, Philip Henry, 1718
 Stradbroke, J. E. Cornwallis Rous, 1821
 Strafford, J. Byng, 1847
 Strange, G. A. F. Murray, 1786 (Atholl, D. *)
 Suffolk and Berkshire, Thos. Howard, 1603
 Talbot, Henry John Chetwynd, 1784
 Tankerville, Charles Aug. Bennett, 1714
 Vane, C. W., 1823 (Londonderry, M., *o*)
 Verulam, John Walter Grimston, 1815, * *o*
 Waldegrave, William, 1729
 Warwick and Brooke, H. R. Greville, 1747
 Westmoreland, John Fane, 1624
 Wicklow, William Howard, 1793, *b*
 Wilton, Thos. Grosvenor Egerton, 1801
 Winchelsea and Nottingham, Geo. Wm.
 Hatton, 1628
 Yarborough, C. Worsley Pelham, 1837
 Zetland, Thomas Dundas, 1838

VISCOUNTS.

Beresford, William Carr, 1823
 Bolingbroke and St. John, H. St. John, 1712
 Canning, C. J., 1827
 Canterbury, Ch. John Manners Sutton, 1835
 Clancarty, Wm. Thos. Trench, 1823, *o*
 Combermere, Stapleton Cotton, 1826
 De Vesci, Thomas Vesey, 1776, *b*
 Doneraile, Hayes St. Leger, 1785, *b*
 Exmouth, Edward Pellew, 1816
 Gordon, G. Hamilton, 1814 (Aberdeen, E. *)
 Gough, Hugh, 1849
 Hardinge, Henry, 1846
 Hawarden, Cornwallis Maude, 1793, *b*
 Hereford, Hen. Cornwall Devereux, 1550
 Hill, Rowland, 1842
 Hood, Francis Wheler, 1796, *o*
 Hutchinson, John Hely, 1821 (Donoughmore, E. *o*)
 Leinster, Augustus Frederick Fitzgerald,
 1747, *o* (Leinster, D.)
 Lorton, Robert Edward King, 1806, *b*

Maynard, Henry, 1766
 Melville, Robert S. Dundas, 1802
 Ponsonby of Imokilly, John, 1839
 St. Vincent, Edward Jervis, 1801
 Sidmouth, Wm. Leonard Addington, 1805
 Strathallan, James Drummond, 1686, *a*
 Sydney, John Robert Townshend, 1789
 Torrington, George Byng, 1721

BISHOPS.

Bangor, Christopher Bethel, 1830
 Bath and Wells, Richard Bagot, 1845
 Carlisle, Hon. Hugh Percy, 1827
 Chester, John Graham, 1848
 Chichester, A. T. Gilbert, 1842
 Derry, Hon. R. Fensonby, 1831, *b*
 Downe, R. Knox, 1849, *b*
 Durham, Edward Maltby, 1836
 Ely, Thomas Turton, 1845
 Exeter, Henry Phillpotts, 1830
 Gloucester and Bristol, J. H. Monk, 1830
 Hereford, R. D. Hampden, 1847
 Lichfield, John Lonsdale, 1843
 Limerick, Wm. Higgin, 1849, *b*
 Lincoln, John Kaye, 1827
 London, Chas. James Blomfield, 1828
 Manchester, J. P. Lee, 1847
 Norwich, Sam. Hinds, 1849
 Oxford, Samuel Wilberforce, 1845
 Peterborough, G. Davys, 1839
 Ripon, C. T. Longley, 1836
 Rochester, George Murray, 1827
 St. Asaph, T. Vowler Short, 1841
 St. David's, Connop Thirlwall, 1840
 Salisbury, Edward Denison, 1837
 Winchester, Chas. Rich. Sumner, 1827
 Worcester, H. Pepys, 1839

BARONS.

Abercromby, George Ralph, 1801
 Abinger, Robert Campbell Scarlett, 1835
 Acheson, Archibald, 1847
 Albanley, Richard Arden, 1801
 Ardrossan, Archibald Wm. Montgomerie,
 1806 (Eglintoun, E. *)
 Arundell of Wardour, Henry Benedict
 Everard, 1605
 Ashburton, W. B. Baring, 1835
 Auckland, Right Rev. Robt. Eden (Bishop
 of Sodor and Man), 1793
 Audley, George John Tuchet, 1296
 Bagot, William, 1780
 Bateman, Wm. Bateman Hanbury, 1837
 Bayning, Rev. Henry Powlett, 1797
 Beaumont, Miles Thomas Stapleton, 1309
 Berners, Rev. H. Wilson, 1455
 Berwick, Richard Noel Hill, 1784
 Bexley, Nicholas Vansittart, 1823
 Blayney, Cadwallader Davis, 1621, *b*
 Bolton, William P. Powlett, 1797
 Boston, George Irby, 1761
 Boyle, Edm. 1711 (Cork and Orrery, E. *o*)
 Braybrooke, Richard Griffin, 1788
 Brodrick, Charles, 1796 (Milderton, V. *o*)
 Brougham and Vaux, Henry, 1830
 Bruce, Geo. W. F. Brudenell Bruce, 1838
 Byron, George Anson, 1643
 Calthorpe, George Gough, 1796
 Camoys, Thos. Stonor, 1344
 Campbell, John, 1841
 Carew, Robert Shapland, 1838, *o*
 Carleton, Rich. Boyle, 1786 (Shannon,
 E. *o*)

Carrington, John Smith, 1797, *o*
 Carteret, John Thynne, 1784
 Carysfort, J. Proby, 1801 (Carysfort, E. *o*)
 Castlemaire, R. Handcock, 1812, *b*
 Chaworth, J. Chambre Brabazon, 1831
 (Meath, E. *o*)
 Churchill, Francis George Spencer, 1815
 Clanbrassill, Robt. Jocelyn, 1821 (Roden,
 E. *o*)
 Clanwilliam, Richard Meade, 1828 (Clan-
 william, E. *o*)
 Clarina, Eyre Massey, 1800, *b*
 Clements, Nath. 1831 (Leitrim, E. *o*)
 Clifford of Chudleigh, Hugh Charles, 1672
 Clifton, John Bligh, 1608 (Darnley, E. *o*)
 Clinton, Chas. Rodolph Trefusis, 1299
 Clonbrock, Robert Dillon, 1790, *b*
 Cloncurry, Valentine Browne-Lawless,
 1831, *o*
 Colborne, N. W. R. Colborne, 1839
 Colchester, Charles Abbot, 1817
 Colville of Culross, John, 1609, *a*
 Congleton, John Parnell, 1841
 Cottenham, Charles Christ. Pepys, 1836
 Cowley, Hen. Richard C. Wellesley, 1828
 Crewe, Hungerford, 1806
 Crofton, Edward, 1797, *b*
 Dacre, Thomas Brand, 1321
 Dartrey, R. Dawson, 1847 (Cremorne, L. *o*)
 Delamere, Thomas Cholmondeley, 1821
 De Lisle and Dudley, P. C. Sidney, 1835
 De Freyne, Arthur French, 1839
 Denman, Thomas, 1834
 De Mauley, William Francis Spencer Pon-
 sonby, 1838
 De Ros, W. L. Lascelles de Ros, 1264
 De Saumarez, Rev. James, 1831
 De Tabley, George Warren, 1826
 Dinorben, William Lewis Hughes, 1831
 Dorchester, Guy Carleton, 1786
 Dormer, Joseph Thaddeus, 1615
 Douglas of Douglas, Rev. James, 1790
 Downes, Ulysses Burgh, 1822, *b*
 Dunalley, Henry Prittie, 1800, *b*
 Dunfermline, James Abercromby, 1839
 Dunmore, Charles Adolphus Murray,
 1831 *
 Dynevor, George Talbot Rice, 1780
 Eddisbury, Edward John Stanley, 1848
 Elgin, James Bruce, 1819, *
 Elphinstone, John, 1509, *a*
 Erskine, David Montagu, 1806
 Farnham, Henry Maxwell, 1756, *b*
 Feversham, William Duncombe, 1826
 Fife, James Duff, 1827 (Fife, E. *o*)
 Fingall, A. J. Plunket, 1830 (Fingall, E. *o*)
 Fisherwick, Geo. Hamilton Chichester, 1790
 (Donegal, M. *o*)
 Fitzgibbon, John, 1799 (Clare, E. *o*)
 Foley, Thomas Henry, 1766
 Forester, John George Weld, 1821
 Foxford, W. T. Pery, 1815 (Limerick, E. *o*)
 Furnival, James Talbot, 1839, *o*
 Gage, Henry Hall, 1790 (Gage, V. *o*)
 Gardner, Alan Legge, 1806
 Gifford, Robert Francis, 1824
 Glenelg, Charles Grant, 1835
 Glenlyon, G. A. J. Murray (Athol, D. *)
 Godolphin, F. Godolphin Osborne, 1832
 Granard, Geo. Arthur Hastings Forbes,
 1806 (Granard, E. *o*)
 Grantley, Fletcher Norton, 1782
 Gray, John, 1445, *a*

- Grinstead, W. Willoughby Cole, 1815, *o*
(Enniskillen, E. *o*)
Hamilton, Robert Montgomery, 1831 (Bel-
haven and Stenton, L. *)
Harris, Geo. Francis Robert, 1815
Hastings, Jacob Astley, 1290
Hatherton, E. J. Littleton, 1835
Hawke, Edward William, 1776
Hay, Thos. Robert, 1712 (Kinnoul, E. *)
Heytesbury, William A'Court, 1828
Holland, Henry Edward Fox, 1762
Hopetoun and Niddry, John Alexander
Hope, 1809 (Hopetoun, E. *)
Howard de Walden and Seaford, Charles
Aug. Ellis, 1597
Howden, John Hobart Caradoc, 1831, *o*
Hunsdon, Lucius Cary, 1832 (Falkland, V. *)
Keane, Edw. Arthur Wellington, 1839
Kenlis, T. Taylour, 1831 (Headfort, M. *o*)
Kenmare, Val. Browne, 1841, *o*
Kenyon, George, 1788
Ker, W. S. R., 1821 (Lothian, M. *)
Kilmaine, J. C. Browne, 1789, *b*
Kilmarnock, William Hay-Carr, 1831
(Erroll, E. *)
Kingston, R. King, 1821 (Kingston, E. *o*)
Kintore, A. A. Keith Falconer, 1838, *
Langdale, Henry Biekersteth, 1836
Lauderdale, Jas. Maitland, 1806 (Lauder-
dale, E. *)
Leigh, Chandos Leigh, 1839
Lilford, Thomas Atherton Powys, 1797
Lismore, Cornelius O'Callaghan, 1838, *o*
Loftus, John Henry, 1801 (Ely, M. *o*)
Lovat, Thomas Alexander Frazer, 1837
Lovel and Holland, George Jas. Perceval,
1762 (Egmont, E. *o*)
Lurgan, Charles Brownlow, 1839
Lyndhurst, John Singleton Copley, 1827
Lytelton, George William, 1794, *o*
Manners, John Thomas M. Sutton, 1807
Maryborough, William Pole Tylney Long
Wellesley, 1821 (Mornington, E. *o*)
Melbourne, Fred. James Lamb, 1815, *o*
Meldrum, G. Gordon, 1815 (Huntley, M. *)
Melros, T. Hamilton, 1827 (Haddington, E. *)
Mendip and Dover, Henry Agar Ellis,
1794 (Clifden, V. *o*)
Methuen, Fred. Henry Paul, 1838
Middleton, Digby Willoughby, 1711
Milford, R. B. P. Philipps, 1847
Minster, Francis Nathaniel Conyngham,
1824 (Conyngham, M. *o*)
Monson, William John, 1728
Monteagle, George John Browne, 1806
(Sligo, M. *o*)
Monteagle of Brandon, Thos. Spring Rice,
1839
Moutfort, Henry Bromley, 1741
Moore, H. F. S., 1801 (Drogheda, M. *o*)
Mostyn, Edward Pryce Lloyd, 1831
Northwick, John Rushout, 1797
O'Neill, John Bruce Richard, 1795, *b*
Oriel, John Skeffington Foster, 1821 (Fer-
rard and Massareene, *o*)
Ormonde, John Butler, 1821 (Ormonde,
M. *o*)
Oxenfoord, J. H. Dalrymple, 1841 (Stair,
E. *)
Paget, Henry, 1832 (Uxbridge, E.)
Panmure, Wm. Ramsay Maule, 1831
Penshurst, Percy Clinton Sydney Smythe,
1824 (Strangford, V. *o*)
Petre, William Francis Henry, 1603
Plunket, William Conyngham, 1827
Poltimore, G. Warwick Bampfylde, 1831
Polwarth, Hugh Scott, 1690, *a*
Ponsonby, John Geo. Brabazon, 1749 (Bess-
borough, E. *o*)
Portman, Edward Berkeley, 1837
Ranfurly, Thomas Knox, 1826 (Ranfurly,
E. *o*)
Ravensworth, Thos. Henry Liddell, 1821
Rayleigh, John James Strutt, 1821
Redesdale, John Thomas F. Mitford, 1802
Ribblesdale, Thomas Lister, 1797
Rivers, George Pitt, 1802
Rodney, Robert Denham, 1782
Rollo, Wm. 1651, *a*
Rosebery, Archibald John Primrose, 1828
(Rosebery, E. *)
Ross, James Boyle Carr, 1815 (Glasgow,
E. *)
Rossie, George William Fox Kinnaird,
1831 (Kinnaird, L. *)
Rossmore, H. R. Westenra, 1838, *o*
St. John of Bletso, St. Andrew Beauchamp,
1558
Saltersford, James Thomas Stopford, 1796
(Courtoun, E. *o*)
Saltoun, Alex. George Fraser, 1445, *a*
Sandys, Arthur M. W. Hill, 1802
Saye and Sele, Rev. Frederic Twistleton,
1603
Scarsdale, Nathaniel Curzon, 1761
Seaton, John Colborne, 1839
Sefton, Charles William Molyneux, 1831
(Sefton, E. *o*)
Sheffield, Geo. Augustus Fred. Charles
Holroyd, 1802 (Sheffield, E. *o*)
Sherborne, John Dutton, 1784
Silchester, E. M. Pakenham (Longford, E. *o*)
Sinclair, Charles, 1449, *a*
Skelmersdale, E. Bootle Wilbraham, 1828
Somerhill, Ulick John De Burgh, 1826
(Clanricarde, M. *o*)
Sondes, George John Milles Watson, 1760
Southampton, Charles Fitzroy, 1780
Stafford, Geo. Wm. S. Jernyngham, 1640
Stanley of Alderley, J. T. 1839
Stanley, Edw. Geoffrey Smith, 1832
Stewart of Garlies, George, 1796 (Gallo-
way, E. *)
Stourton, Charles, 1448
Stuart de Decies, H. V. Stuart, 1839
Stuart of Castle Stuart, Francis, 1796
(Moray, E. *)
Sudeley, Charles Hanbury Tracy, 1838
Suffield, Edward Vernon Harbord, 1786
Sundridge and Hamilton, George Douglas
Campbell, 1776 (Argyll, D. *)
Templemore, H. Spencer Chichester, 1831
Tenterden, John Henry Abbott, 1827
Teynham, G. H. Roper Curzon, 1616
Thurlow, Edward Thomas H., 1792
Tyrone, Henry Beresford, 1786 (Water-
ford, M. *o*)
Vaux of Harrowden, George Mostyn, 1523
Vernon, George John Warren, 1762
Vivian, C. Crespigny, 1841
Walsingham, Thomas De Grey, 1780
Ward, William Humble, 1664
Wemyss, Francis, 1821 (Wemyss, E.)
Wenlock, P. B. Thompson, 1839
Wharnccliffe, John Stuart Wortley, 1826
Wigan, Jas. Lindsay, 1825 (Balcarras, E. *)

Willoughby de Broke, Henry Peyto Verney, 1492
 Willoughby de Eresby, Peter Robert Drummond Willoughby, 1313

Wodehouse, John, 1797
 Worlingham, Archibald Acheson, 1835, o
 Wrottesley, John, 1838
 Wynford, William Samuel Best, 1829

PEERESSES.

Basset, *Baroness*, 1797, Basset
 Braye, *Baroness*, 1509-47, Otway-Cave
 De Clifford, *Baroness*, 1269, Russell
 De la Zouche, *Baroness*, 1308, Curzon
 Grey de Ruthyn, *Baroness*, 1324, Rawdon-Hastings

Inverness, *Duchess of*, 1840, Underwood
 Keith, *Baroness*, 1803, Elphinstone-Flahault
 Le Despencer, *Baroness*, 1264, Boscawen
 North, *Baroness*, 1554
 Stratheden, *Baroness*, 1836, Campbell
 Wenman, *Baroness*, 1834, Wykeham

*** To obviate the difficulty of finding the names of those Scotch and Irish Peers who sit in Parliament under English Titles, but who are not commonly addressed by them, we subjoin the following List of them; as also of English Peers who have a higher title by courtesy.

Aberdeen, E. (see Gordon)
 Argyll, D. (see Sundridge and Hamilton)
 Atholl, D. (see Strange)
 Balcarrais, E. (see Wizan)
 Belhaven, L. (see Hamilton)
 Bessborough, E. (see Ponsonby)
 Buccleuch, D. (see Doncaster)
 Claricarde, M. (see Somerhill)
 Clare, E. (see Fitzgibbon)
 Conyngham, M. (see Minster)
 Cork, E. (see Boyle)
 Courtonn, E. (see Saltersford)
 Darnley, E. (see Clifton)
 Donegal, M. (see Fisherwick)
 Donoughmore, E. (see Hutchinson)
 Downshire, M. (see Hillsborough)

Drogheda, M. (see Moore)
 Eglinton, E. (see Ardrissan)
 Egmont, E. (see Lovel)
 Ely, M. (see Loftus)
 Enniskillen, E. (see Grinstead)
 Errol, E. (see Kilmarnock)
 Falkland, V. (see Hunsdon)
 Ferrard, V. (see Oriel)
 Galloway, E. (see Stewart of Garlies)
 Glasgow, E. (see Ross)
 Gosford, E. (see Worlingham)
 Haddington, E. (see Melrose)
 Hamilton, D. (see Brandon)
 Headfort, M. (see Kentis)
 Huntley, M. (see Meldrum)
 Kinnoul, E. (see Hay)
 Leitrim, E. (see Clements)

Londonderry, M. (see Vane)
 Lothian, M. (see Ker)
 Mearh, E. (see Chaworth)
 Middleton, V. (see Brodrick)
 Montrose, D. (see Graham)
 Moray, E. (see Stuart of Castle Stuart)
 Mornington, E. (see Maryborough)
 Roden, E. (see Clanbrassill)
 Roxburgh, D. (see Innes)
 Shannon, E. (see Carleton)
 Sligo, M. (see Montague)
 Stair, E. (see Oxenford)
 Strangford, V. (see Penshurst)
 Talbot de Malahide (see Furnival)
 Uxbridge, E. (see Paget)
 Waterford, M. (see Tyrone)

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

Chairman of Committees, Earl of Shaftesbury.
Clerk of the Parliaments, Right Hon. Sir G. H. Rose.
Clerk Assistant, J. G. S. Lefevre.
Additional Clerk Assistant, William Rose.
Reading Clerk, and Clerk of Private Committees, Leonard Edmunds.
Counsel to the Chairman of Committees, Robert Palk.
Chief Committee Clerk, Peregrine Birch.
Clerk of the Journals, Edw. Parratt.

Chief Clerk, Henry Stone Smith.
Clerk of the Engrossments, W. E. Walmsley.
Clerk of the Enrolments, Geo. J. Dike.
Librarian, John Frederick Leary.
Short-hand Writer, W. B. Gurney.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Sir Augustus W. Clifford, bart.
Yeoman Usher, James Pulman.
Sergeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. A. Percival;
Deputy, George Goodbody.
Receiver of Fees, J. Oldrini.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—ELECTED AUGUST, 1847.

Speaker—Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

- 1 *Abingdon*, Sir Frederick Thesiger
- 2 *Albans, St.*, A. Raphael, G. W. J. Repton.
- 3 *Andover*, H. B. Coles, W. Cubitt
- 4 *Angleseyshire*, Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bart.
- 5 *Arundel*, Earl of Arundel and Surrey
- 6 *Ashburton*, Lt.-Col. T. Matheson
- 7 *Ashton-under-Lyne*, Charles Hindley
- 8 *Aylesbury*, Lord Nugent, Quintin Dick
- 9 *Banbury*, Henry William Tancred
- 10 *Barnstaple*, R. Bremridge, Hon. J. W. Fortescue
- 11 *Bassetlaw (East Retford)*, Hon. Capt. A. Duncombe, Visc. Galway
- 12 *Bath*, Visc. Duncan, Lord Ashley

- 13 *Beaumaris*, Lord G. A. Fred. Paget
- 14 *Bedfordshire*, Visc. Alford, F. C. Hastings Russell
- 15 *Bedford*, Hen. Stuart, Sir H. Verney, Bt.
- 16 *Berkshire*, R. Palmer, Visc. Barrington, P. Pusey
- 17 *Berwick-upon-Tweed*, M. Forster, J. C. Renton
- 18 *Beverley*, John Townley, W. L. Fox
- 19 *Bewdley*, Viscount Mandeville
- 20 *Birmingham*, G. F. Muntz, W. Scholefield
- 21 *Blackburn*, J. Hornby, J. Pilkington
- 22 *Bodmin*, James Wyld, H. C. Lacy
- 23 *Bolton*, Steph. Blair, Sir J. Walmsley
- 24 *Boston*, B. B. Cabbell, Hon. Capt. D. A. Pelham

- 25 *Bradford*, Wm. Busfeild, Colonel P. Thompson
- 26 *Breconshire*, Joseph Bailey
- 27 *Brecon*, Col. J. L. V. Watkin
- 28 *Bridgnorth*, T. C. Whitmore, Sir Robt. Pigot, Bart.
- 29 *Bridgewater*, H. Broadwood, C. J. K. Tynte
- 30 *Bridport*, T. A. Mitchell, A. D. R. W. B. Cochrane
- 31 *Brighton*, Capt. Sir G. R. Pechell, Bart., R.N., Lord A. Hervey
- 32 *Bristol*, P. W. S. Miles, Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley
- 33 *Buckinghamshire*, Hon. C. C. Cavendish, C. G. Dupré, B. D'Israeli
- 34 *Buckingham*. Marquess of Chandos, Col. John Hall
- 35 *Bury*, Richard Walker
- 36 *Bury St. Edmunds*, Earl Jermyn, E. H. Bunbury
- 37 *Calne*, Earl of Shelburne
- 38 *Cambridgeshire*, Hon. E. T. Yorke, R. G. Townley, Lord G. J. Manners
- 39 *Cambridge*, Hon. W. F. Campbell, R. A. S. Adair
- 40 *Cambridge University*, Right Hon. H. Goulburn, Hon. C. E. Law
- 41 *Canterbury*, Hon. G. A. P. S. Smythe, Sir J. Denison
- 42 *Cardiff*, &c., Rt. Hon. Dr. Nicholl
- 43 *Cardiganshire*, Colonel Wm. E. Powell
- 44 *Cardigan*, &c., Pryse Pryse
- 45 *Carlisle*, W. N. Hodgson, P. H. Howard
- 46 *Carmarthenshire*, Hon. G. R. R. Trevor, David A. S. Davies
- 47 *Carmarthen*, &c., D. Morris
- 48 *Carnarvonshire*, Hon. E. G. D. Pennant
- 49 *Carnarvon*, &c., W. B. Hughes
- 50 *Chatham*, Right Hon. Viscount Enfield
- 51 *Cheltenham*, Hon. C. L. Grenv. Berkeley
- 52 *Cheshire* (South), Sir P. de M. G. Egerton, Bart., John Tollemache
- 53 *Cheshire* (North), W. Tatton Egerton, Geo. Cornwall Legh
- 54 *Chester*. Earl Grosvenor, Sir J. Jervis
- 55 *Chichester*, Lord G. C. H. G. Lennox, J. A. Smith
- 56 *Chippenham*, Joseph Neeld, Capt. H. G. Boldero
- 57 *Christchurch*, Hon. Capt. E. A. J. Harris
- 58 *Cirencester*. Visc. Villiers, J. R. Mullings
- 59 *Clitheroe*, M. Wilson
- 60 *Cockermouth*, Henry A. Aglionby, E. Horsman
- 61 *Colchester*, Sir George Hen. Smyth, Bt., J. A. Hardcastle
- 62 *Cornwall* (West), E. W. W. Pendarves, Sir C. Lemon, Bart.
- 63 *Cornwall* (East), W. H. Pole Carew, Thomas J. Agar Robartes
- 64 *Coventry*, Rt. Hon. E. Ellice, G. J. Turner
- 65 *Cricklade*, &c., J. Neeld, A. J. Goddard
- 66 *Cumberland* (East), Hon. Charles W. G. Howard, W. Marshall
- 67 *Cumberland* (West), E. Stanley, H. Lowther
- 68 *Dartmouth*, George Moffatt
- 69 *Denbighshire*, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., Hon. W. Bagot
- 70 *Denbigh*, &c., F. R. West
- 71 *Derbyshire* (North), Hon. G. H. Cavendish, W. B. Evans
- 72 *Derbyshire* (South), C. R. Colville, William Mundy
- 73 *Derby*, T. Bass, Lawrence Heyworth
- 74 *Devizes*, G. Heneage Walker Heneage, Lieut.-Col. J. B. B. Escourt
- 75 *Devonport*, H. Tufnell, Sir J. Romilly
- 76 *Devonshire* (North), Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., Lewis William Buck
- 77 *Devonshire* (South) Sir J. B. Y. Buller, Bart., Sir Ralph Lopes, Bart.
- 78 *Dorchester*, Right Hon. Col. G. L. D. Damer, H. G. Sturt
- 79 *Dorsetshire*, Henry Ker Seymer, John Floyer, G. Banks
- 80 *Dover*, Right Hon. Sir G. Clerk, Bart., E. R. Rice
- 81 *Droitwich*, Sir J. Somerset Pakington
- 82 *Dudley*, John Benbow
- 83 *Durham* (North), R. D. Shafto, Visc. Seaham
- 84 *Durham* (South), Lord H. Vane, J. Farrer
- 85 *Durham* (City), T. C. Granger, R. J. Spearman
- 86 *Essex* (North), Sir J. T. Tyrell, Bart., Major W. Beresford
- 87 *Essex* (South), T. W. Bramston, Sir E. N. Buxton, Bart.
- 88 *Evesham*, Rt. Hon. Lord A. Marcus C. Hill, Sir H. P. Willoughby
- 89 *Exeter*, E. Divett, Sir John T. B. Duckworth, Bart.
- 90 *Eye*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Kerrison, Bart.
- 91 *Finsbury*, T. Wakley, Thos. Slingsby Duncombe
- 92 *Flintshire*, Hon. E. M. L. Mostyn
- 93 *Flint*, &c., Sir John Hanmer, Bart.
- 94 *Frome*, Major Hon. R. E. Boyle
- 95 *Gateshead*, William Hutt
- 96 *Glamorganshire*, Visc. Adare, C. R. M. Talbot
- 97 *Gloucestershire* (East), Marq. of Worcester, C. W. Codrington
- 98 *Gloucestershire* (West), Hon. G. C. G. F. Berkeley, R. Blagden Hale
- 99 *Gloucester*, H. T. Hope, Captain Hon. Maurice F. F. Berkeley, R.N.
- 100 *Grantham*, G. E. Welby, Hon. F. J. Tollemache
- 101 *Great Grimsby*, Edward Heneage
- 102 *Greenwich*, Rear-Adm. J. W. Deans Dundas, E. G. Barnard
- 103 *Guildford*, Capt. R. Donelly Mangles, H. Currie
- 104 *Halifax*, Right Hon. Sir C. Wood, Bt., Capt. H. Edwards
- 105 *Hampshire* (North), Rt. Hon. C. S. Leffevre (*Speaker*), Melville Portal
- 106 *Hampshire* (South), H. C. Compton, Lord C. Wellesley
- 107 *Harwich*, J. Bagshaw, Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Bart.
- 108 *Hastings*, Musgrave Briscoe, R. Hol-lond
- 109 *Haverfordwest*, John Evans
- 110 *Helston*, Sir R. R. Vyryan, Bart.
- 111 *Herefordshire*, J. Bailey, jun, G. C. Lewis, F. R. Haggitt
- 112 *Hereford*, Sir Robt. Price, Bart., H. M. Clifford
- 113 *Hertfordshire*, Thomas P. Halsey, Sir H. Meux, Bart., T. Brand
- 114 *Hertford*, Visc. Mahon, Hon. W. F. Cowper

- 115 *Hontion*, Jos. Locke, Sir J. W. Hogg, Bart.
- 116 *Horsham*, Lord E. Howard
- 117 *Huddersfield*, W. R. C. Stansfield
- 118 *Huntingdonshire*, E. Fellowes, G. Thornhill
- 119 *Huntingdon*, Col. J. Peel, T. Baring
- 120 *Hythe*, H. D. Brockman
- 121 *Ipswich*, J. C. Cobbold, H. E. Adair
- 122 *Ives, St.*, Lord Wm. Paulet
- 123 *Kendal*, G. C. Glyn
- 124 *Kent* (East), J. P. Plumptre, William Deedes
- 125 *Kent* (West), Sir Edmund Filmer, Bt., T. L. Hodges
- 126 *Kidderminster*, John Best
- 127 *King's Lynn*, Viscount Jocelyn, Hon. E. H. Stanley
- 128 *Kingston-upon-Hull*, James Clay, M. T. Baines
- 129 *Knaresborough*, Hon. W. S. Lascelles, J. P. Westhead
- 130 *Lambeth*, Rt. Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt, C. Pearson
- 131 *Lancashire* (North), John W. Patten, James Heywood
- 132 *Lancashire* (South), Wm. Brown, Alexander Henry
- 133 *Lancaster*, T. Greene, R. B. Armstrong
- 134 *Launceston*, Rear-Adm. Wm. Bowles
- 135 *Leeds*, W. Beckett, J. G. Marshall
- 136 *Leicestershire* (North), Lord C. Som. Manners, E. B. Farnham
- 137 *Leicestershire* (South), Sir H. Halford, Bart., C. W. Packe
- 138 *Leicester*, Richard Harris, John Ellis
- 139 *Leominster*, G. Arkwright, Fred. Peel
- 140 *Lewes*, Hon. H. Fitzroy, R. Perfect
- 141 *Lichfield*, Lord A. H. Paget, Viscount Anson
- 142 *Lincolnshire* (North), Robert A. Christopher, Sir M. J. Cholmeley, Bart.
- 143 *Lincolnshire* (South), Sir J. Trollope, Bart., Lord Burghley
- 144 *Lincoln*, Col. C. D. W. Sibthorp, T. B. Hobhouse
- 145 *Liskard*, R. B. Crowder
- 146 *Liverpool*, Sir T. B. Birch, Bt., E. Cardwell
- 147 *London*, Rt. Hon. Lord John Russell, Baron L. N. de Rothschild, John Masterman, Sir James Duke, Bart.
- 148 *Ludlow*, H. B. Clive, Col. Salwey
- 149 *Lymc Regis*, T. N. Abdy
- 150 *Lynnington*, W. A. Mackinnon, Hon. Col. G. T. Keppell
- 151 *Macclesfield*, John Brocklehurst, John Williams
- 152 *Maidstone*, A. J. B. Hope, Geo. Dodd
- 153 *Maldon*, T. B. Leonard, D. Waddington
- 154 *Malmesbury*, Hon. J. Kenneth Howard
- 155 *Malton*, J. E. Denison, J. W. Childers
- 156 *Manchester*, Right Hon. T. M. Gibson, John Bright
- 157 *Marlborough*, Lord Ernest Bruce, Major H. Bingham Baring
- 158 *Marlow (Great)*, T. P. Williams, Col. B. Knox
- 159 *Marylebone*, Sir B. Hall, Bart., Lord Dudley C. Stuart
- 160 *Merionethshire*, Richard Richards
- 161 *Merthyr Tydfil*, Sir J. J. Guest, Bt.
- 162 *Middlesex*, Right Hon. Lord Robert Grosvenor, Ralph B. Osborne
- 163 *Midhurst*, Spenceer Horatio Walpole
- 164 *Monmouthshire*, C. O. S. Morgan, Capt. Edward A. Somerset
- 165 *Monmouth, &c.*, R. J. Blewitt
- 166 *Montgomeryshire*, Rt. Hon. Charles W. W. Wynn
- 167 *Montgomery, &c.*, D. Pugh
- 168 *Morpeth*, Capt. Hon. E. G. Granville Howard, R.N.
- 169 *Newark-upon-Trent*, Hon. John H. Manners Sutton, John Stuart
- 170 *Newcastle-under-Line*, S. Christy, W. Jackson
- 171 *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, W. Ord, T. E. Headlam
- 172 *Neuport*, C. W. Martin, W. H. C. Plowden
- 173 *Norfolk* (East), H. N. Burroughes, F. Wodehouse
- 174 *Norfolk* (West), W. Bagge, Hon. E. K. Coke
- 175 *Northallerton*, W. B. Wrightson
- 176 *Northamptonshire* (North), Col. Thos P. Maunsell, S. Aug. O'Brien Stafford
- 177 *Northamptonshire* (South), Sir C. Knightley, Bart., Capt. Richard Henry R. Howard Vyse
- 178 *Northampton*, Rt. Hon. R. V. Smith, Raikes Currie
- 179 *Northumberland* (North), Lord Ossulston, Rt. Hon. Sir George Grey, Bt.
- 180 *Northumberland* (South), M. Bell, S. Craven H. Ogle
- 181 *Norwich*, Marq. of Douro, S. M. Peto
- 182 *Nottinghamshire* (North), T. Houldsworth, Lord H. Bentinck
- 183 *Nottinghamshire* (South), Thos. B. T. Hildyard, Robert Bromley
- 184 *Nottingham*, J. Walter, F. O'Connor
- 185 *Oldham*, W. J. Fox, J. Duneuft
- 186 *Oxfordshire*, Lord Norreys, G. G. V. Harecourt, J. W. Henley
- 187 *Oxford City*, J. H. Langston, W. P. Wood
- 188 *Oxford University*, Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone
- 189 *Pembrokeshire*, Viscount Emlyn
- 190 *Pembroke, &c.*, Sir John Owen, Bart.
- 191 *Penryn and Falmouth*, H. Gwyn, F. Mowatt
- 192 *Peterborough*, Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam, W. G. Cavendish
- 193 *Petersfield*, Sir W. G. H. Jolliffe, Bt.
- 194 *Plymouth*, Visc. Ebrington, R. Palmer
- 195 *Pontefract*, R. M. Milnes, S. Martin
- 196 *Poole*, Sir G. R. Phillips, Bt., G. R. Robinson
- 197 *Portsmouth*, Right Hon. Sir F. T. Baring, Bart., Sir G. T. Staunton, Bart.
- 198 *Preston*, C. P. Grenfell, Sir George Strickland, Bart.
- 199 *Radnorshire*, Sir J. B. Walsh, Bart.
- 200 *Radnor, &c.*, Right Hon. Sir T. F. Lewis, Bart.
- 201 *Reading*, F. Pigott, J. F. Stanford
- 202 *Reigate*, T. S. Cocks
- 203 *Richmond*, H. Rich, M. Wyvil, jun.
- 204 *Ripon*, Right Hon. Sir J. R. G. Graham, Bart., Hon. E. Lascelles
- 205 *Rochdale*, W. S. Crawford

- 206 *Rochester*, R. Bernal, T. T. Hodges
 207 *Rutlandshire*, G. J. Heathcote, Hon. G. J. Noel
 208 *Rye*, Herbert Maseal Curteis
 209 *Salford*, Joseph Brotherton
 210 *Salisbury*, W. J. Chaplin, C. B. Wall
 211 *Sandwich*, Lord C. E. Paget, C. W. Grenfell
 212 *Scarborough*, Sir John V. B. Johnstone, Bart., Earl of Mulgrave
 213 *Shaftesbury*, Rd. B. Sheridan
 214 *Sheffield*, J. Parker, J. A. Roebuck
 215 *Shorcham* (New), Sir C. M. Burrell, Bart., C. Goring
 216 *Shrewsbury*, E. H. Baldock, R. A. Slaney
 217 *Shropshire* (North), W. Ormsby Gore, J. W. Dod
 218 *Shropshire* (South), Hon. R. H. Clive, Visc. Newport
 219 *Somersetshire* (East), W. Miles, W. Pinney
 220 *Somersetshire* (West), Sir A. Hood, Bart., C. A. Moody
 221 *Southampton*, A. J. E. Cockburn, B. M. Wilcox
 222 *South Shields*, J. Twizell Wawn
 223 *Southwark*, Ald. John Humphery, Sir Wm. Molesworth, Bart.
 224 *Staffordshire* (North), C. B. Adderley, Visc. Brackley
 225 *Staffordshire* (South), Lieut.-Col. Hon. G. Anson, Visc. Lewisham
 226 *Stafford*, D. Urquhart, Ald. Sidney
 227 *Stamford*, Right Hon. J. C. Herries, Marquess of Granby
 228 *Stockport*, J. Heald, Ald. Jas. Kershaw
 229 *Stoke-upon-Trent*, J. L. Ricardo, Ald. W. T. Copeland
 230 *Stroud*, W. H. Stanton, G. P. Serope
 231 *Sudbury*, (disfranchised)
 232 *Suffolk* (East), Edw. Sherlock Gooch, Lord Rendlesham
 233 *Suffolk* (West), Capt. P. Bennet, H. S. Waddington
 234 *Sunderland*, G. Hudson, Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart.
 235 *Surrey* (East), Hon. P. J. L. King, T. Aleock
 236 *Surrey* (West), H. Drummond, Wm. John Evelyn
 237 *Sussex* (East), C. H. Frewen, A. E. Fuller
 238 *Sussex* (West), Earl of March, R. Prime
 239 *Swansea*, &c., John Henry Vivian
 240 *Tamworth*, Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bt., Capt. J. Townshend
 241 *Taunton*, Right Hon. H. Labouchere, Sir Thomas Edw. Colebrooke, Bart.
 242 *Tavistock*, Hon. E. S. Russell, Sir J. S. Trelawny
 243 *Tewkesbury*, J. Martin, H. Brown
 244 *Thetford*, Earl of Euston, F. Baring
 245 *Thirsk*, John Bell
 246 *Tiverton*, John Heathcoat, Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston
 247 *Totnes*, Lord Seymour, C. B. Baldwin
 248 *Tower Hamlets*, Sir Wm. Clay, Bart., George Thompson
 249 *Truro*, J. Ennis Vivian, H. Willyams
 250 *Tynemouth*, R. W. Grey
 251 *Wakefield*, G. Sandars
 252 *Wallingford*, Wm. S. Blackstone
 253 *Walsall*, Hon. E. R. Littleton
 254 *Wareham*, J. S. W. S. E. Drax
 255 *Warrington*, G. Greenall
 256 *Warwickshire* (North), C. Newdegate Newdegate, R. Spooner
 257 *Warwickshire* (South), Lord Brooke, Lord Guernsey
 258 *Warwick*, W. Collins, Sir C. E. Douglas
 259 *Wells*, Right Hon. W. G. Hayter, R. Blakemore
 260 *Wenlock*, Capt. Hon. G. C. W. Forester, James Milnes Gaskell
 261 *Westbury*, J. Wilson
 262 *Westminster*, Sir De Lacy Evans, C. Lushington
 263 *Westmoreland*, Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. C. Lowther, Ald. W. Thompson
 264 *Weymouth*, &c., Col. W. L. Freestun, Hon. F. W. C. Villiers
 265 *Whitby*, R. Stephenson
 266 *Whitehaven*, R. C. Hildyard
 267 *Wigan*, R. A. Thicknesse, Lt.-Col. Hon. J. Lindsay
 268 *Wight*, Isle of, John Simeon
 269 *Wilton*, Viscount Somerton
 270 *Wiltshire* (North), T. H. S. Sotheron, W. Long
 271 *Wiltshire* (South), Rt. Hon. S. Herbert, J. Benett
 272 *Winchester*, Sir J. B. East, Bt., J. B. Carter
 273 *Windsor*, Col. G. A. Reid, Lord J. Hay
 274 *Wolverhampton*, Hon. C. P. Villiers, Thomas Thorneley
 275 *Woodstock*, Marquess of Blandford
 276 *Worcestershire* (East) Capt. G. Rushout, J. H. H. Foley
 277 *Worcestershire* (West), Maj.-Gen. Hon. H. B. Lygon, F. W. Knight
 278 *Worcester*, O. Ricardo, Francis Rufford
 279 *Wyecombe*, Sir G. H. Dashwood, Bart., M. T. Smith
 280 *Yarmouth*, J. Sandars jun. C. E. Rumbold
 281 *Yorkshire* (East Rid.), H. Broadley, Lord Hotham
 282 *Yorkshire* (West Rid.), R. Cobden, Edmund Beckett Denison
 283 *Yorkshire* (North Rid.), E. S. Cayley, Hon. O. Duncombe
 284 *York*, J. G. Smyth, W. M. F. Milner

IRELAND.

- 285 *Antrim*, N. Alexander, Sir E. W. Mac-naghten, Bart.
 286 *Armagh County*, Col. J. M. Caulfeild, Sir Wm. Verner, Bart.
 287 *Armagh*, Lieut.-Col. J. D. Rawdon
 288 *Athlone*, W. Keogh
 289 *Bandonbridge*, Viscount Bernard
 290 *Belfast*, R. J. Tennent, Lord J. Ludford Chichester
 291 *Carlow Co.*, Col. H. Bruen, Capt. W. B. M. Bunbury
 292 *Carlow*, J. Sadlier
 293 *Carrickfergus*, Hon. W. H. S. Cotton
 294 *Cashel*, Timothy O'Brien
 295 *Cavan*, Sir J. Young, Bart., Hon. J. P. Maxwell
 296 *Clare*, Major W. N. Macnamara, Sir L. O'Brien, Bart.
 297 *Clonmel*, Hon. Cecil J. Lawless
 298 *Colevaine*, Dr. John Boyd
 299 *Cork County*, E. B. Roche, Dr. Power
 300 *Cork*, Wm. Fagan (vacant)
 301 *Donegal*, Sir Edmund S. Hayes, Bart., Thomas Conolly
 302 *Down*, Right Hon. Visc. Castlereagh, Lord A. Edwin Hill

- 303 *Downpatrick*, Richard Ker
 304 *Drogheda*, Rt. Hon. Sir W. M. Somerville, Bart.
 305 *Dublin County*, J. H. Hamilton, Lt.-Col. T. E. Taylor
 306 *Dublin*, E. Grogan, John Reynolds
 307 *Dublin University*, George A. Hamilton, Joseph Napier
 308 *Dundalk*, W. Torrens McCullagh
 309 *Dungannon*, Viscount Northland
 310 *Dungarvan*, Right Hon. R. L. Sheil
 311 *Emis*, J. P. O'Gorman Mahon
 312 *Enniskillen*, Hon. Henry A. Cole
 313 *Fermanagh*, Capt. Mervyn Archdall, Sir A. Brinsley Brooke, Bart.
 314 *Galway Co.* Sir T. Burke, C. St. George
 315 *Galway*, M. J. Blake, A. O'Flaherty
 316 *Kerry*, H. A. Herbert, Morgan J. O'Connell
 317 *Kildare*, Marq. of Kildare, R. S. Bourke
 318 *Kilkenny County*, Pierce S. Butler, Capt. J. Greene
 319 *Kilkenny*, Michael Sullivan
 320 *King's County*, Sir And. Armstrong, Bt., Lieut.-Col. Hon. J. C. Westenra
 321 *Kinsale*, Benjamin Hawes
 322 *Leitrim*, E. K. Tenison, Hon. C. S. Clements
 323 *Limerick County*, William Monsell, Samuel Dickson
 324 *Limerick*, John O'Connell, J. O'Brien
 325 *Lisburn*, Sir H. B. Seymour
 326 *Londonderry County*, Capt. T. Bateson, Capt. Theobald Jones, R.N.
 327 *Londonderry*, Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bart.
 328 *Longford*, R. M. Fox, Major W. Blackall
 329 *Louth*, R. M. Bellew, C. Fortescue
 330 *Mallow*, Sir D. J. Norreys, Bart.
 331 *Mayo*, G. H. Moore, R. D. Browne
 332 *Meath*, H. Grattan, M. E. Corbally
 333 *Monaghan*, Hon. T. V. Dawson, C. Powell Leslie
 334 *New Ross*, J. H. Talbot
 335 *Newry*, Visc. Newry and Morne
 336 *Portarlington*, Lt.-Col. F. P. Dunne
 337 *Queen's County*, J. W. Fitzpatrick, Hon. T. Vesey
 338 *Roscommon*, Fitz. French, O.D.J. Grace
 339 *Sligo County*, W. R. O. Gore, J. Ffolliott
 340 *Sligo*, J. P. Somers
 341 *Tipperary*, N.V. Maher, F. Scully
 342 *Tralee*, Maurice O'Connell
 343 *Tyrone*, Right Hon. Henry T. Lowry Corry, Lord Claude Hamilton
 344 *Waterford County*, N. M. Power, R. Keating
 345 *Waterford*, Thomas Meagher, Sir H. W. Barron, Bart.
 346 *Westmeath*, Sir P. F. Nugent, Bart., W. H. Magan
 347 *Wexford Co.* J. Fagan, H. K. G. Morgan
 348 *Wexford*, J. T. Devereux
 349 *Wicklow*, Viscount Milton, Sir Ralph Howard, Bart.
 350 *Youghal*, T. C. Anstey

SCOTLAND.

- 351 *Aberdeen County*, Rear-Adm. Hon. W. Gordon
 352 *Aberdeen*, Capt. A. D. Fordyce
 353 *Andrew's, St.*, Edw. Ellice, jun.
 354 *Argyle County*, Duncan M'Neill
 355 *Ayr County*, Alexander Oswald
 356 *Ayr, &c.* Lord Patrick James Stuart
 357 *Barrf*, James Duff
 358 *Berwick Co.*, Hon. Francis Scott
 359 *Bute*, Rt. Hon. Jas. A. Stuart Wortley
 360 *Caithness*, G. Traill
 361 *Clackmannan and Kinross*, Sir W. Morison
 362 *Dunbarton*, A. Smollett
 363 *Dumfries County*, Visc. Drumlanrig
 364 *Dumfries, &c.*, William Ewart
 365 *Dundee*, George Duncan
 366 *Edinburgh County*, Sir John Hope, Bt.
 367 *Edinburgh*, W. G. Craig, C. Cowan
 368 *Elgin and Nairn*, C. L. C. Bruce
 369 *Elgin, &c.*, G. S. Duff
 370 *Falkirk, &c.*, Earl of Lincoln
 371 *Fife*, J. Ferguson
 372 *Forfar*, Lord J. F. G. Hallyburton
 373 *Glasgow*, J. MacGregor, Alex. Hastie
 374 *Greenock*, Viscount Melgund
 375 *Haddington County*, Hon. F. Charteris
 376 *Haddington, &c.*, Sir H. R. F. Davie, Bt.
 377 *Inverness County*, H. J. Baillie
 378 *Inverness, &c.*, A. Matheson
 379 *Kilmarnock, &c.*, Hon. Edw. Pleydell Bouverie
 380 *Kincardine*, Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Hugh Arbuthnott
 381 *Kirkaldy, &c.*, Lt.-Col. R. Ferguson
 382 *Kirkcudbright*, T. Maitland
 383 *Lanark*, Wm. Lockhart
 384 *Leith, &c.*, Right Hon. A. Rutherford
 385 *Lindithgow*, G. Dundas
 386 *Montrose, &c.*, J. Hume
 387 *Orkney and Shetland*, Arthur Anderson
 388 *Paisley*, A. Hastie
 389 *Peebles*, W. F. Mackenzie
 390 *Perth County*, H. H. Drummond
 391 *Perth*, Right Hon. Fox Maule
 392 *Renfrew*, Col. Wm. Mure
 393 *Ross and Cromarty*, Jas. Matheson
 394 *Roxburgh*, Hon. J. E. Elliott
 395 *Selkirk*, Allan Elliott Lockhart
 396 *Stirling County*, W. Forbes
 397 *Stirling, &c.*, J. B. Smith
 398 *Sutherland*, Sir David Dundas
 399 *Wick, &c.*, James Loch
 400 *Wigton, County*, Capt. J. Dalrymple
 401 *Wigton, &c.*, Sir J. M'Taggart, Bart.

English	County Members	144	469
	Universities	4	
	Cities and Boroughs	321	
	Sudbury vacant		
Welsh	County Members	15	29
	Cities and Boroughs	14	

Scotch	County Members	30	53
	Cities and Boroughs	23	
Irish	County Members	64	105
	University	2	
	Cities and Boroughs	29	

Total Number of Members . . . 656.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Abdy, T. N.	149	Brockman, F. D.	120	Dashwood, Sir	279	Fox, W. J.	143
Acland, Sir T.	76	Bronley, Robert	183	G. H., Bart.		Freeston, Col. W. L.	264
Dyke, Bt.		Brooke, Sir A. B., Bt.	313	Davie, Sir H. R. F.	376	French, F.	338
Adair, R. A. S.	39	Brooke, Lord	257	Davies, D. A. S.	46	Frewen, C. H.	237
Adair, H. E.	121	Brotherton, J.	269	Dawson, Hon. T. V.	333	Fuller, A. E.	237
Adare, Viscount	96	Brown, H.	243	Deedes, W.	124	Galway, Visc.	11
Adderley, C. B.	224	Brown, W.	132	Denison, Lord A. D.	41	Gaskell, J. M.	260
Aglionby, H. A.	60	Browne, R. D.	331	Denison, Edmd. B.	282	Gibson, Rt. Hon.	156
Alcock, T.	235	Bruce, C. L. C.	358	Denison, J. E.	155	T. M.	
Alexander, N.	285	Bruce, Lord E.	157	Dexereux, J. T.	318	Gladstone, Rt.	188
Alford, Viscount	14	Bruen, Col. H.	291	D'Eyncourt, Rt.	130	Hon. W. E.	
Anderson, A.	367	Buck, L. W.	76	Hon. C. T.		Glyn, G. C.	123
Anson, Lt.-Col.	225	Buikley, Sir R.	4	Dick, Quintin	8	Goddard, A. L.	65
Hon. G.		B. W., Bart.		Dickson, Samuel	323	Gooch, E. S.	232
Anson, Visc.	141	Buller, Sir J. B. Y.	77	D'Iracl, B.	33	Gordon, Rear-	351
Anstey, T. C.	350	Bart.		Divet, Edw.	89	Adm. Hon. W. J.	
Arbutnot, Lt.-		Banbury, E. H.	36	Dod, J. W.	217	Gore, W. O.	217
Gen. Hon. H.	380	Banbury, Capt. W. M.	291	Dodd, Geo.	152	Gore, W. R. O.	339
Archdall, Capt. M. E.	313	Bargley, Lord	143	Douglas, Sir C. E.	258	Gormuz, C.	215
Arkwright, G.	139	Burke, Sir T.	314	Douro, Marq. of	181	Goulburn, Rt. Hon. H.	40
Armstrong, Sir A. Bt.	320	Burrell, Sir C. M., Bt.	215	Drax, J. S. W. S. E.	254	Grace, O. D. J.	338
Armstrong, R. B.	133	Burroughes, H. N.	173	Drumlaugh, Visc.	363	Graham, Rt. Hon.	204
Arundel and Sur-		Busfield, W.	25	Drummond, H. H.	390	Sir J. R. G., Bt.	
rey, Earl of	5	Butler, P. S.	318	Drummond, H.	235	Granby, Marq.	227
Ashley, Lord	12	Buxton, Sir F. N., Bt.	87	Duckworth, Sir	89	Granger, T. C.	85
Bage, W.	174	Cabell, B. E.	24	J. T. B., Bt.		Grattan, H.	332
Bagot, Hon. W.	69	Campbell, Hon. W. F.	39	Duff, James	357	Greenall, G.	255
Bageslaw, J.	107	Cardwell, Edw.	145	Duff, G. S.	369	Greene, F.	131
Bailey, Joseph	26	Carew, W. H. P.	63	Duke, Sir Jas., Bt.	147	Greene, Capt. J.	318
Bailey, J. jun.	111	Carter, J. B.	272	Duncan, G.	365	Grenfell, C. W.	241
Bailie, H. J.	377	Castlereagh, Visc.	392	Duncan, Visc.	12	Grenfell, C. P.	188
Baines, M. T.	128	Caulfield, Col. J.	286	Duncombe, Capt.	11	Grey, R. W.	250
Ballock, E. H.	216	Cavendish, Hon. G. H.	71	Hon. A.		Grey, Rt. Hon.	179
Baldwin, C. B.	247	Cavendish, Hon. C. C.	33	Duncombe, T. S.	91	Sir G., Bt.	
Banques, G.	79	Cavendish, W. G.	192	Duncombe, Hon. O.	283	Grogan, E.	366
Baring, F.	244	Cayley, E. S.	283	Duncuft, J.	185	Grosvenor, Rt.	162
Baring, Rt. Hon.	197	Chandos, Marq. of	34	Dundas, Rear-	102	Hon. Lord R.	
Sir F. T., Bart.		Chapin, W. J.	210	Adm. J. W. D.		Grosvenor, Earl	54
Baring, Maj. H. B.	157	Charteris, Hon. F.	375	Dundas, G.	385	Guersey, Lord	257
Baring, T.	119	Chichester, Lord J. L.	290	Dundas, Sir D.	398	Guest, Sir J. J., Bt.	161
Barnard, E. G.	102	Childers, J. W.	155	Dunne, Lt.-Col. F.	336	Gwyn, H.	191
Barrington, Visc.	16	Cholmley, Sir M.	142	Dunpre, C. G.	33	Haggitt, F. R.	111
Bass, Thos.	73	J., Bart.		East, Sir J. B., Bt.	272	Hale, R. B.	98
Barron, Sir H. W., Bt.	345	Christopher, R. A.	142	Ebrington, Visc.	194	Halford, Sir H., Bt.	157
Bateson, Capt. T.	326	Christy, S.	170	Edwards, Capt. H.	101	Hall, Sir B., Bt.	159
Beckett, Wm.	135	Clay, Sir W., Bart.	248	Egerton, Sir P. de	52	Hall, Col. J.	34
Bell, John	245	Clay, J.	128	N. G., Bt.		Hallyburton,	372
Bell, Matthew	180	Clements, Hon. C.	322	Ererton, W. T.	53	Lord J. F. G.	
Bellaw, R. M.	329	Clerk, Rt. Hon.	80	Ellice, Rt. Hon. E.	61	Halsey, T. P.	113
Benbow, John	82	Sir G., Bart.		Ellice, E. jun.	353	Hamilton, G. A.	307
Benett, John	271	Clifford, Col. H. M.	112	Elliot, Hon. J. E.	394	Hamilton, J. H.	305
Bennett, Capt. P.	233	Clive, H. B.	148	Ellis, J.	138	Hamilton, Lord C.	313
Bentnick, Lord H.	182	Clive, Hon. R. H.	218	Enlyn, Visc.	169	Hammer, Sir J., Bt.	93
Beresford, Major	86	Cobbold, J. C.	121	Enfield, Visc.	50	Harcourt, G. C. A.	186
Berkeley, Hon. G.	98	Codden, R.	282	Estcourt, Lt.-Cl. J. B. B.	74	Hardeastle, J. A.	61
C. G. F.		Cochrane, B.	30	Enston, Earl	244	Harris, Capt. Hon.	57
Berkeley, Hon. F. H. F.	32	Cockburn, A. J. E.	221	Evans, W.	71	E. A. J.	
Berkeley, Capt.	59	Cocks, T. S.	202	Evans, Sir De Lacy	262	Harris, R.	138
Hon. M. F. F.		Codrington, C. W.	97	Evans, John	169	Hastie, Arch.	388
Berkeley, Hon. C. L. G.	51	Coke, Hon. E. K.	174	Evelyn, W. John	236	Hastie, Alex.	373
Bernal, Ralph	206	Cole, Hon. H. A.	312	Ewart, W.	364	Hawes, Benjamin	321
Bernard, Visc.	289	Colebrook, Sir	241	Fagan, J.	347	Hay, Capt. Lord J.	273
Best, John	126	T. E., Bart.		Fagan, Wm.	300	Hayes, Sir E. S., Bt.	301
Birch, Sir T. B., Bt.	146	Coles, H. B.	3	Farnham, P. B.	136	Hayter, Rt. Hon. W. G.	259
Blackall, Major	328	Collins, W.	258	Farrer, J.	84	Headlam, T. E.	171
Blackstone, W. S.	252	Colville, C. R.	72	Fellowes, T.	118	Heald, J.	228
Blair, Stephen	23	Compton, H. C.	166	Fergus, J.	371	Heathcoat, J.	246
Blake, M. J.	315	Conolly, Thos.	301	Ferguson, St. R. A. Bt.	372	Heathcoat, G. J.	267
Blakemore, R.	259	Copeland, Ald. W. T.	229	Ferguson, Lt.-Col.	381	Heneage, E.	101
Blandford, Marq. of	275	Corbally, M. E.	332	Ffolliott, J.	329	Heneage, G. H. W.	74
Blewitt, R. J.	165	Corry, Rt. Hon.	343	Filmer, Sir T. B.	125	Henley, Jos. W.	186
Boldero, Capt. H. G.	56	H. T. L.		Fitzpatrick, J. W.	337	Henry, Alexander	132
Bourke, R. S.	317	Coiton, Capt. Hm.	293	Fitzroy, Hon. T.	140	Herbert, H. A.	316
Bouverie, Hon. E. P.	379	W. H. S.		Fitzwilliam, H. M.	192	Herbert, Rt. Hon. S.	271
Bowles, Rear-Ad. W.	134	Cowan, C.	367	G. W.		Herries, Rt. Hon. J. C.	227
Boyd, Dr. John	298	Cowper, Hon. W. F.	114	Floyer, J.	79	Hervey, Lord A.	31
Boyle, Hon. Major	94	Craig, W. G.	367	Foley, J. H. H.	276	Heywood, J.	151
Brackley, Viscount	224	Crawford, W. S.	205	Forbes, W.	356	Heyworth, L.	73
Bransdon, T. W.	67	Crowder, R. E.	145	Fordyce, Capt. A. D.	352	Hildyard, T. B. T.	183
Brand, T.	113	Cubitt, W.	3	Forester, Capt.	260	Hildyard, R. C.	266
Bremridge, R.	10	Currie, H.	103	Hon. G. C. W.		Hill, Rt. Hon.	88
Bright, J.	156	Currie, R.	178	Forster, M.	17	Lord A. M. C.	
Briscoe, M.	108	Curtis, H. M.	208	Fortescue, C.	329	Hill, Lord E.	303
Broadley, H.	281	Curtis, Capt. J. A.	400	Fortescue, Hon. J. W.	10	Hindley, C.	7
Broadwood, H.	29	Damer, Rt. Hon.	78	Fox, R. M.	374	Hobhouse, Right	107
Brocklehurst, J.	151	Col. G. L. D.		Fox, S. W. L.	18	Hon. Sir J. C., Bt.	

Hobhouse, T. B.	144	M'Cullagh, W. T.	308	Patten, J. W.	131	Somers, J. F.	340
Hodges, T. T.	206	M'Gregor, J.	373	Paulet, Lord W.	122	Somerset, Capt. E. A.	164
Hodges, T. L.	125	M'Neill, D.	354	Pearson, C.	130	Somerton, Visc.	269
Hodgson, W. N.	45	M'Taggart, Sir J., Bt.	401	Pechell, Capt. Sir	31	Somerville, Rt. Hon.	304
Hogg, Sir J. W., Bt.	115	Magan, W. H.	346	G. R., Bt.	31	Sir W. M., Bt.	304
Holland, R.	108	Maher, N. V.	341	Peel, Rt. Hon.	240	Sotheron, T. H. S.	87
Hood, A. A.; Bt.	220	Mahon, Visc.	114	Sir R., Bt.	240	Spearman, R. J.	250
Hope, A. J. B.	152	Mahon, J. P. O'G.	311	Peel, Col. J.	119	Spooner, R.	256
Hope, H. T.	99	Maitland, T.	382	Peel, Fred.	139	Stafford, A. O. S.	176
Hope, Sir J., Bt.	366	Mandeville, Viscount	19	Pelham, Hon.	24	Stanford, J. F.	201
Hornby, J.	21	Mangles, Capt. R. D.	163	Capt. D. A.	24	Stanley, E.	67
Horsman, E.	60	Manners, Lord G. J.	38	Pendarves, E. W. W.	62	Stanley, Hon. E. H.	127
Hotham, Lord	281	Manners, Lord C. S.	136	Pennant, Col.	48	Stanhield, W. R. C.	117
Houldsworth, T.	182	March, Earl of	238	Hon. E. G. D.	48	Stanton, W. H.	230
Howard, Lord Edw.	116	Marshall, J. G.	135	Perfect, R.	140	Staunton, Sir G., Bt.	197
Howard, Capt.	168	Marshall, W.	66	Peto, S. M.	181	Stebenson, R.	265
Hon. E. G. G.	168	Martin, C. W.	172	Philips, Sir G. R., Bt.	196	St. George, C.	314
Howard, Hon. J. K.	154	Martin, J.	213	Pigott, F.	201	Strickland, Sir G. Bt.	198
Howard, Hon. C.	66	Martin, S.	195	Pigott, Sir R., Bt.	28	Stuart, H.	15
W. G.	66	Masterman, J.	147	Pilkington, J.	21	Stuart, Lord D. C.	159
Howard, P. H.	45	Matheson, J.	393	Pimney, W.	219	Stuart, Lord P. J. C.	356
Howard, Sir R., Bt.	349	Matheson, A.	378	Plowden, W. H. C.	172	Stuart, J.	169
Hudson, G.	234	Matheson, Lt.-Col. T.	6	Plumptre, J. P.	124	Sturt, H. G.	78
Hughes, W. B.	49	Maule, Rt. Hon. F.	591	Portal, M.	105	Sullivan, Michael	319
Hume, J.	386	Mannsell, Hon. T. P.	176	Powell, Col. W. E.	43	Sutton, Hon. J. H. M.	169
Humphrey, Ald. J.	223	Maxwell, Hon. J. P.	295	Power, N. M.	344	Talbot, C. R. M.	96
Hutt, W.	95	Meagher, Thomas	345	Power, Dr. M.	299	Talbot, J. H.	334
Inglis, Sir R. H., Bt.	188	Melgund, Viscount	374	Price, Sir R., Bt.	112	Taucud, H. W.	9
Jackson, W.	170	Meux, Sir H. Bart.	113	Prime, R.	238	Taylor, Lt.-Col. T. E.	305
Jermyn, Earl	36	Miles, P. W. S.	32	Pryse, Pryse	44	Tenison, E. K.	322
Jervis, Sir J.	54	Miles, W.	219	Pugh, D.	167	Tennent, R. J.	290
Jocelyn, Visc.	127	Milner, W. M. E.	284	Pusey, P.	16	Thesiger, Sir F.	1
Johnstone, Sir J.	212	Milnes, R. M.	195	Raphael, A.	2	Thicknesse, R. A.	267
V. B., Bt.	212	Milton, Visc.	349	Rawdon, Lient.	287	Thompson, Ald. W.	263
Jolliffe, Sir W. G.	193	Mitchell, T. A.	30	Col. J. D.	287	Thompson, G.	248
H., Bt.	193	Moffatt, G.	68	Reid, Col. G. A.	273	Thompson, Col. P.	25
Jones, Capt. T.	326	Molesworth, Sir	223	Rendlesham, Lord	232	Thorneley, T.	274
Keating, R.	344	W., Bt.	223	Renton, J. C.	17	Thornhill, G.	118
Keogh, W.	288	Monseil, Wm.	323	Repton, G. W. J.	2	Tollemache, Hon. F. J.	100
Keppel, Hon. Col. G.	150	Moody, C. A.	220	Reynolds, J.	306	Tollemache, J.	52
Ker, R.	303	Moore, C. H.	331	Ricardo, J. L.	229	Townley, J.	18
Kerrison, Lient.-	90	Morgan, C. O. S.	164	Ricardo, O.	278	Townley, R. G.	38
Gen. Sir E., Bt.	90	Morgan, H. K. G.	347	Rice, E. R.	80	Townsend, Capt. J.	240
Kershaw, James	228	Morison, Sir Wm.	361	Rich, H.	203	Trail, Geo.	360
Kildare, Marq.	317	Morris, D.	47	Richards, R.	160	Trelawny, Sir J. S.	242
King, Hon. P. J. L.	235	Mostyn, Hon. E. M. L.	92	Robartes, T. J.	63	Trevor, Hon. G. R.	46
Knight, F. W.	277	Mowatt, F.	191	Robinson, G. R.	196	Trollope, Sir J., Bt.	143
Knightley, Sir C., Bt.	177	Mulgrave, Earl	212	Roche, E. B.	299	Tufnell, H.	75
Knox, Col. B.	158	Mullings, J. R.	58	Roebuck, J. A.	214	Turner, G. J.	61
Labouchere, Rt.	241	Mundy, Wm.	72	Romilly, Sir J.	75	Tynte, C. J. K.	29
Hon. H.	241	Muntz, G. F.	20	Rothschild, Bar. L. del	47	Tyrell, Sir J. T., Bt.	86
Lacy, H. C.	22	Mure, Col. W.	392	Rufford, F.	278	Urquhart, D.	226
Langston, J. H.	187	Napier, Joseph	307	Rumbold, C. E.	280	Vane, Lord H.	84
Lascelles, Hon. W. S.	129	Neeld, Joseph	56	Rushout, Capt. G.	276	Verner, Sir W., Bt.	286
Lascelles, Hon. E.	204	Neeld, John	65	Russell, Hon. F. S.	242	Verney, Sir H., Bt.	15
Law, Hon. C. E.	40	Newdegate, C. N.	256	Russell, Rt. Hon.	147	Vesey, Hon. T.	337
Lawless, Hon. C. J.	297	Newport, Visc.	218	Lord J.	147	Villiers, Hon. C. P.	274
Lefevre, Rt. Hon.	105	Newry & Morne, Visc.	335	Russell, F. C. H.	14	Villiers, Hon. F.	264
C. S.	105	Nicholl, Sir J.	42	Rutherford, Rt.	384	W. C.	264
Legh, Geo. Cornwall	53	Noel, Hon. G. J.	207	Hon. A.	384	Villiers, Viscount	58
Lennon, Sir C., Bt.	62	Norreys, Lord	186	Sadler, J.	292	Vivian, J. E.	249
Lennox, Lord G.	55	Norreys, Sir D. J., Bt.	330	Salwey, Col. H.	148	Vivian, J. H.	239
C. H. G.	55	Northland, Visc.	309	Sanders, G.	251	Vyse, Capt. R. H.	177
Leslie, C. P.	333	Nugent, Lord	8	Sanders, J. jun.	280	Vyvan, Sir R. R. Bt.	110
Lewis, Sir T. F.	200	Nugent, Sir P. F., Bt.	346	Scott, Hon. F.	356	Waddington, H. S.	233
Lewis, G. C.	111	O'Brien, Sir L., Bt.	296	Scholefield, W.	20	Waddington, D.	153
Lewisham, Visc.	225	O'Brien, J.	324	Scrope, G. P.	230	Wakley, T.	91
Lincoln, Earl of	370	O'Brien, T.	294	Scully, F.	341	Walker, R.	35
Lindsay, Col. Hon. J.	267	O'Connell, John	324	Seaham, Visc.	83	Wall, C. B.	210
Littleton, Hon. E. R.	253	O'Connell, M.	342	Seymour, H. K.	79	Walmesley, Sir J.	23
Loch, J.	399	O'Connell, M. J.	316	Seymour, Lord	247	Walpole, S. H.	163
Locke, J.	115	O'Connor, F.	184	Seymour, Sir H. B.	325	Walsh, Sir J. B., Bt.	199
Lockhart, W.	383	O'Flaherty, A.	315	Shafter, R. D.	83	Walter, J.	184
Lockhart, A. E.	395	Ogle, S. C. H.	180	Sheil, Rt. Hon. R. L.	310	Watkin, J. L. V.	27
Long, W.	270	Ord, W.	171	Shelburne, Earl of	37	Wawn, J. T.	222
Lopes, Sir R., Bt.	77	Osborne, R. B.	162	Sheridan, R. B.	213	Welby, G. E.	100
Lowther, Colonel	263	Ossulton, Lord	179	Subthorp, Col. C. W.	144	Wellesley, Lord C.	106
Hon. H. C.	263	Oswald, A.	355	Sidney, Ald. T.	226	West, F. R.	70
Lowther, H.	67	Owen, Sir J., Bt.	190	Simeon, J.	268	Westenra, Lient.	320
Lushington, C.	262	Packe, C. W.	137	Slarry, R. A.	216	Col. Hon. J. C.	320
Lygon, Lt.-Gen.	277	Paget, Lord A. H.	141	Smith, J. A.	55	Westhead, J. P.	129
Hon. H. B.	277	Paget, Lord C. E.	211	Smith, M. T.	279	Whitmore, T. C.	28
Mackenzie, W. F.	389	Paget, Lord G. A. F.	13	Smith, J. B.	367	Wilcox, B. M.	221
Mackinnon, W. A.	150	Pakington, Sir J. S., Bt.	81	Smith, Rt. Hon. R. V.	178	Williams, T. P.	158
Macnaghten, Sir	285	Palmer, Rob.	16	Smollett, A.	362	Williams, J.	151
E. W.	285	Palmer, Roundell	194	Smyth, Sir G. H., Bt.	61	Williamson, Sir H. Bt.	234
Macnamara, Maj.	296	Palmerston, Rt.	246	Smyth, J. G.	284	Willoughby, Sir	88
W. N.	296	Hon. Visc.	246	Smythe, Hon. G.	41	H. P., Bt.	88
		Parker, J.	214	A. F. P. S.	41	Willyams, H.	249

Wilson, M.	59	Wood, Rt. Hon. }	104	Wrightson, W. B.	175	Wynn, Sir W. W., Bt.	69
Wilson, J.	261	Sir C., Bart.		Wyld, James	22	Wyvil, M. jun.	203
Wodehouse, E.	173	Worcester, Marq. of	97	Wynn, Rt. Hon. }	166	Yorke, Hon. E. T.	38
Wood, W. P.	167	Wortley, Rt. Hon. J. S.	359	C. W. W.		Young, Sir J., Bart.	295

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

<i>Chief Clerk</i> , John Henry Ley.	<i>Taxing-master of Private Bills</i> , T. E. May
<i>Clerk Assistant</i> , William Ley.	<i>Librarian</i> , T. Vardon.
<i>Second Clerk Assistant</i> , Henry Ley	<i>Assistant Librarian</i> , Hon. Geo. Waldegrave
<i>Clerk of Fees</i> , J. E. Dorington.	<i>Shorthand-writer</i> , Wm. B. Gurney.
<i>Clerk of Journals and Papers</i> , J. Gudge.	<i>Serjeant-at-Arms</i> , Lord C. J. Fox Russell
<i>First Clerk of Engross. Office</i> , W. S. Gunnell.	<i>Deputy Housekeeper</i> , W. Taylor.
<i>First Clerk in Private Bill Office</i> , W. Hawes.	<i>Chaplain to the House of Commons</i> , Rev.
<i>Examiner of Election Recognizances and</i>	T. Garnier
<i>Counsel to Speaker</i> , James Booth.	<i>Secretary to the Speaker</i> , C. E. Lefroy
<i>Examiner of Petitions on Private Bills</i> —	<i>Printer of Journals, &c.</i> , H. Hansard.
S. Smith	<i>Printer of Votes</i> , J. B. Nichols and Son.

ENGLISH BISHOPS AND DEANS OF CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.

Consec.	BISHOPS.	Sees.	An.	In room of	DEANS.	
1828	J. B. Sumner, D.D., <i>Primate of all England</i> ..	Canterbury ..	1848	Howley, dec. ..	W. R. Lyall, M.A.	
1837	Thos. Musgrave, D.D., <i>Primate of England</i> ..		York	1847	Harcourt, dec..	W. Cockburn, D.D.
1824	C. J. Blomfield, D.D. ..	London	1828	Howley, tr..	{ H.H.Milman, M.A. <i>St. Paul's</i> [<i>Westminster</i> W. Buckland, D.D.	
1831	Edward Maltby, D.D...	Durham	1836	Van Mildert, d.	G. Waddington, D.D.	
1826	C. R. Sumner, D.D.	Winchester ...	1827	Tomline, dec. .	Thos. Garnier, B.C.L.	
1820	John Kaye, D.D.	Lincoln	1827	Pelham, d. c. .	J. G. Ward, M.A.	
1824	Christopher Bethell, D.D.	Bangor	1830	Majendie, d. .	J. H. Cotton, B.C.L.	
1827	Hon. Hugh Percy, D.D.	Carlisle	1827	Goodenough, d.	A. C. Tait, D.D.	
1827	George Murray, D.D. ..	Rochester ...	1827	Percy, tr.	R. Stevens, D.D.	
1829	Richard Bagot, D.D. ...	Bath & Wells	1845	Law, dec.	R. Jenkyns, D.D.	
1830	Jas. Henry Monk, D.D.	Glouc. & Brist.	1830	Bethell, tr. ...	{ E. Rice, D.D., <i>Gl.</i> J. Lamb, D.D., <i>Br.</i>	
1830	Henry Phillpotts, D.D.	Exeter	1830	Carey, tr.	T. H. Lowe, M.A.	
1836	C. T. Longley, D.D.	Ripon	<i>See created in 1836.</i>			Hon. H. D. Erskine, M.A.
1837	Edward Denison, D.D.	Salisbury ...	1837	Burgess, dec. ...	F. Lear, B.D.	
1838	G. Davys, D.D.	Peterborough	1839	Marsh, dec.	G. Butler, D.D.	
1839	H. Pepps, D.D.	Worcester ...	1841	Carr, dec.	John Peel, D.D.	
1840	Connop Thirlwall, D.D.	St. David's ..	1840	Jenkinson, d. .	P. Llewellyn, D.C.L.	
1841	T. Vowler Short, D.D. ...	St. Asaph ...	1846	Carey, dec.	C. S. Luxmoore, M.A.	
1842	A. T. Gilbert, D.D.	Chichester ...	1842	Shuttleworth, d.	G. Chandler, D.C.L.	
1843	John Lonsdale, D.D. ...	Lichfield	1843	Bowstead, d. .	H. Howard, D.D.	
1845	Thomas Turton, D.D. ...	Ely	1845	Allen, dec.	G. Peacock, D.D.	
1845	Saml. Wilberforce, D.D.	Oxford	1845	Bagot, tr.	T. Gaisford, D.D.	
1847	Jas. Prince Lee, D.D. ...	Manche. ter .	<i>See created in 1847.</i>			G. H. Bowers.
1847	R. D. Hampden, D.D.	Hercford	1847	Musgrave, tr. .	J. Merewether, D.D.	
1848	John Graham, D.D.	Chester.	1848	Sumner, tr.	F. Anson, D.D.	
1849	Samuel Hinds, D.D.	Norwich	1849	Stanley, dec. ...	G. Pellew, D.D.	
1849	Alfred Ollivant, D.D. ...	Llandaff	1849	Copleston, dec.	A. Conybeare, M.A.	
1847	Robert Lord Auckland.	Sodor & Man	1846	Vowler Short, tr.		

The Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester, rank next to the Archbishops; the rest according to priority of Consecration. The Bishop of Llandaff is without a seat in the House of Lords, at present; the Bishop of Sodor and Man always.

COURTS OF LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Lord High Chancellor—Lord Cottenham
Chief Sec., Charles Romilly.—*Sec. of Bankrupts*, Wm. Vizard.
Master of the Rolls, Lord Langdale—*Chief Sec.*, G. W. Sanders—*Under Sec.*, J. A. Murray.
Vice-Chancellor of England, Rt. Hon. Sir L. Shadwell
Vice-Chancellors, Rt. Hon. Sir J. L. Knight Bruce, Right Hon. Sir James Wigram
Accountant-General, Wm. Russell.
Masters in Chancery, J. E. Dowdeswell, J. W. Farrer, William Brougham, N. W. Senior, Sir W. Ilorne, Sir Geo. Rose,

COURTS OF LAW.

Richard Richards, W. H. Tinney, R. T. Kindersley (one vacant)
Queen's Bench—*Lord Chief Justice*, Lord Denman—*Judges*, Sir J. Patteson, Sir J. T. Coleridge, Sir Wm. Wightman, and Sir Wm. Erle
Common Pleas—*Lord Chief Justice*, Right Hon. Sir Thomas Wilde—*Judges*, Sir W. H. Maule, Sir C. Creswell, Sir E. Vaughan Williams, Sir Thos. N. Talfourd
Exchequer—*Lord Chief Baron*, Right Hon. Sir Fred. Pollock—*Barons*, Rt. Hon. Sir James Parke, Sir E. H. Alderson, Sir R. M. Rolfe, Sir T. J. Platt—*Cursitor Baron*, G. Bankes—*Queen's Remembrancer*, H. W. Vincent

LAW OFFICERS.

Attorney-General, Sir J. Jervis
Solicitor-General, Sir John Romilly

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Vicar-General's Office—*Vicar-General*, S. B. Burnaby—*Dean of Peculiars*, Sir H. Jenner Fust—*Registrar*, F. H. Dyke
Court of Arches—*Official Principal*, Right Hon. Sir H. Jenner Fust—*Registrar*, Wm. Townsend.

Prerogative Court—*Master*, Right Hon. Sir H. Jenner Fust—*Registrar*, Rev. G. Moore—*Deputy Registrars*, C. Dyneley, John Iggulden, and W. F. Gostling.

Faculty Office—*Master*, Sir John Dodson, D.C.L.—*Registrar*, Viscount Canterbury—*Deputies*, Edwd. Chas. Currey, Joseph Sharpe.

Consistory Court—*Judge*, Rt. Hon. S. Lushington—*Registrar*, Rev. Richard Watson—*Deputy Registrar*, J. Shephard.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

Judge of the Admiralty, Right Hon. S. Lushington—*Queen's Advocate-General*, Sir J. Dodson—*Admiralty Advocate*, J. Phillimore—*Counsel to Admiralty and Navy*, R. B. Crowder, M.P.—*Registrar*, H. B. Swaby—*Marshal*, J. Deacon.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

Chief Judge, Vice Chancellor Bruce—*Chief Registrar*, Mr. Serjeant Edw. Lawes—*Commissioners*, J. Evans, J. S. M. Fonblanque, R. G. C. Fane, E. Holroyd, Mr. Serjeant Goulburn, and H. J. Shepherd
Country Commissioners.—*Birmingham*, J. Balguy, Q.C., and E. R. Daniell—*Bristol*, Mr. Serjeant Stephen, and R. Stevenson—*Exeter*, Montagu B. Bere—*Leeds*, M. J. West, and Wm. S. Ayrton—*Liverpool*, Mr. Serjeant Ludlow, and H. J. Perry—*Manchester*, W. Skirrow, Q.C., and W. T. Jemmett—*Newcastle*, N. Ellison.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Chief Commissioner, H. R. Reynolds—*Commissioners*, J. G. Harris, Wm. J. Law, and C. Phillips—*Provisional Assignee*, S. Sturgis.

Chief Clerk, J. Massey—*Clerk of the Rules*, C. V. White.

NEW COUNTY COURTS.

City of London—(Sheriffs' Court).

Mr. Commissioner Bullock.

District Towns and Judges.

Circuit, No. 1: Alnwick, Belford, Bellingham, Berwick, Gateshead, Haltwhistle, Hexham, Morpeth, Newcastle, North Shields, Rothbury, Wooler—G. Hutton Wilkinson.

No. 2: Barnard Castle, Bishop's Auckland, Darlington, Durham, Hartlepool, Shotley Bridge, South Shields, Stockton, Sunderland, Wolsingham—Henry Stapylton.

No. 3: Alston, Ambleside, Appleby, Carlisle, Cockermouth, Keswick, Kirkby Kendal, Kirkby Lonsdale, Penrith, Ulverston, Whitehaven, Wigton—T. Hastings Ingham.

No. 4: Blackburn, Burnley, Clitheroë, Colne, Garstang, Kirkham, Lancaster, Poulton, Preston—John Addison.

No. 5: Bolton, Chorley, Leigh, Ormskirk, St. Helens, Wigan—W. A. Hulton.

No. 6: Liverpool—W. Lowndes.

No. 7: Altringham, Birkenhead, Chester, Knutsford, Nantwich, Northwich, Runcorn, Salford, Warrington—John Wm. Harden.

No. 8: Manchester—Robert Brandt.

No. 9: Ashton, Congleton, Glossop, Hyde, Macclesfield, Stockport—Joseph St. John Yates.

No. 10: Bury, Haslingden, Oldham, Rochdale, Saddleworth—J. S. T. Greene.

No. 11: Bradford, Keighley, Otley, Settle, Skipton—C. H. Elsley.

No. 12: Halifax, Holmfirth, Huddersfield, Todmorden—James Stansfeld.

No. 13: Barnsley, Doncaster, Goole, Rotherham, Sheffield, Thorne—W. Walker.

No. 14: Dewsbury, Leeds, Pontefract, Wakefield—Thos. Horncastle Marshall.

No. 15: Boston, Easingwold, Knaresborough, Leyburn, Northallerton, Richmond, Ripon, Selby, Stokesley, Thirsk, Whitby, York—(vacant).

No. 16: Barton-on-Humber, Beverley, Bridlington, Great Driffield, Hedon, Helmsley, Howden, Kingston-upon-Hull, New Malton, Pocklington, Scarborough—W. Raines.

No. 17: Boston, Brigg, Caister, Gainsborough, Great Grimsby, Horncastle, Lincoln, Louth, Market Rasen, Sleaford, Spilsby—J. G. Stapylton Smith.

No. 18: Bingham, East Retford, Mansfield, Newark, Nottingham, Worksop—R. Wildman.

No. 19: Alfreton, Ashbourne, Bakewell, Belper, Burton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Chesterfield, Derby, Wirksworth—Joseph Thomas Cantrell.

No. 20: Ashby de la Zouch, Hinckley, Leicester, Loughborough, Market Bosworth, Market Harborough, Melton Mowbray, Grantham, Oakham, Uppingham—J. Hildyard.

No. 21: Atherstone, Birmingham, Tainworth—Leigh Trafford.

No. 22: Alcester, Banbury, Coventry, Daventry, Lutterworth, Nuneaton, Rugby, Shipston, Solihull, Southam, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick—F. Trotter Dinsdale.

No. 23: Bromyard, Broingsgrove, Droitwich, Evesham, Kidderminster, Ledbury, Pershore, Stourbridge, Tenbury, Upton, Worcester—B. Parham.

No. 24: Abergavenny, Chepstow, Hereford, Kingston, Leominster, Monmouth, Newport, Pontypool, Presteign, Ross, Tredegar, Usk—J. M. Herbert.

No. 25: Dudley, Oldbury, Walsall, Wolverhampton—Mr. Serjeant Clarke.

No. 26: Cheadle, Henley Leek, Lichfield, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Rugeley, Stafford, Stone, Uttoxeter—R. G. Temple.

No. 27: Bishop's Castle, Bridgenorth, Clebury, Drayton, Ludlow, Madeley, Newport, Shrewsbury, Wellington, Wem, Whitechurch—U. Corbet.

No. 28: Bangor, Carnarvon, Conway, Denbigh, Holywell, Llangefni, Llanrwst,

Mold, Portmadoc, Pwllheli, Ruthin, St. Asaph—A. J. Jones.

No. 29: Aberystwith, Bala, Corwen, Dolgelly, Llanfyllin, Llanidloes, Mackynlloch, Newtown, Oswestry, Ruabon, Welshpool, Wrexham—E. L. Richards.

No. 30: Brecknock, Bridgend, Builth, Cardif, Crickhowell, Hay, Merthyr Tydvil, Neath, Rhayader, Swansea—Jno. Wilson.

No. 31: Aberayron, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Haverfordwest, Lampeter, Llandoilofawr, Llandovery, Llanelly, Newcastle-in-Emlyn, Narberth, Pembroke—John Jones.

No. 32: Attleborough, Aylsham, East Dereham, Great Yarmouth, Holt, Little Walsingham, North Walsham, Norwich, Wymondham—T. J. Birch.

No. 33: Beccles, Bury St. Edmund's, Eye, Framlingham, Halesworth, Harleston, Ipswich, Lowestoft, Mildenhall, Stowmarket, Thetford, Woodbridge—Francis King Eagle.

No. 34: Bourne, Downham Market, Ely, Holbeach, King's Lynn, March, Peterborough, Soham, Spalding, Stamford, Swaffham, Wisbeach—J. D. Burnaby.

No. 35: Bedford, Biggleswade, Cambridge, Haverhill, Huntingdon, Kettering, Newmarket, Oundle, Royston, Saffron Walden, St. Neots, Thrapstone—John Collyer.

No. 36: Ampthill, Aylesbury, Bicester, Brackley, Buckingham, Leighton Buzzard, Newport Pagnell, Northampton, Thame, Towcester, Wellingborough—John W. Wing.

No. 37: Abingdon, Chipping Norton, Faringdon, Hungerford, Newbury, Oxford, Reading, Wallingford, Wantage, Windsor, Witney, Woodstock—J. B. Parry.

No. 38: Barnet, Bishop's Stortford, Chesham, Edmonton, Hertford, High Wycombe, Hitchin, Luton, St. Albans, Uxbridge, Waltham, Watford—John Herbert Koe.

No. 39: Braintree, Brentwood, Chelmsford, Colchester, Dunmow, Hadleigh, Halstead, Harwich, Maldon, Rochford, Romford, Sudbury—Wm. Gurdon.

No. 40: Whitechapel (Court, Osborne-st.)—Mr. Serjeant Manning.

No. 41: Shoreditch (Court, Charles-square, Hoxton), Bow (Office near the Baptist Chapel)—Mr. Serjeant Storks.

No. 42: Clerkenwell (Court, Duncan-terrace, City-road)—Serj. H. G. Jones.

No. 43: Bloomsbury (Court, Berners-street, Oxford-street)—D. D. Heath.

No. 44: Erentford, Brompton, St. Marylebone (Court, 112, Edgware-road)—Andrew Amos.

No. 45: Westminster (Court, St. Martin's-lane)—D. Creagh Moylan.

No. 46: Chertsey, Croydon, Dorking, Epsom, Farnham, Godalming, Guildford, Kingston, Reigate, Wandsworth—F. Frazer.

No. 47: Southwark (Court, Swan-street, Newington)—G. Clive.

No. 48: Greenwich (Court, Church-street), Lambeth (Court, Denmark-hill, Camberwell)—G. Chilton.

No. 49: Bromley, Dartford, Gravesend, Maidstone, Rochester, Sevenoaks, Sheer-

ness, Tonbridge, Tonbridge Wells—Jas. Espinasse.

No. 50: Ashford, Canterbury, Deal, Dover, Faversham, Folkstone, Hythe, Margate, Ramsgate, Romney, Sittingbourne, Ten-terden—Charles Harwood.

No. 51: Arundel, Brighton, Chichester, Cuckfield, East Grinstead, Hastings, Horsham, Lewes, Midhurst, Petworth, Worthing—Wm. Furner.

No. 52: Alton, Andover, Basingstoke, Bishop's Waltham, Newport (I. W.), Petersfield, Portsmouth, Romsey, Southampton, Winchester—Charles Jas. Gale.

No. 53: Bath, Bradford, Calne, Chippenham, Devizes, Frome, Marlborough, Melksham, Swindon, Trowbridge, Warminster, Westbury—J. G. Smith.

No. 54: Cheltenham, Cirencester, Dursley, Gloucester, Malmesbury, Newent, Newham, Northleach, Stow, Stroud, Tewkesbury, Winchcombe—James Francillon.

No. 55: Bristol, Chipping Sodbury, Thornbury—Arthur Palmer, jun.

No. 56: Landford, Bridport, Christchurch, Dorchester, Fordingbridge, Lymington, Poole, Salisbury, Shaftesbury, Warcham, Weymouth, Wimborne Minster—Edw. Everett.

No. 57: Bridgewater, Chard, Clutton, Crewkerne, Langport, Taunton, Wellington, Wells, Weston-super-Mare, Williton, Wincanton, Yeovil—J. Monson Carrow.

No. 58: Axminster, Barnstaple, Bideford Crediton, Exeter, Honiton, South Molton Tiverton, Torrington—John Tyrrell.

No. 59: Camelford, Holsworthy, Kingsbridge, Launceston, Newton Abbot, Oakhampton, Plymouth, Tavistock, Totness—W. M. Praed.

No. 60: Bodmin, Falmouth, Helston, Liskeard, Penzance, Redruth, St. Austell, St. Colomb Major, Truro—G. G. Kekewich.

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

City { Mansion House—Lord Mayor.
 { Guildhall—An Alderman.

Bow-street—T. J. Hall, D. Jardine, and T. Henry.

Westminster—J. P. Burrell and W. J. Broderip.

Marlborough-street—P. Bingham and J. Hardwick.

Marylebone—George Long and R. E. Broughton.

Clerkenwell—Boyce Combe and R. P. Tyrwhitt.

Worship-street—T. J. Arnold and John Hammill.

Lambeth—Hon. G. C. Norton, and G. P. Elliott.

Southwark—I. O. Secker.

Thames Police—Edw. Yardley and J. T. Ingham.

Greenwich and Woolwich—J. Traill and Gilbert A. A'Beckett.

Wandsworth and Hammersmith—T. Paynter and W. F. Beadon.

N.B. The City Police is under the control of the city authorities, directed by D. W. Harvey; and the Metropolitan Police under that of the Commissioners, Lieut.-Col. Rowan and Richard Mayne, whose office is in Scotland-yard, Charing-cross,

LORDS LIEUTENANT, &c., OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

ENGLAND.

Bedford, Earl De Grey
Berks, Earl of Abingdon
Bucks, Lord Carrington
Cambridge, Earl of Hardwicke
Chester, Marquess of Westminster
Cornwall, Sir William Trelawney—*Lord*
Warden, H. R. H. Prince Albert
Cumberland, Earl of Lonsdale
Derby, Duke of Devonshire
Devon, Earl Fortescue
Dorset, Earl Digby
Durham, Marquess of Londonderry
Essex, Viscount Maynard
Gloucester, Earl Fitzhardinge
Hereford, Earl Somers
Hertford, Earl of Verulam
Huntingdon, Earl of Sandwich
Kent, Earl Cowper.
Lancashire, Earl of Derby
Leicester, Duke of Rutland
Lincoln, Earl Brownlow
Middlesex, Marquess of Salisbury
Monmouth, C. H. Leigh
Norfolk, Earl of Leicester
Northampton, Marquess of Exeter
Northumberland, Earl Grey
Nottingham, Earl of Scarborough
Oxford, Duke of Marlborough

Rutland, Marquess of Exeter
Shropshire, Viscount Hill
Somerset, Lord Portman
Southampton, Duke of Wellington
Stafford, Marquess of Anglesey
Suffolk, Earl of Stradbroke
Surrey, Earl of Lovelace
Sussex, Duke of Richmond
Tower-Hamlets, Duke of Wellington
Warwick, Earl Brooke and of Warwick
Westmorland, Earl of Lonsdale
Wilts, Marquess of Lansdowne
Worcester, Lord Lyttelton
York, East-Riding, Earl of Carlisle
 — *West-Riding*, Earl of Harewood
 — *North-Riding*, Earl of Zetland

WALES.

Anglesey, Marquess of Anglesey
Brecon, Lloyd Vaughan Watkins
Cadigan, Wm. E. Powell, M.P.
Carmarthen, Lord Dynevor
Carnarvon, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby
Denbigh, Middleton Biddulph
Flint, Sir Stephen Richard Glynn
Glamorgan, C. R. M. Talbot
Merioneth, Edward Lloyd Mostyn
Montgomery, Lord Sudeley
Pembroke, Sir John Owen, Bart., M.P.
Radnor, Lord Rodney

FOREIGN MINISTERS IN ENGLAND, AND QUEEN'S MINISTERS ABROAD.

Countries sending or receiving Ministers.	Ministers from, at London.	British Ministers at.
America, United States of.....	{ Abbott Lawrence, Min. Plen. J. C. B. Davis, Sec. of Leg.	{ Rt. Hon. Sir H. L. Bulwer, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Austria.....	{ Count Colloredo, Amb. Ex. and Min. Plen. Baron Koller, Sec. of Leg.	{ J. F. Crampton, Sec. of Leg. Visc. Ponsonby, Amb. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Bavaria.....	{ Baron de Cetto, Env. Extr. and Min. Plen.	{ A. C. Magenis, Sec. of Leg. J. R. Milbanke, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Belgium.....	{ S. Van de Weyer, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. C. Drouet, Sec. of Leg.	{ A. G. Bonar, Sec. of Leg. Lord Howard de Walden and Sea- ford, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Brazil.....	{ Marquess de Lisboa, Min. Plen. A. de Paiva, Sec. of Leg.	{ T. W. Walter, Sec. of Leg. Lord Howden, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Chili.....	Antonio da Costa, Consul Gen.....	James Hudson, Sec. Leg.
Costa Rica.....	Senor Molina	S. H. Sullivan, Ch. d'Aff.
Denmark.....	{ Count de Reventlow, Envoy Ext. and Min. Plen. F. H. R. de Bielke, Sec. of Leg.	{ Rt. Hon. H. W. W. Wynn, Env. Ext. Peter Browne, Sec. of Leg.
France.....	{ M. Drouin del' Huys, Amb. Ext. M. de Montherot, Secretary of Leg.	{ Marq. of Normanby, Amb. Ext. Lord William Hervey, Sec. of Emb.
German Empire.....		{ Hon. Wm. T. Horner Fox Strang- ways, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen. Hon. F. G. Molyneux, Sec. of Leg.
Greece ..	P. Ralli, Con. Gen.	{ Thos. Wyse, Min. Plen. P. Griffith, Sec. of Leg.
Guatemala		F. Chatfield, Consul-Gen.
Hanseatic Towns, Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg.	{ James Colquhoun, Chargé d'Aff. fares and Cons. Gen.	{ Geo. L. Hodges, Ch. d'Affaires.
Hanover.....	{ Count von Kielmansegge, Envoy Ext. and Min. Plen.	{ Hon. J. D. Bligh, Envoy Extra- ordinary and Min. Plen.
Mexico.....	{ Dr. Don J. M. L. Mora, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.	{ Hon. G. Edgumbe, Sec. of Leg. Chas. Bankhead, Min. Pl.
Morocco.....		{ P. W. Doyle, Sec. of Leg. J. H. Drummond Hay, Ch. d'Aff.

Countries sending or receiving Ministers.	Ministers from, at London.	British Ministers at
Netherlands	{ Count Schimmelpenninck, Amb. Ex. and Min. Plen. Baron Stratenus, Sec. of Leg.	{ Sir Edward Cromwell Disbrowe, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Hon. H. Elliot, Sec. of Leg.
New Granada	— Mosquera, Env. Ext.....	D. F. O'Leary, Ch. d'Aff.
Nicaragua.....	Senor Castellon, Env. Ext.....	F. Chatfield, Con. Gen.
Persia		{ Justin Shiel, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Fras. Farrant, Sec. of Leg.
Peru.....	Senor J. J. de Osma, Min. Plen.	H. W. Pitt Adams, Ch. d'Aff.
Portugal.....	{ Viscount de Moncorvo, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. J. Ribeiro, Sec. of Leg.	{ Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Hon. H. G. Howard, Sec. Leg.
Prussia	{ Chev. Bunsen, Envoy Ext. and Min. Plen. Count Pereponcher, Sec. of Leg.	{ Earl of Westmorland, Env. Ex. and Min. Plen. H. F. Howard, Sec. of Leg.
Rio de la Plata ...	Don M. Moreno, Min. Plen.....	{ Hen. Southern, Min. Plen. F. Leeson Ball, Sec. of Leg.
Russia.....	{ Baron de Brunnow, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Count de Berg, 1st Sec. to Em.	{ Lord Bloomfield, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Andrew Buchanan, Sec.
Sardinia	{ Count Gallina, Amb. Ext. and Min. Plen. Baron O. d'Isola, Sec. of Leg.	{ Hon. Ralph Abercromby, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Hon. R. Bingham, Sec. of Leg.
Saxony		{ Hon. F. R. Forbes, Min. Plen. C. T. Barnard, Sec. of Leg.
Sicilies (Two)....	{ Prince di Castelcicala, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. M. G. Canofari, Sec. of Leg.	{ Hon. W. Temple, Env. Ext. and Min. Plen. Lord Napier, Sec. of Leg.
Spain	Garcia Miranda, Con. Gen.	
Sweden.....	{ Baron Rehausen, Amb. Ex. and Min. Plen. G. C. Sibbern, Sec. of Leg.	{ Sir Thomas Cartwright, Envoy Ext. and Min. Plen. G. J. R. Gordon, Sec. of Leg.
Switzerland	J. L. Prevôt, Ag. and Cons. Gen.	{ Sir E. Lyons, Bart., Min. Plen. Robert Peel, Sec. of Leg.
Turkey	Mehmed Pacha, Amb. Ext.	{ Sir Stratford Canning, Amb. Ext. and Min. Plen. Hon. G. S. S. Jerningham, Sec. Leg.
Tuscany	{ Prince J. Poniatowski, Min. Plen.	{ Sir G. B. Hamilton, Min. Plen. Hon. P. C. Scarlett, Sec. of Leg.
Venezuela		{ B. H. Wilson, Ch. d'Aff. Sir Alex. Malet, Bt., Env. Ext. and Min. Plen.
Württemberg	B. Hebelcr, Con. Gen.	{ Augustus Craven, Sec. Leg.

LORD MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF LONDON.

The dates refer to their election as Aldermen.

<i>Lord Mayor</i> , Right Hon. Thomas Farncomb, Bassishaw, 1841	<i>Recorder</i> , Hon. C. E. Law, M.P.
Bridge Without 1804 Sir C. S. Hunter, bt., Father of the City†	Broad Street 1842* John Musgrove
Cheap 1821 W. Thompson, M.P.	Coleman Street 1843* Wm. Hunter
Langbourn..... 1823 Sir J. Key, bt.	Cripplegate..... . 1843* T. Challis
Aldersgate 1826 Sir P. Laurie	Billingsgate 1844* T. Sidney, M.P.
Line Street.... 1826 C. Farebrother	Portoken 1844* F. G. Moon
Bishopsgate... 1829 W. T. Copeland, M.P.	Cordwainer..... 1817* David Salomons
Farringdon } 1820 T. Kelly	Tower 1848* T. Q. Finnis
Within.. }	Bread Street 1848 Wm. Lawrence
Castle Baynard 1831 Samuel Wilson	Dowgate 1849 R. W. Carden
Bridge Within . 1832 Sir Chapman Marshall	
Cornhill 1834 Sir J. Pirie, bt.	*** All before the Recorder have passed the Chair. Those also below the Recorder, marked thus*, have served the office of Sheriff; and thus†, Colonel of the City Militia.
Aldgate 1835 J. Humphery, M.P.	
Vintry 1838 Sir W. Magnay, bt.	<i>Sheriffs</i> , Alderman Lawrence and D. Nicoll
Walbrook 1838 M. Gibbs	<i>Chamberlain</i> , Anthony Brown
Candlewick 1839 Sir G. Carroll	<i>Town Clerk</i> , Mr. Serj. Merewether
Queenhithe 1840 J. K. Hooper	<i>Common Serjeant</i> , John Mirehouse
Farringdon) 1841 Sir J. Duke, bt., M.P.	
Without .. }	

SCOTLAND.

OFFICERS OF STATE AND
HOUSEHOLD.

Hereditary Lord High Constable, Earl of Erroll—*Knight Marischal*, Marquess of Douglas—*Herod. Royal Standard Bearer*, H. S. Wedderburn—*Lord Privy Seal*, Visc. Melville—*Keeper of the Great Seal*, Earl of Stair—*Lord Clerk Register*, Earl of Dalhousie—*Lord Justice Clerk*, Right Hon. John Hope—*Lord Advocate*, Andrew Rutherford—*Hereditary Master of Household*, Duke of Argyll—*Herod.*

Standard Bearer, Earl of Lauderdale—*Herod. Armour Bearer*, Lady Seton-Steuart of Touch-Seton—*Herod. Usher of White Rod*, Heirs of the late Sir P. Walker, Kt.—*Physicians in Ordinary*, W. P. Alison, M.D., Robert Christison, M.D., John Scott, M.D.—*Deans of Chapel Royal*, John Lee, D.D., Norman McLeod, D.D., Robt. Lee, D.D.—*Dean of the Thistle*, William Muir, D.D.—*Captain-General of Queen's Body Guard*, Duke of Buccleuch. *Commander of the Forces*, Maj.-Gen. Henry James Riddell.

PEERS.

Abercorn, *Earl of*, 1606, Hamilton*
Aberdeen, *Earl of*, 1682, Gordon*
Airlie, *E. of*, 1639, Ogilvy
Arbuthnott, *Visc.* 1641
Argyll, *D. of*, 1701, Campbell*
Atholl, *D. of*, 1703, Murray*
Belhaven and Stenton, *L.* 1647, Hamilton*
Blantyre, *Ld.* 1606, Stuart
Breadalbane, *Earl of*, 1677, Campbell*
Buccleuch, *Duke of*, 1663, and } Dou-
Queensberry, 1684 } glas.
Buchan, *E. of*, 1469, Erskine
Caithness, *Earl of*, 1455, Sinclair
Carnwath, *Earl of*, 1639, Dalzell
Cassilis, *Earl of*, 1510, Kennedy*
Cathcart, *L.* 1447*
Colville, of Culross, *L.* 1601, a
Cranstoun, *L.* 1609
Crawford, 1398, & Balcarras, 1651, *Earl of*, Lindsay*
Dalhousie, *Earl of*, 1633, Ramsay*
Dumfries, *E.* } Crichton-
Bute, *E.* 1703 } Stuart*
Dunblane, *L.* 1673, Osborne*
Dundonald, *Earl of*, 1669, Cochrane [Murray*
Dunmore, *Earl of*, 1686,
Dysart, *E. of*, 1643, Talmash
Eglinton, *Earl of*, 1508, Montgomerie*

Elgin, *E. of*, 1633, and Kin-
cardine, 1647, Bruce*
Elbank, *L.* 1643, Murray
Elphinstone, *Lord*, 1509 a
Erroll, *E. of*, 1452, Hay*
Fairfax, *L.* 1627
Falkland, *Visc.* 1620, Cary*
Forbes, *Ld.* 1442
Forrester, *Ld.* 1633, Grim-
ston* [Stewart*
Galloway, *Earl of*, 1623,
Glasgow, *Earl of*, 1703,
Boyle*
Gray, *Lord*, 1445, a
Haddington, *Earl of*, 1619,
Hamilton*
Hamilton, *Duke of*, 1643,
Douglas*
Home, *E. of*, 1605, a
Hopetoun, *Earl of*, 1703,
Hope*
Huntly, *M. of*, 1599, Gordon*
Kinnaird, *Lord*, 1682*
Kinnoull, *E. of*, 1633, Hay*
Kintore, *E. of*, 1677, Keith-
Falconer*
Lauderdale, *Earl of*, 1624,
Maitland*
Lennox, *Duke of*, 1675*
Leven, *E. of*, 1641 } Leslie.
& Melville, 1690 } Melville, a
Lothian, *Mar. of*, 1701, Ker*
London, *Earl of*, 1633, Raw-
don-Hastings*
Mar, *E. of*, 1457, and } Er-
Kellie, *E. of*, 1619 } skine
Montrose, *Duke of*, 1707,
Graham*
Moray, *E. of*, 1562, Stuart*
Morton, *Earl of*, 1458, Dou-
glas, a

Napier, *Lord*, 1627
Newburgh, *Earl of*, 1660,
Livingstone
Northesk, *E.* 1647, Carnegie
Orkney, *Earl of*, 1696, Fitz-
maurice, a
Polwarth, *Lord*, 1690, Scott, a
Queensberry, *Mar. of*, 1682,
Douglas
Reay, *Lord*, 1628, Mackay
Rollo, *Lord*, 1651 a
Rosebery, *Earl of*, 1703,
Primrose*
Rothes, *E. of*, 1457, Leslie
Roxburghe, *D. of*, 1707, Ker*
Ruthven, *L.* 1651
Saltoun, *Ld.* 1445, Fraser, a
Seafield, *E. of*, 1701, Grant
Ogilvie, a
Selkirk, *Earl of*, 1646, Doug-
las, a
Sempill, *Baroness*, 1489
Sinclair, *L.* 1489, a
Somerville, *L.* 1424
Stair, *E. of*, 1703, Dalrym-
ple*
Stormont, *L.* 1621, Murray*
Strathallan, *L.* 1686, Drum-
mond, a
Strathmore, *Earl of*, 1606,
Bowes
Sutherland, *Earl of*, 1228,
Gower*
Torphichen, *Ld.* 1561, Sandi-
lands
Traquair, *Earl of*, 1633,
Stuart
Tweeddale, *Marq. of*, 1694,
Hay, a
Wemyss and March, *E. of*,
1633, Charteris-Douglas*

* Marked thus are Peers of the United Kingdom. *o Marked thus are Peers of Ireland.
a Marked thus are Representative Peers, of whom one, in the place of the late Earl
of Airlie, is at present (Nov. 9) unchosen.

COURTS OF LAW.

COURT OF SESSION.

Inner House—First Division.

+The Lord President—Rt. Hon. Dav. Boyle.
+J. H. Mackenzie, Lord Mackenzie; J.
Fullerton, Lord Fullerton; Francis Jef-
frey, Lord Jeffrey.

Principal Clerks, James Walker and J. M.
Lindsay—Process Clerk, H. S. Bringloe.

Second Division.

+The Lord Justice Clerk—Rt. Hon. John
Hope.
J. H. Forbes, Lord Medwyn; +Sir J. W.
Moncreiff, Bart., Lord Moncreiff; +H.
Cockburn, Lord Cockburn.

Outer House—*Permanent Ordinaries attached equally to both Divisions of the Court*—J. Cunningham, Lord Cunningham; Sir J. A. Murray, Lord Murray; †James Ivory, Lord Ivory; †Alex. Wood, Lord Wood; Patrick Robertson, Lord Robertson.

Principal Clerks, Thomas Thomson, John Russell.

The Judges marked thus† are Lords of the Justiciary, or chief criminal court.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Judges from 12th Aug. 1849, to 12th Aug. 1850—Lords Fullerton and Robertson; *from 12th Aug. 1850, to 12th Aug. 1851*—Lords Medwyn and Murray.

Queen's Remembrancer—J. Henderson

LAW OFFICERS.

Lord Advocate, Andrew Rutherford.
Solicitor-General, T. Maitland.

Advocates-Depute, Geo. Deas, John M. Bell, E. F. Maitland, G. Young.
Crown Agent, J. C. Brodie.
Clerk of Justiciary, Patrick Boyle.

Scotland is divided into three Circuits—namely, the South, West, and North, which take place in spring and autumn, and an additional West Circuit at Christmas.

CHURCH.

The CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is governed by one General Assembly, 16 Synods, and 83 Presbyteries.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—Lord Belhaven, *High Commissioner*; A. L. Simpson, D.D., *Moderator*; Robt. Bell, *Procurator and Cashier for the Church*.
Agent in Edinburgh, William Young.
Agent in London, John Spottiswoode.

LORDS LIEUTENANT AND SHERIFFS OF SCOTLAND.

<i>County.</i>	<i>Lord Lieutenant.</i>	<i>Sheriff Depute.</i>
Aberdeen	Earl of Aberdeen	Archibald Davidson
Argyll	Marquess of Breadalbane	Robert Bruce
Ayr	Earl of Eglinton	Archibald Bell
Banff	Earl of Fife	Alex. Currie
Berwick	Earl of Lauderdale	Robert Bell
Bute	Lord P. J. H. C. Stuart	Robert Hunter
Caithness	Earl of Caithness	Robert Thomson
Clackmannan	Lord Abercromby	John Tait
Cromarty	Roderick M'Leod	John Jardine
Dumbarton	Sir James Colquhoun, Bart.	J. C. Colquhoun
Dumfries	Marquess of Queensberry	Mark Napier.
Edinburgh	Duke of Buccleuch	John Thomson Gordon
Elgin or Moray	Hon. Sir Alex. Duff	Cosmo Innes
Fife	Capt. J. E. Wemyss, R.N.	Alexander Earl Monteith
Forfar	Rt. Hon. Fox Maule	James L'Amey
Haddington	Marquess of Tweeddale	William Horne
Inverness	Earl of Seafield	W. F. Tytler
Kincairdine	Sir James Carnegie, Bart.	John Cowan
Kinross	Sir Charles Adam	John Tait
Kirkcudbright Stewartry	Earl of Selkirk	Erskine Douglas Sandford
Lanark	Duke of Hamilton	Archibald Alison
Linlithgow	Earl of Rosebery	John Cay
Nairn	William Brodie, of Brodie	Cosmo Innes
Orkney and Zetland	Hon. J. C. Dundas	Charles Neaves
Pecbles	Earl of Wemyss and March	George Napier
Perth	Earl of Kinnoull	James Crawford
Renfrew	Earl of Glasgow	Hercules J. Robertson
Ross	Col. Hugh Duncan Baillie	John Jardine
Roxburgh	Duke of Buccleuch	Wm. Oliver Rutherford
Selkirk	Lord Pelwarth	George Dundas
Stirling	Duke of Montrose	Robert Handyside
Sutherland	Duke of Sutherland	Hugh Lumsden
Wigton	Earl of Galloway	Adam Urquhart

IRELAND.

VICE-REGAL COURT.

Private Secretaries, C. Connellan and Hon. Gerald Ponsonby

Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Clarendon.
Lord High Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Maziere Brady.
Chief Secretary and Keeper of Privy Seal, Sir Wm. Somerville, Bart.
Under Sec., Sir T. N. Redington.

OFFICERS OF STATE AND HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Almoner, Archbishop of Armagh.
State Steward, Earl of Mountcharles.
Comptroller, Capt. Williams.

Chamberlain, Matthew Fortescue
Gentleman Usher, Fred. Willis
Keeper of Records and Usher King at Arms, Sir W. Betham
Dean of the Chapel, Rev. H. U. Tighe
Master of the Horse, Sir Wm. Russell

Commander of the Forces, Rt. Hon. Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward Blakeney, K.C.B.
Military Secretary, Lieut.-Col. Greaves
Commander of the Artillery, Col. Turner
Commander of the Engineers, Col. Vavasour.

PEERS.

Aldborough, *Earl*, 1777, Stratford
 Annesley, *Earl*, 1789
 Antrim, *Earl of*, 1785, Macdonnell
 Armagh, *Arch.* 1822, Lord J. G. de la Poer Beresford,
 Armagh, *Earl of*, 1799, King of Hanover *
 Arran, *Earl*, 1762, Gore
 Ashbrook, *V.*, 1751, Flower-Walker
 Ashtown, *Ld.*, 1800, Trench
 Auckland, *L.*, 1789, Eden *
 Avonmore, *Vis.*, 1800, Yelverton
 Aylmer, *Ld.*, 1718
 Bandon, *Earl of*, 1800, Bernard b
 Bangor, *Vis.* 1781, Ward
 Bantry, *E. of*, 1816, White
 Barrington, *Vis.* 1720
 Bellew, *Lord*, 1848
 Belmore, *E. of*, 1797, Corry
 Bessborough, *Earl of*, 1730, Ponsonby *
 Blayne, *Lord*, 1621 b
 Bloomfield, *Lord*, 1825
 Boyne, *Vis.* 1717, Hamilton
 Bridport, *Ld.*, 1794, Hood
 Caledon, *Earl of*, 1800, Alexander b [Freke
 Carbery, *Ld.* 1715, Evans-Carew, *Ld.* 1834 *
 Carrick, *E. of*, 1748, Butler
 Carrington, *Lord*, 1796, Smith *
 Carysfort, *E. of*, 1789, Proby
 Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, *B. of*, 1842, Robt. Daly
 Castlemaine, *L.*, 1822, Handcock b
 Castle Stuart, *E. of*, 1800, Stuart
 Cavan, *E. of*, 1647, Lambart
 Charlemont, *Earl of*, 1763, Caulfield * b
 Charleville, *Earl of*, 1806, Bury b [wynd
 Chetwynd, *V.*, 1717, Chet-Cholmondeley, *Vis.*, 1661 *
 Clancarty, *E. of*, 1803, Trench *
 Clunmorris, *Lord*, 1800, Bingham
 Clanricarde, *Mar. of*, 1825, De Burgh *
 Clanwilliam, *E. of*, 1776, Meade * [gibbon *
 Clare, *E. of*, 1795, Fitz-Clarina, *L.* 1800, Massey b
 Clifden, *Vis.*, 1781, Ellis *

Clive, *Lord*, 1762 *
 Clogher, *Bishop of*, 1822, Lord R. P. Tottenham,
 Clonbrock, *L.* 1790, Dillon b
 Cloncurry, *L.* 1789, Lawless *
 Clonmel, *E. of*, 1793, Scott
 Conway, *Lord*, 1703, Seymour *
 Conyngham, *Mar.* 1816 *
 Cork and Orrery, *Earl of*, 1620, Boyle *
 Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, *B. of*, 1830, S. Kyle [ford *
 Courtoun, *E. of*, 1762, Stop-Cremorne, *L.* 1797, Dawson *
 Crofton, *Lord*, 1797 b
 Darnley, *E. of*, 1725, Bligh *
 De Blaquiere, *Lord*, 1800
 Decies, *L.* 1812, Beresford
 Derry and Raphoe, *B. of*, 1831, Hon. R. Ponsonby b
 Desart, *E. of*, 1793, Cuffe b
 Desmond, *Earl of*, 1622, Fielding
 De Vesce, *Vis.* 1776, Vesey b
 Digby, *Lord*, 1620 *
 Dillon, *Vis.* 1622, Dillon Lee
 Donegal, *Marquess of*, 1791, Chichester *
 Doneraile, *Vis.*, 1785, St. Leger b
 Donoughmore, *E. of*, 1800, Hutchinson *
 Down, &c., *Bishop of*, 1849, R. Knox b
 Downe, *Vis.* 1680, Dawnay
 Downes, *Lord*, 1822, Burgh b
 Downshire, *Marq. of*, 1789, Hill *
 Drogheda, *Marq. of*, 1791, Moore *
 Dublin, *Archb. of*, 1831, R. Whately b
 Dufferin, *Lord*, 1800, Blackwood
 Dunally, *L.* 1800, Prittie b
 Dunboyne, *Ld.* 1541, Butler
 Dungannon, *V.*, 1766, Trevor [Quin b
 Dunraven, *E. of*, 1822, Dunsany, *Ld.*, 1461, Plunkett
 Dunsandle and Clanconal, *Lord*, 1845, Daly [ceval *
 Egmont, *Earl of*, 1733, Per-
 Ely, *Mar. of*, 1800, Loftus *
 Enniskillen, *Earl of*, 1789, Cole *
 Erne, *E. of*, 1789, Creighton b
 Farnham, *L.*, 1756, Max-
 Ffrench, *Ld.*, 1798, [well b
 Fife, *Earl of*, 1759, Duff *
 Fingall, *E.* 1628, Plunkett *

Fitzgerald & Vesey, *L.* 1826
 Fitzwilliam, *Earl*, 1716 *
 Frankfort De Montmorency
V. 1816, De Montmorency
 Gage, *Viscount*, 1720 *
 Galway, *V.*, 1727, Arundel
 Moncton
 Gardner, *Lord*, 1800 *
 Garvaghy, *L.*, 1818, Canning
 Glengall, *E. of*, 1816, Butler b
 Gormanston, *Vis.*, 1478, Preston
 Gort, *Vis.*, 1816, Vereker
 Gosford, *E. of*, 1806, Acheson *
 Granard, *E. of*, 1684, Forbes *
 Grandison, *V.* 1620, Villiers *
 Graves, *Lord*, 1794
 Grimston, *Viscount*, 1719 *
 Guillelmore, *Viscount*, 1831, O'Grady
 Harborton, *V.* 1791, Pomeroy
 Hawarden, *V.* 1793, Maude b
 Headfort, *M. of*, 1800, Taylor *
 Headley, *Lord*, 1797, Winn
 Henley, *Lord*, 1799, Eden
 Henniker, *Lord*, 1800, Henniker-Major
 Hood, *Lord*, 1782 *
 Hotham, *Lord*, 1797
 Howdon, *L.* 1819, Caradoc *
 Howth, *Earl of*, 1767, St. Lawrence [Vanneck
 Huntingfield, *Lord*, 1796,
 Keith, *L.* 1797, Elphinstone-
 Flahault *
 Kenmare, *E. of*, 1800, Browne *
 Kensington, *Lord*, 1776, Edwardes
 Kerry, *Earl of*, 1723, Fitz-Maurice Petty *
 Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh,
Bp. of, 1839, Ludlow Ton-
 son, *Lord Riversdale*
 Kilmaine, *L.* 1789, Browne b
 Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin, *B. of*, 1819, J. Leslie,
 Kilmorey, *Earl of*, 1822, Needham
 Kingston, *E. of*, 1768, King *
 Kinsale, *L.* 1181, De Courcy
 Langford, *L.* 1800, Rowley
 Lanesborough, *E. of*, 1756, Butler b
 Leinster, *Duke of*, 1766, Fitzgerald *
 Leitrim, *E.* 1795, Clements *
 Lifford, *Vis.* 1781, Hewitt
 Limerick, &c., *Bishop of*, 1849, Wm. Higgin b

Limerick, <i>E. of</i> , 1803, Perry*	Mountmorres, <i>Vis.</i> 1763, De Montmorency	Sefton, <i>Earl of</i> , 1771, Molyneux *
Lisburne, <i>Earl of</i> , 1776, Vaughan	Mulgrave, <i>L.</i> 1768, Phipps*	Shannon, <i>E. of</i> , 1756, Boyle*
Lisle, <i>Ld.</i> 1758, Lysaght	Munceaster, <i>Lord</i> , 1783, Pennington	Sheffield, <i>Earl of</i> , 1816, Holroyd*
Lismore, <i>Viscount</i> , 1806, O'Callaghan*	Muskerry, <i>L.</i> 1781, Deane	Sherard, <i>Lord</i> , 1627 *
Listowel, <i>E. of</i> , 1822, Hare	Netterville, <i>J.</i> 1622, Netterville	Sligo, <i>Marquess of</i> , 1800, Browne *
Londonderry, <i>Mar. of</i> , 1816, Stewart*	Newborough, <i>L.</i> 1776, Wynn	Strabane, <i>J.</i> 1701, Hamilton *
Longford, <i>Earl of</i> , 1785, Pakenham*	Norbury, <i>E. of</i> , 1827, Toler	Southwell, <i>J.</i> 1776, Southwell
Lorton, <i>Vis.</i> , 1806, King b	Normanton, <i>E. of</i> , 1806, Agar	Strangford, <i>J.</i> 1628, Smythe*
Louth, <i>Lord</i> , 1541, Plunkett	Nugent, <i>E.</i> 1776, Grenville*	Taafe, <i>Vis.</i> 1628
Lucan, <i>E. of</i> , 1795, Bingham b	Nugent Temple, <i>L.</i> 1800, Grenville	Talbot de Malahide, <i>L.</i> 1831, Talbot *
Lumley, <i>Vis.</i> 1628, Lumley-Saunderson*	O'Neill, <i>Vis.</i> 1795, O'Neill * b	Teignmouth, <i>L.</i> 1797, Shore
Macdonald, <i>Lord</i> , 1776	Ongley, <i>Lord</i> , 1776	Templetown, <i>J.</i> 1806, Upton
Massarene and Ferrard, <i>Vis.</i> , 1660, Skeffington-Foster *	Oranmore, <i>L.</i> 1836, Browne	Thomond, <i>Mar. of</i> , 1800, O'Bryen [wall
Massy, <i>Lord</i> , 1776	Ormonde, <i>Mof</i> , 1825, Butler*	Trimlestown, 1641, Barne-
Mayo, <i>E. of</i> , 1785, Bourke b	Ossory, &c., <i>Bp. of</i> , J. T. O'Brien, 1842	Tuam, &c., <i>Bp. of</i> , Hon. Thos. Plunket, 1839
Meath, <i>E. of</i> , 1627, Brabazon * [ford, 1842	Palmerston, <i>J.</i> 1722, Temple	Tyreconnell, <i>Earl of</i> , 1761, Carpenter
Meath, <i>Bp. of</i> , Edw. Stop-Melbourne, <i>J.</i> 1781, Lamb*	Portarlington, <i>E. of</i> , 1785, Dawson Damer	Valentia, <i>J.</i> 1662, Annesley
Mexborough, <i>E. of</i> , 1766, Saville	Powercourt, <i>J.</i> 1743, Wingfield	Ventry, <i>Lord</i> , 1800, Mullins
Middleton, <i>J.</i> 1717, Brodrick*	Radstock, <i>Lord</i> , 1800, Waldegrave	Wallscourt, <i>L.</i> 1800, Blake
Milltown, <i>E. of</i> , 1763, Leeson	Raneliff, <i>L.</i> 1795, Parkyns	Waterford and Wexford, <i>Earl of</i> , 1446, Talbot *
Molra, <i>E. of</i> , 1761, Hastings*	Ranelagh, <i>J.</i> 1628, Jones	Waterford, <i>Mar. of</i> , 1789, Beresford * [Cavendish
Monek, <i>Viscount</i> , 1800	Ranfurly, <i>E.</i> 1831, Knox*	Waterpark, <i>Lord</i> , 1792,
Mornington, <i>E. of</i> , 1760, Wellesley *	Rendlesham, <i>Lord</i> , 1806, Thellussen	Westcote, <i>Lord</i> , 1776, Lyttelton *
Mountcashel, <i>Earl of</i> , 1781, Moore b	Riversdale, <i>L.</i> 1783, Tonson	Westmeath, <i>Mar. of</i> , 1822, Nugent b
Mountgarrett, <i>Vis.</i> 1550, Butler	Roden, <i>E. of</i> , 1771, Jocelyn*	Wicklow, <i>Earl of</i> , 1793, Howard b
	Rokeby, <i>L.</i> 1777, Montagu	Winterton, <i>Earl of</i> , 1766, Turnour
	Roscommon, <i>Earl of</i> , 1662, Dillon	
	Rosse, <i>E. of</i> , 1806, Parsons b	
	Rossmore, <i>Lord</i> , 1796, Westentra *	

* Marked thus are Peers of the United Kingdom. † Marked thus are Peers of Scotland. b Marked thus are Representative Peers.

COURTS OF LAW.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Lord Chancery, Rt. Hon. Maziere Brady.
Secretary, F. W. Brady
Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. T. B. C. Smith
Deputy, Robert Wogan
Masters in Chancery, W. Henn, Edward Litten, Wm. Brooke, and J. J. Murphy
Accountant-Gen., Samuel Barrington
Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper, C. Fitzsimon

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. F. Blackburne.—*Judges*, P. C. Crampton, Rt. Hon. Louis Perrin, Rt. Hon. Richard Moore
Clerk of the Crown, Pierce Mahoney

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. John Deherty.—*Judges*, Robert Torrens, Rt. Hon. Nicholas Ball, J. D. Jackson

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Lord Chief Baron, Rt. Hon. David R. Pigot
Barons, R. Pennefather, Rt. Hon. John Richards, Rt. Hon. Thos. Lefroy
Chief Remembrancer, A. Lyle
Second Remembrancer, W. T. Hamilton
Accountant-Gen., P. K. Mahony

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Vicar-Gen. of the Consistorial Courts, Jos. Radcliffe, LL.D.
Judge of the Prerogative Court, Rt. Hon. R. Keatinge, LL.D.
Registrar of the Consistorial Court, Rev. C. C. Beresford, A.M.
Registrar of the Prerogative Court, W. Stuart

COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

Judge, Joseph Stock, LL.D.
Surrogate, Joseph Radcliffe, LL.D.
Queen's Advocate Gen., Sir T. Staples, bart.
Registrar, John Anster, LL.D.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Commissioners, Richard Farrell, Q.C., and W. H. Curran.—*Chief Clerk*, J. T. Lloyd

BANKRUPT COURT.

Commissioners, John Macan, Q.C., and Hon. P. Plunket.—*Registrars*, Barry Collins and Thomas Batley

LAW OFFICERS.

Attorney-Gen., Jas. Henry Monahan
Solicitor-Gen., John Hatchell
Serjeants, Joseph Stock, LL.D., John Howley, and James O'Brien

CUSTODES ROTULORUM.

Antrim, Marquess of Donegal
Armagh, Col. Jas. M. Caulfeild, M.P.
Carlou, Earl of Bessborough
Cavan, Marquess of Headfort
Clare, Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bt.
Cork, Earl of Bandon
Donegal, Earl of Leitrim
Down, Marquess of Londonderry
Dublin, Sir Compton Domville, Bt.
Fermanagh, Earl of Erne
Gahray, Marquess of Clanricarde
Kerry, Earl of Kenmare
Kildare, Duke of Leinster
Kilkenny, Rt. Hon. Wm. F. Fownes Tighe
King's County, Earl of Rosse
Leitrim, Earl of Leitrim
Limerick, Earl of Dunraven
Londonderry, Marquess of Londonderry
Longford, Luke White
Louth,
Mayo, Earl of Lucan
Meath, Earl of Fingall
Monaghan, Lord Rossmore
Queen's Co., Viscount de Vesci
Roscommon, Viscount Lorton
Sligo, Col. Arthur F. Knox Gore
Tipperary, Hon. F. A. Prittie
Tyrone, Earl of Charlemont
Waterford, Lord Stuart de Decies
Westmeath, Marquess of Westmeath
Wexford, Earl of Courtoun
Wicklow, Earl of Meath

LIEUTENANTS OF COUNTIES.

Antrim, Marquess of Donegal
Armagh, Col. Jas. M. Caulfeild, M.P.
Carlou, Earl of Bessborough
Cavan, Marquess of Headfort
Clare, Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bt.
Cork, Earl of Bandon
Donegal, Marquess of Abercorn
Down, Viscount Castlereagh, M.P.
Dublin, Earl of Meath
Fermanagh, Earl of Erne
Galway, Marquess of Clanricarde
Kerry, Earl of Kenmare
Kildare, Duke of Leinster
Kilkenny, Rt. Hon. Wm. F. Fownes Tighe
King's County, Earl of Rosse
Leitrim, Earl of Leitrim
Limerick, Earl of Clare
Londonderry, Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bt.
Longford, Henry White
Louth, Lord Bellew
Mayo, Earl of Lucan
Meath, Earl of Fingall
Monaghan, Lord Rossmore
Queen's County, Viscount de Vesci
Roscommon, Viscount Lorton
Sligo, Col. Arthur F. Knox Gore
Tipperary, Earl of Donoughmore
Tyrone, Earl of Charlemont
Waterford, Lord Stuart de Decies
Westmeath, Marquess of Westmeath
Wexford, Lord Carew
Wicklow, Earl of Wicklow

IRISH BISHOPS, AND DEANS OF CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.

Consec.	Archbishops.	Sees.	Anno.	In room of.	Deans.
1805	Lord J. G. Beresford, D.D., Primate of all Ireland	Armagh.	1822	Stuart	E. G. Hudson, A.M.
1831	Rt. Hon. Richard Whatley, D.D., Primate of Ireland	Dublin and Kildare	1831	Magee	Hon. H. Pakenham, <i>St. Patrick's and Christ Church</i> . James Gregory, A.M., <i>Kildare</i> .
<i>Bishops.</i>					
1812	Rt. Hon. Edw. Stopford, D.D.	Meath	1812	Dickenson	Rich. Butler, <i>Clonmacnoise</i> .
1804	Lord R. P. Tottenham, D.D.	Clogher	1822	Jocelyn	Hon. R. W. H. Maude, M.A., W. Warburton, M.A., <i>Elphin</i> . R. Murray, D.D., <i>Ardagh</i> . Lord Fitzgerald, LL.D., <i>Kilmore</i> .
1812	John Leslie, D.D.	{ <i>Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin</i> }	1819	French	{ <i>T. B. Gough, M.A., Herry.</i> <i>Lord E. Chichester, Raphoe.</i> <i>J. Head, D.D., Killaloe.</i> <i>J. Armstrong, M.A., Kiltinora</i> <i>T. Hawkins, D.D., Clonfert.</i> <i>J. A. Birmingham, Kilmacduagh.</i>
1828	Hon. Richard Ponsonby, D.D.	{ <i>Derry and Raphoe</i> }	1831	Knox	{ <i>Lord E. Chichester, Raphoe.</i> <i>J. Head, D.D., Killaloe.</i> <i>J. Armstrong, M.A., Kiltinora</i> <i>T. Hawkins, D.D., Clonfert.</i> <i>J. A. Birmingham, Kilmacduagh.</i>
1839	Lord Riversdale, D.D.	{ <i>Killaloe, Kiltinora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh</i> }	1839	Sandes	{ <i>J. A. Birmingham, Kilmacduagh.</i> <i>(vacant) Tuam.</i> <i>J. Collins, D.D., Killaloe.</i> <i>Edw. N. Hoare, Achonry.</i> <i>Hon. R. B. Bernard, D.D., Leightlin.</i>
1839	Hon. Thos. Plunket, D.D.	{ <i>Tuam, Killaloe, and Achonry</i> }	1839	Trench	{ <i>H. Newland, D.D., Ferns.</i> <i>Charles Vignoles, D.D., Ossory.</i> <i>S. Adams, M.A., Cashel.</i> <i>U. Lee, D.D., Waterford.</i> <i>Brabazon W. Disney, Emly.</i> <i>(suspended), Lismore.</i> <i>H. T. Newman, Cork.</i> <i>J. Stannus, M.A., Ross.</i> <i>Visc. Mountnorris, Cloyne.</i> <i>Theo. Blakeley, M.A., Down.</i> <i>John Chaine, M.A., Connor.</i> <i>Holt Waring, Dromore.</i> <i>A. L. Kirwan, Limerick.</i> <i>A. Irwin, A.M., Ardferst and Aghadac.</i>
1812	James T. O'Brien, D.D.	{ <i>Ossory, Ferns, and Leightlin</i> }	1842	Fowler	{ <i>H. Newland, D.D., Ferns.</i> <i>Charles Vignoles, D.D., Ossory.</i> <i>S. Adams, M.A., Cashel.</i> <i>U. Lee, D.D., Waterford.</i> <i>Brabazon W. Disney, Emly.</i> <i>(suspended), Lismore.</i> <i>H. T. Newman, Cork.</i> <i>J. Stannus, M.A., Ross.</i> <i>Visc. Mountnorris, Cloyne.</i> <i>Theo. Blakeley, M.A., Down.</i> <i>John Chaine, M.A., Connor.</i> <i>Holt Waring, Dromore.</i> <i>A. L. Kirwan, Limerick.</i> <i>A. Irwin, A.M., Ardferst and Aghadac.</i>
1842	Robert Daly, D.D.	{ <i>Cashel, Emly, Waterford, and Lismore</i> }	1842	Sandes	{ <i>H. T. Newman, Cork.</i> <i>J. Stannus, M.A., Ross.</i> <i>Visc. Mountnorris, Cloyne.</i> <i>Theo. Blakeley, M.A., Down.</i> <i>John Chaine, M.A., Connor.</i> <i>Holt Waring, Dromore.</i> <i>A. L. Kirwan, Limerick.</i> <i>A. Irwin, A.M., Ardferst and Aghadac.</i>
1818	J. Wilson, D.D.	{ <i>Cork, Cloyne and Ross</i> }	1848	Kyle	{ <i>H. T. Newman, Cork.</i> <i>J. Stannus, M.A., Ross.</i> <i>Visc. Mountnorris, Cloyne.</i> <i>Theo. Blakeley, M.A., Down.</i> <i>John Chaine, M.A., Connor.</i> <i>Holt Waring, Dromore.</i> <i>A. L. Kirwan, Limerick.</i> <i>A. Irwin, A.M., Ardferst and Aghadac.</i>
1819	R. Knox, D.D.	{ <i>Down, Connor, and Dromore</i> }	1818	Mant	{ <i>H. T. Newman, Cork.</i> <i>J. Stannus, M.A., Ross.</i> <i>Visc. Mountnorris, Cloyne.</i> <i>Theo. Blakeley, M.A., Down.</i> <i>John Chaine, M.A., Connor.</i> <i>Holt Waring, Dromore.</i> <i>A. L. Kirwan, Limerick.</i> <i>A. Irwin, A.M., Ardferst and Aghadac.</i>
1819	Wm. Higgin, D.D.	{ <i>Limerick, Ardferst, & Aghadac</i> }	1849	Knox	{ <i>H. T. Newman, Cork.</i> <i>J. Stannus, M.A., Ross.</i> <i>Visc. Mountnorris, Cloyne.</i> <i>Theo. Blakeley, M.A., Down.</i> <i>John Chaine, M.A., Connor.</i> <i>Holt Waring, Dromore.</i> <i>A. L. Kirwan, Limerick.</i> <i>A. Irwin, A.M., Ardferst and Aghadac.</i>

The Bishop of Meath takes precedence of all other Bishops, and is a Privy Councillor in right of his See; the rest take precedence according to priority of consecration.

IRISH REPRESENTATIVE PRELATES FOR 1850.

Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishops of Derry, Limerick, and Down.

Since the passing of the Act 3rd and 4th of his late Majesty, cap. 37, entitled "An Act to alter and amend the law relating to the temporalities of the Church of Ireland," nine Sees, in compliance with the 32nd section of that act, have been united to others, viz.:—Waterford and Lismore to Cashel and Emly; Killala and Achoury to Tuam; Clonfert and Kilmaedagh to Killaloe and Kilmora; Raphoe to Derry; Leighlin and Ferns to Ossory; Clonyne to Cork and Ross; Kilmore to Elphin and Ardagh; Dromore to Down and Connor; and Kildare to Dublin.

BRITISH COLONIES AND SETTLEMENTS.

COLONIAL BISHOPS.

BISHOPS.	Sees.	An.	In room of.
D. Wilson, D.D.	Calcutta	1832	Turner, <i>dec.</i>
Thomas Carr, D.D.	Bombay	1836	<i>See created.</i>
G. T. Spencer, D.D.	Madras	1837	Corrie, <i>dec.</i>
James Chapman, D.D.	Ceylon	1845	<i>Do.</i>
W. G. Broughton, D.D.	Sydney, Metrop.	1836	<i>See created.</i>
F. R. Nixon, D.D.	Tasmania	1842	<i>Do.</i>
William Tyrrell, D.D.	Newcastle	1847	<i>Do.</i>
Aug. Short, D.D.	Adelaide	1847	<i>Do.</i>
Charles Perry, D.D. .	Melbourne	1847	<i>Do.</i>
G. A. Selwyn, D.D.	New Zealand	1841	<i>Do.</i>
— Dealtry, D.D.	Jamaica, &c.	1849	Spencer, <i>res.</i>
Thomas Parry, D.D.	{ Barbados & Lec- } { ward Isles. }	1842	Coleridge, <i>res.</i>
D. G. Davis, D.D.	Antigua	1842	<i>See created.</i>
W. P. Austen, D.D.	Guiana	1842	<i>Do.</i>
G. J. Mountain, D.D.	Quebec	1836	Stewart, <i>dec.</i>
John Strachan, D.D.	Toronto	1839	<i>See created.</i>
John Inglis, D.D.	Nova Scotia ..	1825	Stanser, <i>res.</i>
John Medley, D.D.	Fredericton	1845	<i>See created.</i>
Edw. Feild, D.D.	Newfoundland ...	1844	A. G. Spencer, <i>tr.</i>
George Tomlinson, D.D.	Gibraltar	1842	<i>See created.</i>
Robert Gray, D.D.	Cape Town	1847	<i>Do.</i>
George Smith, D.D.	{ Victoria (Hong } { Kong)	1849	<i>See created.</i>
David Anderson, D.D.	{ Prince Rupert's } { Land	1849	<i>Do.</i>

GOVERNORS AND COMMANDERS.

Europe.

Gibraltar.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Gardiner, Governor.
Malta.—Richard More O'Ferral, Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Ionian Islands.—Sir H. G. Ward, Lord High Commissioner.
Heligoland.—Captain John Hindmarsh, R.N., Lieut.-Gov.

America.

Eastern and Western Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island.—Earl of Elgin, Capt.-Gen. and Governor-in-Chief.
Nova Scotia.—Major-Gen. Sir John Harvey, Lieut.-Governor.
New Brunswick.—Sir E. W. Head, Bart., Lieut.-Governor.
Prince Edward's Island.—Sir Donald Campbell, Bt., Lieut.-Governor.
Newfoundland.—Lieut.-Col. Sir J. Gaspar Le Marchant, Gov., and Com.-in-Chief.
Falkland Islands.—G. Rennie, Governor and Com.-in-Chief.
Auckland Islands.—C. Enderby, Lieut.-Gov.
Vancouver Island.—Rich. Blanshard, Gov. and Commander-in-Chief.

West India Islands.

Jamaica and Dependencies.—Sir Charles Edw. Grey, Bart., Capt.-Gen. and Gov.
Bahama Islands.—J. Gregory, Governor.
Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, &c.—Col. Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, Governor.

St. Vincent.—Lieut.-Col. Sir John Campbell, bart., Lieut.-Governor.
Grenada.—Ker Baillie Hamilton, Lieut.-Governor.
Tobago.—Major Lawrence Graeme, Lieut.-Governor.
Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher's, Nevis, the Virgin Isles, and Dominica.—Jas. Macaulay Higginson, Governor.
St. Christopher's.—R. J. Mackintosh, Lieut.-Governor.
St. Lucia.—C. H. Darling, Lieut.-Governor.
Dominica.—Lieut.-Colonel G. McDonald, Lieut.-Governor.
Trinidad.—Lord Harris, Governor.
Bermuda.—Capt. Chas. Elliott, R.N., Gov.
British Guiana (Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice).—Henry Barkly, Governor.
Honduras.—Col. Fancourt, Superintendent
Africa.
Cape of Good Hope.—Major-Gen. Sir Henry G. W. Smith, bart., Gov. and Com.-in-Chief.
Eastern Division of Cape of Good Hope.—H. E. F. Young, Lieut.-Governor.
Natal, South Africa.—Lieut.-Col. Boys, Lieut.-Governor.
Mauritius.—Sir G. W. Anderson, Gov.
Sierra Leone.—Norman Wm. Macdonald, Capt.-Gen. and Governor-in-Chief.
Gambia.—R. Graves McDonnell, Gov. and Commander-in-Chief.
Gold Coast (settlements on the).—Wm. Winniett, Com. R.N., Lieut.-Governor.

St. Helena.—Major-Gen. Sir Patrick Ross, Governor.

Asia.

Bengal.—Lieut.-Gen. Rt. Hon. Earl of Dalhousie, Com.-in-Chief, Gov.-Gen. of India.

Madras.—Sir Henry Pottinger, bart. Gov.

Bombay.—Viscount Falkland, Gov.

Ceylon.—Viscount Torrington, Gov.

Hong-Kong.—Samuel George Bonham, Governor and Superintendent of Trade.

Aden.—Capt. Haines.

Labuan.—James Brooke, Governor.

Australasia.

New South Wales.—Sir Chas. Augustus Fitzroy, Governor.

Van Diemen's Land.—Wm. T. Dennison, Lieut.-Governor.

Western Australia (Swan River).—Comm. Charles Fitzgerald, R.N., Governor.

Southern Australia.—Sir H. F. Young, Lieut.-Governor.

North Australia.—G. Barney, Lieut.-Gov.

New Zealand.—Geo. Gray, Gov.-in-Chief.

BANK OF ENGLAND DIRECTORS.*

Governor.—Henry James Prescott.

Deputy.—Thomas Hankey, Jun.

Directors.—Thomas Baring, Henry Wolaston Blake, Henry Hulse Berens, Arthur Edward Campbell, William Cotton, Bonamy Dobree, Charles P. Grenfell, John Oliver Hanson, John Benj. Heath, John Gellibrand Hubbard, George Lyall, jun., James Malcolmson, Thomas Masterman, Alex. Matheson, James Morris, Sheffield Neave, George Warde Norman, John Horsley Palmer, Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart., Thos. Charles Smith, Ald. Wm. Thompson, M.P., Thomas Tooke, jun., Thos. Matthias Weguelin, Francis Wilson.

Secretary.—John Knight.

Deputy-Secretary.—John Bentley.

BRANCH BANKS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Birmingham — Bristol — Hull — Leeds — Liverpool — Manchester — Newcastle-upon-Tyne — Norwich — Portsmouth — Plymouth — Swansea — Leicester.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.*

Six Directors go out by rotation every year. The figure prefixed denotes the number of years they have each to serve.

Directors.

Chairman.—2 Major-General Sir Archibald Galloway.

Deputy Chairman.—3 John Shepherd.

3 Henry Alexander, 2 Wm. Butterworth Bayley, 4 Sir Robert Campbell, Bart., 3 Major-General James Caulfield, 1 John Cotton, 4 William Joseph Eastwick, 2 Russell Ellice, 4 Sir Jas. Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P., 2 Sir Rich. Jenkins, 1 John Loch, 2 Ross Donnelly Mangles, M.P., 2 John Masterman, M.P., 3 Hon. Wm. Henry Leslie Melville, 1 Charles Mills, 3 Major Jas. Oliphant, 1 William Henry Chicheley Plowden, M.P., 1 Hen. Shank, 4 Lieut.-Col. Wm. Henry Sykes, 1 Hen.

St. George Tucker, 3 Francis Warden, 4 John Clarmont Whiteman, 4 Sir Hen. Willock.

BANKERS IN LONDON.

Agra and United Service Bank, Old Jewry

Bank of Australasia, 8, Austin Friars

Bank of British North America, 7, St.

Helen's-place

Bank of Ceylon, 32, New Broad-street

Bank of North-western India, King's

Arms-yard, Coleman-street

Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., 54, Lombard-street

Barnard, Dimsdale, Barnard, and Dimsdale, 50, Cornhill

Barnett, Hoares, & Co., 62, Lombard-st.

Bauer (A.) and Co., 113, Leadenhall-st.

Biggerstaff, W. and J. 8, West Smithfield

Bosanquet and Franks, 73, Lombard-street

Bouverie, Norman, and Murdoch, 11, Haymarket

British and Australian Bank, 21, Coleman-street

British and Colonial Bank and Loan Company, 50, Moorgate-street

Brown, Janson, & Co., 32, Abchurch-lane Call (*Sir W. P. Bart.*), Marten and Co., 25, Old Bond-street

Child and Co., 1, Fleet-street

Cocks and Biddulph, 43, Charing Cross

Colonial Bank, 13, Bishopsgate Within

Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury,

and 6, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.

Coutts and Co., 59, Strand

Cunliffes, Brooks, Cunliffe, and Co., 24, Lombard-street

Cunliffe, Roger, 24, Bucklersbury

Curries and Co., 25, Cornhill

Davies, R. and Co., 187, Shoreditch

Denison, Heywood, Kennards, and Co., 4, Lombard-street

Dixon, Brooks, and Dixon, 25, Chancery-lane

Drewett and Fowler, 4, Princes-street, Bank

Drummond, Messrs., 49, Charing Cross

Feltham, John and Co., 42, Lombard-st.

Fullers and Co., 42, Moorgate-street

Glyn, Hallifax, Mills, and Co., 67, Lombard-street

Goslings and Sharpe, 19, Fleet-street

Hanburys, Taylor, and Lloyds, 60, Lombard-street

Hankeys and Co., 7, Fenchurch-street

Herries, Farquhar, Davidson, Chapman, and Co., 16, St. James's-street

Hill, Chas., and Sons, 17, West Smithfield

Hoare, Messrs., 37, Fleet-street

Hopkinson, Chas., and Co., 3, Regent-st.

Ionian Bank, 6, Great Winchester-street

Johnston, H., J. and Co., 15, Gt. Bush-lane

Jones, Loyd, and Co., 43, Lothbury

Jones and Son, 41, West Smithfield

London and County Bank, 71, Lombard-street

London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury;

1, St. James-sq.; 3, Wellington-st., Bo-

rough; 214, High Holborn; 87, High-

st., Whitechapel; and 4, Stratford-pl.

Oxford-st.

* The alterations in the Bank Direction, and in that of the East India Company, take place in April.

London Bank, 5, Princes-street, Bank, and 69, Pall Mall
 Lubbock (*Sir J. W. Bart.*), Forster, and Co., 41, Mansion House-street
 Martin, Stone, & Martins, 68, Lombard-street
 Masterman, Peters, Mildred, Masterman, and Co., 35, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-st.
 National Provincial Bank of England, 112, Bishopsgate-street Within
 National Bank of Ireland, 13, Old Broad-st.
 National Security Bank, *Sir C. S. Kirkpatrick, Bt.*, Dalrymple, Macgregor, Twigg, and Co., 29, Gracechurch-street
 North-Western Bank of India, 62, Moor-gate-street
 Oriental Bank, 7, Walbrook
 Pocklington and Lacy, 60, West Smithfield
 Praed, Fane, Praed, and Johnston, 189, Fleet-street
 Prescott, Grote, Ames, and Cave, 62, Threadneedle-street
 Price (*Sir C.*), Marryat, and Co., 3, King William-street, City
 Provincial Bank of Ireland, 42, Old Broad-street
 Puget, Bainbridges, and Co., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard
 Ransom and Co., 1, Pall Mall East
 Roberts, Curtis, and Co., 15, Lombard-street
 Rogers, Olding, and Co., 29, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street
 Royal British Bank, Tokenhouse-yard
 Sapte, Banbury, Muspratt, and Co., 77, Lombard-street
 Scott (*Sir Samuel, Bart.*), and Co., 1, Cavendish-square
 Smith, Payne, and Smiths, 1, Lombard-st.
 Smithfield Agency, and Banking Company, 59, West Smithfield
 South Australian, 54, Old Broad-st.
 Spooner, Attwoods, and Co., 27, Gracechurch-street
 Stevenson, Salt, and Sons, 20, Lombard-st.
 Strahan, Paul (*Sir J. D. Bart.*), Paul (*J. D.*), and Bates, 217, Strand
 Tisdall, T. G., 15, West Smithfield
 Twining, Richard, and Co., 215, Strand
 Union Bank of Australia, 38, Old Broad-st.
 Union Bank of London, 2, Princes-street, Bank; Argyll-place, Regent-street; and 4, Pall Mall East
 Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, Thornton, and Co., 30, Birchin-lane

Willis, Percival, and Co., 76, Lombard-st.
 Young, Chas., Allen, and Co., 6, Wellington-street, Southwark

ARMY AGENTS.

Atkinson, John, Ely Place, Dublin
 Barron and Smith, 4, Upper Charles-st., Westminster
 Sir E. R. Borough, Armit, and Co., Leinster-street, Dublin
 Cane, Rich. & Co., Dawson-st., Dublin
 Codd, Messrs., 15, Fludyer-street
 Collyer, Geo., 9, Park-place, St. James's
 Cox and Co., Craig's-court, Charing Cross
 Downes, Charles, 14, Warwick-street, Charing Cross
 Hopkinson and Co., 3, Regent-street, Waterloo-place
 Kirkland, Sir John, 80, Pall Mall
 Lawrie, John, 10, Charles-street, St. James's-square
 Price and Son, 31, Craven-st., Strand
 Stoddart and McGrigor, 17, Charles-street, St. James's-square
 Watson, W. F., Charlotte-st., Portland-pl.

NAVY AGENTS.

Barwis, W. H. B., 1, New Boswell-court, Carey-street
 Burnett and Wynne, 22, Surrey-st., Strand
 Case and Loudonsack, James-st., Adelphi
 Chard, W. & E., 3, Clifford's Inn, Fleet-st.
 Chippendale, John, 10, John-street, Adelphi
 Collier and Snee, 6, New Inn, Strand
 Cox and Son, (*for Royal Marines*), 44, Hatton-garden
 Dufaur, Fred., 13, Clement's Inn, Strand
 Goode and Lawrance, 15, Surrey-street, Strand
 Halford and Co., 41, Norfolk-st., Strand
 Hallet, Robinson, & Co., 14, Great George-st.
 Hinxman, J., 34, Soho-square
 Holmes and Folkard, 3, Lyon's Inn, Strand
 Muspratt, John P., 23, Abchurch-lane
 Ommanney, Son, & Co., 39, Charing Cross
 Slade, Wm., 21, Cecil-street, Strand
 Smith, Jos., 12, Marshall-st., Golden-sq.
 Stilwell, J. G. & T., Arundel-st., Strand
 Woodhead, Joseph, 1, James-st., Adelphi

* * There are also Agents for Petty Officers and Seamen, who are licensed for a period of three years,—for whose addresses see the Navy List.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Elected.
Chancellor—The Most Noble Arthur Duke of Wellington, D.C.L., &c. 1834
High Steward—Right Hon. William Courtenay, Earl of Devon..... 1838
Vice-Chancellor—Rev. Fred. Chas. Plumptre, D.D., Master of University College 1848
Pro-Vice-Chancellors—The Rev. Philip Wynter, D.D., President of St. John's College. The Rev. Benj. P. Symons, D.D., Warden of Wadham College. The Rev. Jos. Loscombe

Richards, D.D., Rector of Exeter College. The Rev. R. L. Cotton, D.D., Provost of Worcester Coll.
Burgesses of the University—Sir R. H. Inglis, Bt., D.C.L. Ch. Ch. 1829
 Gladstone, Rt. Hon. W. E. 1847
Deputy High Steward—Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot, M.A.
Curators of the Theatre—Benj. Parsons Symons, D.D., Warden of Wadham College. Philip Wynter, D.D., President of St. John's Col.
Curators of the University Galleries—Rev. E. Cardwell, D.D., Principal of

St. Alban Hall, Rev. Lewis Sneyd, M.A., Warden of All Souls Coll.,	
Rev. H. Wellesley, D.D., Principal of New Inn Hall	
<i>Curators of the Taylor Institution.</i> —	
The Vice-Chancellor; the Proctors; the Regius Professor of Modern History; Benj. P. Symons, D.D., Warden of Wadham; R. B. Marsham, D.C.L., Warden of Merton; Rev. F. Jeune, D.C.L., Master of Pembroke; R. Hussey, B.D., Reg. Prof. of Ecclesiastical History, Christ's Church; J. Smith, B.D., Fellow of Trinity.	
<i>Assessor.</i> —John Robert Kenyon, D.C.L., All Souls College	1841
<i>Colleges and Halls, and present Heads of Colleges.</i>	<i>Elected.</i>
University, Frederick Charles Plumptre, D.D., Master	1836
Balliol, R. Jenkyns, D.D., Master ..	1819
Merton, R. Marsham, D.C.L., Warden	1826
Exeter, J. L. Richards, D.D., Rector	1838
Oriel, Edw. Hawkins, D.D., Provost	1828
Queen's, John Fox, D.D., Provost ..	1827
New College, David Williams, D.C.L., Warden	1840
Lincoln Coll., J. Radford, D.D., Rector	1834
All Souls, L. Sneyd, M.A., Warden	1827
Magdalen, M. J. Routh, D.D., Pres. .	1791
Brasenose, R. Harington, D.D., Principal	1842
Corpus Christi, James Norris, D.D., President	1843
Christ Church, Thos. Gaisford, D.D., Regius Professor of Greek, Dean .	1831
Trinity, J. Ingram, D.D., President .	1824
St. John's, Philip Wynter, D.D., President	1828
Jesus, Hen. Foulkes, D.D., Principal	1817
Wadham, B.P., Symons, D.D., Vice-Chancellor	1831
Pembroke, Francis Jeune, D.C.L. .	1843
Worcester, Rich. Lynch Cotton, D.D., Provost	1839
St. Mary Hall, Rev. Philip Bliss, D.C.L., Principal	1848
Magdalene Hall, J. D. Macbride, D.C.L., Principal	1813
New-Inn Hall, H. Wellesley, D.D., Principal	1847
St. Alban Hall, Edward Cardwell, D.D.	1831
St. Edmund Hall, Willm. Thompson, D.D., Principal	1843
<i>Senior Proctor.</i> —Rev. Hen. T. May, M.A., Fellow of New College. .	1849
<i>Junior Proctor.</i> —Rev. J. Cooper, M.A., Fellow of Wadham College	1849
<i>Examiners in Literis Humanioribus.</i> —Rev. M. Pattison, M.A., Fellow of Lincoln College; Rev. Osborne Gordon, B.D., Student of Christ Church; Rev. B. Jowett, M.A., Fellow of Balliol College; Rev. R. C. Powles, M.A., Fellow of Exeter College	
<i>Examiners in Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis.</i> —Rev. Robt. Walker, M.A., Wadham College; Rev. W. Hedley, M.A., Fellow of University College; Rev. N. Pocock, M.A., Michel Fellow of Queen's College.	

Elected.

PROFESSORS.

<i>Regius Divinity.</i> —Rev. Wm. Jacobson, D.D.	1848
<i>Reg. Past. Theol.</i> —C. A. Ogilvie, D.D.	1842
<i>Regius Hebrew.</i> —Rev. E. Bouverie Pusey, D.D.	1828
<i>Regius Greek.</i> —Rev. T. Gaisford, D.D.	1811
<i>Reg. Civil Law.</i> —J. Phillimore, D.C.L.	1809
<i>Reg. Med.</i> —J. Kidd, M.D., F.R.S., .	1822
<i>Reg. Eccl. Hist.</i> —Robt. Hussey, B.D.	1842
<i>Reg. Mod. Hist.</i> —H. H. Vaughan, M.A.	1843
<i>Reg. Bot.</i> —C. G. B. Daubeny, M.D., F.R.S.	1834
<i>Margaret Divinity.</i> —G. Faussett, D.D.	1827
<i>Saville's Astron.</i> —William Fishburn Donkin, M.A., University Col. .	1842
<i>Radeliffe Observer.</i> —Manuel John Johnson, M.A., Magdalen Hall ..	1839
<i>Sav.'s Geom.</i> —B. Powell, M.A., F.R.S.	1827
<i>Natural Philosophy.</i> —Rev. G. Leigh Cooke, B.D., Corpus Christi Col. .	1810
<i>Moral Philosophy.</i> —Rev. J. Matthias Wilson, M.A., Corpus Christi Col.	1846
<i>Camden's Hist.</i> —Edw. Cardwell, D.D., Principal of St. Alban Hall	1825
<i>Laud's Arabic.</i> —Stephen Reay, B.D., St. Alban Hall.	1840
<i>Lord Almoner's Arabic.</i> —J. D. Macbride, D.C.L.	1813
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<i>Poetry.</i> —Rev. J. Garbett, M.A., Brasenose	1842
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<i>Lord Lichfield's Clinical Medicine.</i> —J. A. Ogle, M.D., F.R.S.	1824
<i>Anglo-Saxon.</i> —J. Earle, M.A., Oriel	1849
<i>Aldrich's Anatomy.</i> —Henry Wentworth Acland, M.A., All Souls Coll.	1845
<i>Aldrich's Medicine.</i> —J. A. Ogle, M.D., F.R.S.	1824
<i>Aldrich's Chemistry.</i> —C. G. B. Daubeny, M.D., F.R.S.	1822
<i>Mineralogy.</i> } Rev. W. Buckland, {	1813
<i>Geology.</i> } { D.D., F.R.S. }	1818
<i>Political Economy.</i> —N. W. Senior, M.A., Magdalen College	1847
<i>Rural Economy.</i> —C. G. B. Daubeny, M.D., F.R.S.	1840
<i>Boden Professor of Sanscrit.</i> —Horace Hayman Wilson, M.A., of Exeter College	1832
<i>Reader in Logic.</i> —Rev. Hen. Wall, M.A., Vice-Principal of St. Alban Hall	1819
<i>Professor of Music.</i> —Sir H. R. Bishop, Knt., B. Mus.	1848
<i>Choragus.</i> —S. Elvey, D. Mus.	1848
<i>Dean Ireland's Exegesis of Holy Scripture.</i> —Edwd. Hawkins, D.D., Provost of Oriel College	1847
<i>UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.</i>	
<i>Pub. Orator.</i> —Rev. Richd. Michell, B.D., Vice-Principal Magd. Hall. .	1848
<i>Keeper of Bodleian Library.</i> —Rev. B. Bandinel, D.D.	1813
<i>Under Librarians.</i> —S. Reay, B.D., Rev. Henry Octavius Cox, M.A., Corpus Christi College	1839

Keep. of the Archives.—P. Bliss, D.C.L. 1826
Keeper of Ashmole's Museum.—P. B. Duncan, M.A. 1823
Radcliffe Lib.—J. Kidd, M.D., F.L.S. 1834
University Counsel.—Richard Bethell, M.A., Q.C.
Solicitor.—Baker Morrell.
Coroner.—G. V. Cox, M.A., Superior Bedel of Medicine and Arts
Proctors in the University Court.—Rev. J. W. Hughes, M.A., Trinity College, Rev. L. E. Judge, M.A., Merton College
Organist.—S. Elvey, D. Mus.
Divinity Clerk.—John Pater
Bailiff.—William Perkins
Marshal.—Thos. Blakeman Brown
Registrar.—P. Bliss, D.C.L., Princ. of St. Mary's Hall 1824
Esquire Bedels.—H. Forster, M.A., G.V. Cox, M.A., and W. W. Harrison, B.A.
Yemen Bedels.—Hen. Smith Harper, Jas. Philip Shepperd, and John Pillinger.
Clerk of the Schools.—W. Sims; Verger, Moses Holliday.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Elected.

Chancellor.—H. R. H. Prince Albert 1847
High Steward.—Lord Lyndhurst, LL.D. Trinity 1840
Vice-Chancellor.—James Cartmell, D.D., Christ's 1849
Counsel.—John Cowling, M.A., St. John's
Commissary.—John Hildyard, M.A., St. John's 1849
Assessor.—W. Hunt, M.A., King's . 1805
Auditors.—Robert Phelps, D.D., Sidney; Joseph Shaw, B.D., Christ's; Frederick Fuller, M.A., St. John's
Colleges and Halls, and present Heads of Colleges.
 St. Peter's, Rev. H. W. Cookson, D.D., Master 1847
 Clare-Hall, W. Webb, D.D., F.L.S. Master 1815
 Pembroke, G. Ainslie, D.D., Master 1828
 Gonville and Caius, Benedict Chapman, M.A., Master 1839
 Trin. Hall, Right Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, LL.D., Master 1843
 Corpus Christi, J. Lamb, D.D., Master 1822
 King's, G. Thackeray, D.D., Provost 1814
 Queen's, Jos. King, LL.D., President 1832
 Catherine Hall, H. Philpott, D.D., Master 1846
 Jesus (vacant)
 Christ's, James Cartmell, D.D., Master 1849
 St. John's, Ralph Tatham, D.D. 1839
 Magdalene, Hon. G. N. Grenville, M.A., Master 1813
 Trinity, Wm. Whewell, B.D., Master 1841
 Emmanuel, G. Archdall, D.D. 1835
 Sidney Sussex, R. Phelps, D.D., Master 1843
 Downing, Thomas Worsley, M.A. 1836
Sen. Proctor.—John Clement Middleton, M.A., King's
Jun. Proctor.—William Marsh, M.A., Trin. Hall

Pro-Proctors.—Edwd. Reed Theed, M.A., King's; Hen. Latham, M.A., Trin. Hall
Sen. Scrutator.—Wm. Williamson, B.D., Clare Hall
Jun. Scrutator.—Roger Buston, B.D., Emmanuel
Sen. Taxor.—Charles Eyres, M.A., Caius
Jun. Taxor.—W. Henry Edwards, M.A., Queen's
Sen. Moderator.—Lewis Hensley, M.A., Trinity
Jun. Moderator.—John Sykes, M.A., Pembroke.

CAPUT.

[Every University-Grace must pass the *Caput* before it can be introduced into the Senate.]

The Vice-Chancellor for the time being, by virtue of his office.
Divinity.—Robert Phelps, D.D., Sidney.
Law.—Hen. Annesley Woodham, LL.D., Jesus.
Physic.—William Webster Fisher, M.D., Downing.
Sen. Non-Regent.—Joseph Shaw, B.D., Christ's.
Sen. Regent.—Frederick Fuller, M.A., St. Peter's.

PROFESSORS.

Elected.

Regius Divinity.—(vacant)
Regius Civil Law.—J. S. Maine, LL.D. 1817
Regius Physic.—J. Haviland, M.D., St. John's 1817
Regius Hebrew.—Wm. Hodge Mill, D.D., Trinity 1848
Regius Greek.—J. Scholefield, M.A., Trinity 1825
Margaret Divinity.—John Jas. Blunt, B.D., St. John's 1839
Lucasian.—W. H. Stokes, M.A., Caius 1810
Moral Philosophy.—Wm. Whewell, B.D., Trinity 1838
Arabic.—Thomas Jarrett, M.A., Catherine Hall 1831
Ld. Alm. Arab.—T. Robinson, M.A., Trinity 1837
Plumian Astron.—Jas. Challis, M.A., Trinity 1836
Lowndes's Astron.—G. Peacock, D.D., F.R.S., Trinity 1837
Anatomy.—W. Clark, M.D., Trinity 1817
Modern History.—Sir Jas. Stephen, LL.D., Trin. Hall 1849
Chemistry.—J. Cumming, M.A., F.R.S. Trinity 1815
Botany.—J. S. Henslow, M.A., St. John's 1825
Woodwardian.—A. Sedgwick, B.D., F.R.S., Trinity 1813
Lady Margaret's Preacher.—J. Hymers, D.D., F.R.S., John's 1814
Norrisian Professor.—George Elwes Corrie, B.D., Catherine Hall 1828
Jacksonian Profess.—Robert Willis, M.A., F.R.S., Caius 1837
Common Law.—Andw. Amos, M.A., Downing 1849
Political Econ.—G. Pryme, M.A. 1830
Medicine.—W. W. Fisher, M.D., Downing 1844

<i>Mineralogy.</i> —W. H. Miller, M.A., St. John's	1832
<i>Music.</i> —T. A. Walmisley, Mus. Bac. Trinity	1836
UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.	
<i>Public Orator.</i> —W. H. Bateson, B.D., St. John's	1848
<i>Christian Advoc.</i> —Thomas Worsley, † M.A., Downing.....	1844
<i>Hulsean Lecturer.</i> —Wm. Gilson Humphry, M.A., Trinity	1848
<i>Librarian.</i> —Jos. Power, M.A., Clare	1845
<i>Registrar.</i> —J. Romilly, M.A., Trinity	1832
<i>Esquire-Bedels.</i> —H. Gunning, M.A..	1789
G. Leapingwell, M.A.....	1826
W. Hopkins, M.A.	1827

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

SOMERSET HOUSE.

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The Bishop of Durham; the Bishop of
St. David's; Andrew Amos; Neil Ar-
nott, M.D.; John Austin; John Bacot;
Admiral Sir F. Beaufort; Archibald
Billing, M.D.; W. Thomas Brande; Sir
James Clark, Bart., M.D.; Sir Philip
Crampton, Bt., M.D.; Wm. Empson,
M.A.; Michael Faraday, D.C.L.; Sir
Stephen Love Hammick, Bart.; Rev.
Professor Henslow, M.A.; T. Hodgkin,
M.D.; Rev. Joseph H. Jerrard, D.C.L.;
Francis Kiernan; Charles Locock, M.D.;
Sir John Wm. Lubbock, Bart., M.A.; Sir
Jas. McGrigor, Bart., M.D.; Jones Quain,
M.D.; John Ridout; P. M. Roget, M.D.;
Nassau W. Senior, M.A.; Jas. Walker;
Henry Warburton, M.A.

Registrar.—R. W. Rothman, M.D.*Clerk to the Senate.*—H. Moore.

EXAMINERS.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Classics.—Rev. Dr. Jerrard, D.C.L.; T. B.
Burcham, M.A.*Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.*—
Rev. J. S. Heaviside, M.A.; George B.
Jerrard, B.A.*Logic and Moral Philosophy.*—Rev. Henry
Alford, M.A.; T. B. Burcham, M.A.*Polit. Phil. and Polit. Econ.*—Nassau W.
Senior, M.A.*Chemistry.*—Professor Graham, M.A.*Botany.*—Rev. Professor Henslow, M.A.*French Language.*—C. J. Delille.*German.*—Rev. A. Walbaum.*II brew Text of the Old Testament, Greek
Text of the New, and Scripture History.*
—Rev. W. Drake, M.A.; Rev. T. Stone,
M.A.

FACULTY OF LAWS.

Law and Jurisprudence.—N. W. Senior.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Medicine.—Archibald Billing, M.D.; Alex.
Tweedie, M.D.*Surgery.*—Sir Stephen L. Hammick, Bart.;
Cæsar Harry Hawkins.*Anatomy and Physiology.*—Francis Kier-
nan; Professor Sharpey, M.D.*Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.*—
W. B. Carpenter, M.D.*Midwifery.*—Edw. Rigby, M.D.*Chemistry.*—Wm. Thomas Brande.*Botany.*—Rev. Professor Henslow, M.A.*Materna Medica and Pharmacology.*—Jonathan
Pereira, M.D.INSTITUTIONS EMPOWERED TO ISSUE CER-
TIFICATES TO CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES
IN ARTS AND LAWS.

The Universities of the United Kingdom.

University College, London.

King's College, London

St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw.

Stonyhurst College.

Royal Belfast Academical Institution.

Manchester New College.

St. Mary's College, Oscott.

St. Patrick's College, Carlow.

St. Edmund's College, near Ware.

Homerton Old College.

Highbury College.

Colleges of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Prior
Park, near Bath.

Spring Hill College, Birmingham.

Stepney College.

College of St. Gregory the Great, Down-
side, near Bath. [hunt.]Countess of Huntingdon's College at Ches-
Baptist College at Bristol.

Airdale College, Undercliffe, near Bradford.

Protestant Dissenters' College, Rotherham.

Presbyterian College at Carmarthen.

St. Kyran's College, Kilkenny.

Huddersfield College.

Lancashire Independent College.

Wesley College, near Sheffield.

Queen's College, Birmingham.

Wesleyan Collegiate Institution at Taunton.

Western College, Plymouth.

West of England Dissenters' Proprietary
School, Taunton.

St. Patrick's College, Thurles.

RECOGNISED MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS,
SCHOOLS, AND TEACHERS.

ENGLAND.

Birmingham.—Queen's College, and Ge-
neral Hospital.*Bristol.*—Medical School, Infirmary, and
St. Peter's Hospital.*Haslar.*—Royal Naval Hospital.*Hull.*—and East Riding of York School of
Medicine and Anatomy.*Lcds.*—School of Medicine, and General
Infirmary.*Leicester.*—Infirmary.*Liverpool.*—Infirmary, and Fever Hospital
and Infirmary.*London.*—University College, King's Col-
lege, London Hospital, Middlesex Hos-
pital, Aldersgate School of Medicine,
School of Anatomy adjoining St. George's
Hospital, Charing Cross Hospital, St.
Thomas's Hospital, St. Bartholomew's
Hospital, Westminster Hospital, Guy's
Hospital, St. George's Hospital, Physi-
cians of the St. Marylebone Infirmary, and
Royal College of Chemistry.*Manchester.*—Royal School of Medicine and
Surgery, Union Hospital, Royal In-
firmmary, and Robert Smith, Ph.D., Lec-
turer in Chemistry.*Newcastle-upon-Tyne.*—School of Medicine
and Surgery.

Nottingham.—General Hospital.
Sheffield.—Medical Institution.
York.—School of Medicine.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen.—King's College and University.
Edinburgh.—University, Minto House Dispensary, and Royal Infirmary.
Glasgow.—Andersonian Institution.

IRELAND.

Belfast.—Royal Academical Institution.
Cork.—Recognised School of Medicine, and North and South Infirmaryes.
Dublin.—Original School of Anatomy, Medicine, and Surgery, School of Physic, Apothecaries' Hall, School of Medicine, Richmond Hospital School of Anatomy, Medicine, and Surgery, Theatre of Anatomy and School of Surgery, St. Vincent's Hospital, Mercers' Hospital, Jervis-street Hospital, School of Anatomy, Surgery, and Medicine, Royal College of Surgeons, Meath Hospital City of Dublin Hospital, Coombe Lying-in Hospital, and Dr. Stevens's Hospital.
Maryborough.—Queen's County Infirmary.

Malta.—University.
Ceylon.—Military Hospital.
Bengal.—Medical College.
Canada.—University of McGill College, Montreal.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

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Auditors.—Martin Thackeray, T. F. Gibson, J. Waley, J. Watson.

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German.—Adolph Heimann, Ph. D.
Greek.—Henry Malden, A.M.
Italian.—A. Gallenga.
Jurisprudence.—C. J. Hargreave, B.E.
Latin.—Francis W. Newman.
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Practical Chemistry.—A. W. Williamson, Ph. D.
Zoology.—Robert Edmond Grant, M.D.

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Comparative Anatomy.—R. E. Grant, M.D.
Materia Medica.—(vacant.)
Medicine and Clinical Medicine.—W. H. Walshe, M.D.
Obstetric Medicine.—E. W. Murphy, M.D.
Practical Chemistry.—A. W. Williamson, Ph. D.
Surgery and Clinical Surgery.—James M. Arnott.

JUNIOR SCHOOL.

Head Master.—T. H. Key, A.M.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

Patroness.—THE QUEEN.

Visitor.—THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

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Tyler, Thomas Watson, M.D., Newell Connop, and Edward Wigram, Esq.
Treasurer—Alderman W. Thompson, M.P.
Princ. of the Coll.—Rev. R. W. Jelf, D.D.
Head Master of School.—Rev. J. R. Major, D.D.
Secretary.—J. W. Cunningham.
Architect.—Sir Robert Smirke, R.A.
Librarian.—Rev. C. G. Nicolay.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Professors of Divinity.—The Rev. Alexander McCaul, D.D., the Rev. Frederick D. Maurice, M.A., the Rev. Rich. Chevenix Trench, M.A.—*Lecturer*, the Rev. E. H. Plumptre, M.A.

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Religious Instruction.—The Rev. the Principal, the Rev. E. H. Plumptre, M.A., Chaplain.

The Greek and Latin Classics.—The Rev. R. W. Browne, M.A., Professor; the Rev. J. S. Brewer, M.A., Lecturer.

Mathematics.—The Rev. T. G. Hall, M.A., Professor; the Rev. T. A. Cock, M.A., T. M. Goodeve, M.A., Lecturers.

English Literature and Modern History.—The Rev. F. D. Maurice, M.A., J. J. Stutzer, Lecturer.

Chinese Language.—Prof. Fearon.

Hebrew Language.—Prof. Rev. A. McCaul, D.D.

Oriental Languages.—Prof. Duncan Forbes.

French Language.—Prof. Brasseur.

German Language.—Prof. Bernays.

Italian Language.—Prof. Pistrucci.

Spanish Language.—Prof. Lott.

Vocal Music.—Prof. John Hullah.

Landscape Drawing in } M. E. Cotman.
Pencil, Chalk and Colour }

Fencing.—Messrs. Angelo.

DEPARTMENT OF THE APPLIED SCIENCES.

Mathematics.—Same as for the pure Mathematics.

Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.—The Rev. M. O'Brien, M.A., Professor.

Arts of Construction in connexion with Civil Engineering and Architecture.—W. Hosking, Professor; A. Mosely, Assistant.

Manufacturing Art and Machinery.—Professor E. Cowper.

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Alfred, 23, Albemarle-street

Army and Navy, 13, St. James's-square

Arthur's, 69, St. James's-street

Athenæum, 114, Pall Mall

Boodle's, 28, St. James's-street

Brookes's, 60, St. James's-street

Carlton, 94, Pall Mall

City of London, 19, Old Broad-street

Cocoa Tree (Old), 64, St. James's-street

Conservative, 74, St. James's-street

Erectheum, 8, York-street, St. James's-square

Farmers', 39, New Bridge-street

Garrick, 35, King-street, Covent-garden

Gresham, corner of St. Swithin's-lane

Guards', 49, St. James's-street

Junior United Service, 11, Charles-street,
St. James's-square

Law Club, Bell-yard, Temple Bar

Military, Naval, and County Service, St.
James's-street

Oriental, 18, Hanover-square

Oxford and Cambridge University, 71 and
72, Pall Mall

Parthenon, 16, Regent-street

Portland, 1, Stratford-place, Oxford-street

Reform Club, 104, Pall Mall

Royal Naval, 160, New Bond-street

Travellers', 106, Pall Mall

Union, Trafalgar-square, Charing-cross

United Service, 116, Pall Mall

United University, Pall Mall East

West India, 60, St. James's-street

White's, 37 and 38, St. James's-street

Whittington, 185, Strand.

Windham, 11, St. James's-square

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND, FROM THE CONQUEST.

(Corrected by the Table of Regnal Years in Sir Harris Nicolas's "Chronology of History.")

Names.	Began to reign.	Names.	Began to reign.
William I.	1066 Dec. 25	Edward VI.	1547 Jan. 28
William II.	1087 Sept. 26	Mary I.	1553 July 6
Henry I.	1100 Aug. 5	Elizabeth	1558 Nov. 17
Stephen	1135 Dec. 26	James I.	1603 March 24
Henry II.	1154 Dec. 19	Charles I.	1625 March 27
Richard I.	1189 Sept. 3	Commonwealth; from the execution of Charles I., Jan. 30, 1649, to the restoration of Charles II.	
John	1199 May 27		
Henry III.	1216 Oct. 28	Charles II. (restored)*	1660 May 29
Edward I.	1272 Nov. 20	James II.	1685 Feb. 6
Edward II.	1307 July 8	William III. and Mary II. . . .	1689 Feb. 13
Edward III.	1327 Jan. 25	William III. alone	1694 Dec. 28
Richard II.	1377 June 22	Anne	1702 March 8
Henry IV.	1399 Sept. 30	George I.	1714 Aug. 1
Henry V.	1413 Mar. 21	George II.	1727 June 11
Henry VI.	1422 Sept. 1	George III.	1760 Oct. 25
Edward IV.	1461 March 4	George IV.	1820 Jan. 29
Edward V.	1483 April 9	William IV.	1830 June 26
Richard III.	1483 June 26	Victoria	1837 June 20
Henry VII.	1485 Aug. 22		
Henry VIII.	1509 April 22		

* In some historical, and in all legal documents, the reign of Charles II. is reckoned from his father's death.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

HOME.—*Herts*—Hertford, Lent & Summer
Essex—Chelmsford, L. and S.
Kent—Maidstone, L. and S.
Sussex—Lewes, L. and S.
Surrey—{ Kingston, L.—Guildford & Croydon, alternate, S.
OXFORD.—*Berks*—{ Reading, L.
 { Abingdon, S.
Oxon—Oxford, L. and S.
Worcester & City—Worcester, L. & S.
Stafford—Stafford, L. and S.
Salop—Shrewsbury, L. and S.
Hereford—Hereford, L. and S.
Monmouth—Monmouth, L. and S.
Gloucester & City—Gloucester, L. & S.
MIDLAND—*Northampton*—Northampton, L. and S.
Rutland—Oakham, L. and S.
Lincoln and City—Lincoln, L. and S.
Nottingham and Town—Nottingham, L. and S.
Derby—Derby, L. and S.
Leicester & Boro'—Leicester, L. & S.
Warwickshire—Coventry and Warwickshire, L. and S.
NORFOLK.—*Bucks*—Aylesbury, L. and S.
Bedford—Bedford, L. and S.
Huntingdon—Huntingdon, L. and S.
Cambridge—Cambridge, L. and S.
Norfolk—Norwich, L. and S.
Suffolk—{ Ipswich, L.
 { Bury St. Edmunds, S.
NORTHERN.—*York & City*—York, L. and S.
Durham—Durham, L. and S.
Newcastle and Town—Newcastle, L.
Cumberland—Carlisle, L. and S.
Westmoreland—Appleby, L. and S.
Lancaster—{ Lancaster, L. and S.
 { Liverpool, L. and S.
WESTERN.—*Hants*—Winchester, L. and S.
Wilts—{ New Sarum, L.
 { Devizes, S.
Dorset—Dorchester, L. and S.
Devon and Exeter—Exeter, L. and S.
Cornwall—Bodmin, L. and S.

Somerset—{ Taunton, L.—Bridgewater & Wells, alternate, S.

Bristol—Bristol, S.

SOUTH WALES AND CHESTER.

Glamorgan—Swansea, L.; Cardiff, S.
Carmarthen and Borough—Carmarthen, L. and S.
Pembroke and Borough—Haverford-
 of Haverfordwest—{ west, L. & S.
Cardigan—Cardigan, L. and S.
Brecon—Brecknock, L. and S.
Radnor—Presteigne, L. and S.
*Chester**—Chester, L. and S.

NORTH WALES AND CHESTER

Montgomery—Welshpool
Merioneth—{ Bala (Spring)
 { Dolgelly (Summer)
Carnarvon—Carnarvon
Anglesey—Beaumaris
Denbigh—Ruthin
Flint—Mold
Chester—Chester

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

By an Act of 4 William the Fourth, cap. 36, a Central Criminal Court is constituted for London and Middlesex, and certain parts of Essex, Kent, and Surrey, the Sessions of which are to be holden in London or the suburbs at least twelve times in every year. The Judges are the Lord Mayor, the Lord Chancellor, the Judges, the Aldermen, Recorder, and Common Serjeant of London, and such others as her Majesty may appoint. The jurisdiction of this Court extends to all treasons, murders, felonies, and misdemeanours, including all places within ten miles of St. Paul's Cathedral. By this Act, also, offences committed on the high seas within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England are to be tried in this court.—The following are the sittings for 1849-50: 1849, Nov. 26, Dec. 27; 1850, Jan. 7, Feb. 4, March 4, April 8, May 6, June 10, July 8, Aug. 19, Sept. 16, Oct. 21. These sessions always commence on Monday. Mr. John Clark is Clerk of the Court.

* The city has a separate jurisdiction, and tries by its own Recorder.

LAW AND OTHER PUBLIC OFFICES,

With Hours of Attendance.

Accountant-General's Office, Chancery-lane, 9 to 2, and 4 to 7; and for delivery of Drafts, 11 to 2

Acknowledgment of Deeds by Married Women, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street, 11 to 5; vacation, 11 to 3; long vacation, 11 to 2

Adjutant-General's Office, Horse Guards, 10 to 5

Admiralty Court, College-square, Doctors' Commons, 11 to 7

Admiralty Register Office, Paul's Bakehouse-court, Godliman-st., Oct. 1 to Mar. 31, 10 to 3; Apr. 1 to Sept. 30, 10 to 4

Admiralty Naval Depart., Whitehall, 10 to 5

Admiralty Civil Department, Somerset House, 10 to 4

Affidavit Office, Southampton-buildings, 10 to 4; in long vacation, 11 to 1

Alien Office, at the Home Office, 11 to 4

Allowance Office for spoiled Stamps, Somerset-place, Tues. Thurs. and Sat. 12 to 2

Apothecaries' Hall, Water-lane, Blackfriars, 9 to 8; Solicitor's Office, 1 to 3

Appeals for Prizes, Doctors' Commons, 10 to 3 and 4

Appearance Office (Q. B.), King's Bench Walk, Temple. Hours as Writ Office

Archdeacon of London's Office, Great Knight Rider-street, 9 to 7

Archdeacon of Middlesex's Office, 3, Godliman-street, 10 to 4

Archdeacon of Surrey's Office, 3, Paul's Chain, 10 to 4

Archdeaconry of Rochester, 19, Benet's-hill, 9½ to 5

Arch's Registry, 20, Great Knight Rider-street, 10 to 4

Army Pay Office, now called Paymaster-General's Office by Act of Parliament, Whitehall, 10 to 4

Attorney-General's Office, 3, Essex-court, Temple, 10 to 4, and 6 to 10

Audit Office for Public Accounts, Somerset House, 10 to 4; Saturday, 10 to 2

Auditor's Office for Land Revenue, 11, Spring-gardens, 10 to 4

Bankruptcy Ct., 82, Basinghall-st., 10 to 4

Bankrupts, Sec. of, 2, Quality-court, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4, and 6 to 8; during long vacation, 11 to 3

Bishop of London's Office, 3, Godliman-street, 10 to 4

Bishop of London, Commissary Registry for Middlesex and Barking, 16, Great Knight Rider-street, 10 to 5

Bishop of Winchester's Office for Surrey, 12, Great Knight Rider-street, 10 to 5

Board of Control for East India Affairs, Cannon-row, Westminster, 10 to 4

Board of Trade, Whitehall, 10 to 4

Board of Works, consolidated with Commissioners of Woods and Forests and Land Revenue by Act of Parliament, 1 and 2, Whitehall-place, 10 to 4

Bocking, registry of the Deanery of, 10, Great Knight Rider-street, 9 to 7

Borough Court of Southwark, St. Margaret's-hill, Monday, 10 to 4

Chancellor of Exchequer, 11, Downing-st.

Chancery Enrolment Office, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4; vacation, 10 to 2

Chancery Office, Southampton-buildings, 11 to 4; vacation, 11 to 1

Church Building Commission, &c., 13, Great George-street, Westminster

City Court for Small Debts, Guildhall-buildings, 10 to 1

City Police Commissioners' Office, 26, Old Jewry, 9 to 5

City Solicitor's Office, Guildhall, 9 to 7

Clerk of the Crown Office, Roll's-yard, Chancery-lane, during the sitting of Parliament 10 to 3, and at House of Lords 5 to 7; at other times 10 to 2

Clerk of the Essoigns Office, (C. P.) Elm-court, Temple, 11 to 2, and 4 to 8 in Term, and 4 to 6 in vacation

Clerk of the Juries and Hab. Cor. Office, 11 to 2, and 6 to 8 in Term. Executed at Chief Justice C. P.'s Chambers, Rolls Gardens, Chancery-lane

Clerk of the Peace (City) Office, Sessions House, Old Bailey, 10 to 5

Clerk of the Peace, for Surrey, North-street, Lambeth, 10 to 4

Diitto, Middlesex, Sessions-house, Clerkewell, 10 to 3, and 5 to 8

Coal Exchange, Lower Thames-street, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 12 to ½ past 2

Colonial Land and Emigration Board, 10, Park-street, Queen-square

Colonial Office, 13 and 14, Downing-street

Commander-in-Chief's Office, Horse Guards, 10 to 5

Commissary of London's Office, 16, Great Knight Rider-street, 9 to 4

Commissary of Surroy's Office, 12, Great Knight Rider-street, 10 to 5

Commissary of London Registry for Wills, 16, Knight Rider-street, 9 to 4

Commissioners of Police, 4, Whitehall-place, 10 to 4

Commissioners of Sewers for City of London, Guildhall-yard, 10 to 4

Commissioners of Sewers for the Metropolis (exclusive of the City of London) 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, 9 to 4

Common Pleas Office, Serjeant's Inn, Chancery-lane, 11 to 5 in term; 11 to 3 in vacation, except from Aug. 10 to Oct. 24, when 11 to 2 only.

Copyhold Commission, Somerset House, 9 to 6

Corn Exchange, Mark-lane, Fenchurch-street, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 10 to 3

Court of Review, Registrar's Office, Quality-court, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4 vacation, 11 to 3

Council Office, Whitehall, 10 to 4

Crown Office (Q. B.), 2, King's Bench-walk, Temple, 11 to 3 vacation, 11 to 5 in Term; in Rule Department, in Term, 6 to 8

Crown Office, in Chancery, Rolls-yard, 10 to 3

Cursor's Office, Rolls-yard, 10 to 6, in Term time, and 10 to 4 in long vacation

Custom-house, Lower Thames-street, Indoor Offices 10 to 4; Waterside Offices, from 1st March to 31st Oct., 8 to 4; from 1st Nov. to 28th Feb. 9 to 4

- Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Office, 5, Dean's-court, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 5
- Dean and Chapter of Westminster's Office, 19, Benet's-hill, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 5
- Declaration Office, Queen's Bench Office, Inner Temple; hours same as Writ Office
- Doctors' Commons, south side of St. Paul's Churchyard
- Duchy of Cornwall Office, Somerset-place, 10 to 4
- Duchy of Lancaster Office, Lancaster-place, Waterloo-bridge, 10 to 4
- East India House, Leadenhall-street, Treasury, 9 to 3; other departments, 9 to 4
- Ecclesiastical Commission, 5, Whitehall-place, 10 to 4
- Education, Commissioners for, Whitehall
- Enclosure Commission Office
- Error Office for Allowance and Transcript (Q.B. and C.P.), Serjeants' Inn, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4 in Term; 12 to 2 vacation
- Examiners' Office, Rolls-yd., Chancery-la., 10 to 4 in Term, and 11 to 3 in vacation
- Exchequer of Pleas Office, 7, Stone-bldgs., Old-square, 11 to 5 in Term; 11 to 3 in vacation, except from August 10 to Oct. 24, when 11 to 2 only
- Exchequer Bill Loan Office, S. Sea House, 10 to 4
- Exchequer Rule Office, 7, Stone-bldgs., Lincoln's Inn, in Term, 11 to 3, and 6 to 8; in vacation, 11 to 3; long vacation, 11 to 2
- Excise Office, Broad-street, 9 to 3
- Excise Export Office, 49, Great Tower-street, 9 to 3
- Factories Inspectors' Office, 15, Duke-st., Westminster, 10 to 4
- Faculty Office, 10, Gt. Knight Rider-st., 9 to 7
- First Fruits' Office, Dean's-yard, Westminster, consolidated with Queen Anne's Bounty Office, 10 to 4
- Foreign Office, 15 and 16, Downing-street
- Gazette-office, St. Martin's-lane
- Gazette Advert. Office, 42, Chancery-lane
- General Board of Health, Gwydyr House, Whitehall-place, 10 to 4
- General Register Office of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 7 & 8, Somerset-place, 10 to 4
- Great Seal, Patent Office, Quality-court, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4
- Greenwich Out-Pension Office, Tower-hill, 10 to 4
- Hackney Carriage Office, at Excise Office
- Half-pay Office. See Army Pay Office
- Hawkers' and Pedlers' Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
- Heralds' College Office, St. Benet's-hill, Doctors' Commons, 10 to 4
- Home Office, Whitehall, 10 to 4
- Inrolment Office, 2, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4; vacation 10 to 2
- Insolvent Debtors' Ct., Portugal-st. 10 to 4
- Invalid Office, 4, Northumberland-street, Strand, 10 to 4
- Irish Office, 18, Great Queen-street, Westminster, 11 to 5
- Joint Stock Company's Registration Office, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street, 10 to 4
- Judge Advocate's Office, 35, Great George-street, Westminster, 10 to 4
- Judges' Chambers, Rolls' Gardens, Chancery-lane, 11 to 5; vacation, 11 to 3; long vacation, 11 to 2
- Judgment Office (Queen's Bench Office), Inner Temple; hours the same as the Writ Office
- Land Revenue Office. See Board of Works
- Land Tax Office for London, Guildhall-buildings, 10 to 4
- Land Tax Office for Middlesex, 21, Red Lion-square, 10 to 4
- Land Tax Register Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
- Legacy Duty Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
- Lord Chamberlain's Office, Stable-yard, St. James's, 11 to 4
- Lord Chancellor's Secretary's Office, Quality-court, 10 to 4
- Lord Mayor's Court Office, 7, Old Jewry, 10 to 4
- Lunatic Office, Quality-court, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4
- Lunatic Visitors' Office, 45, Lincoln's Inn Fields, 10 to 4
- Marshal and Associate's Office, (Q.B. and C.P.) Rolls'-gardens, 11 to 2 and 6 to 8; in vacation, 11 to 2
- Ditto (Exchequer), 5, Child's-place, 11 to 3 and 6 to 8; in vacation, 11 to 2
- Masters in Chancery Office, 25, Southampton-buildings, 10 to 4; vacation, 11 to 2; long vacation, 11 to 1
- Masters' Office, Q.B., King's Bench-walk, Temple; C.P., Serjeants'-inn, Chancery-lane; Exch. Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn, 11 to 5; in vacation, 11 to 3; from 10 Aug. to 23 Oct. 11 to 2
- Metropolitan Buildings, 3, Trafalgar-sq., 10 to 4
- Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy, 19, New-street, Spring-gardens, 10 to 4
- Metropolitan Roads, North of the Thames, 22, Whitehall-place, 10 to 5
- Metropolitan Police Office, Scotland-yard, 10 to 4
- Middlesex Registry, Bell-yard, Temple-bar, 11 to 3 for searches; 11 to 2 for leaving deeds
- Navy Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
- Office of Coroners for Middlesex, 35, Bedford-square
- Office for taking Affidavits in Chancery, Q.B., C.P., and Excheq., Ireland, and Irish Deeds Registry Office, 10, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4
- Ordnance Office, 86, Pall Mall, 10 to 6; and Tower, 10 to 4
- Patent Bill Office, 13, Serle-st., Lincoln's-inn, 10 to 4
- Patent Office, Great Seal, Quality-court, 10 to 4
- Pay Office of the Army } consolidated. See
Navy } Army Pay Office.
- Peculiar of Archb. of Canterbury's Office, 5, Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons, 9 to 7
- Petty Bag Office, Rolls'-yard (C.), 10 to 6; long vacation, 10 to 4
- Plantation Office, Whitehall, 11 to 3
- Police Offices, 10 to 5
- Poor Law Commission, Somerset H., 10 to 4
- Post-horse Tax Office, at the Excise Office
- Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand
- Prerogative Court, College-sq., Doctors' Commons, 10 to 4
- Prerogative Will Office, 6, Great Knight Rider-street, 9 to 4, and 9 to 3 in winter

Presentation Office, Quality-court, 10 to 4
 Prevention of Cruelty Society, 12, Pall Mall, 10 to 4
 Privy Seal and Signet Office, 28, Abingdon-street, 10 to 3
 Property-Tax Department, Stamp Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
 Public Accounts Office. See Auditors' Office
 Public Office in Chancery, Southampton-buildings, 10 to 4; in long vacation, 11 to 1; no attendance on Saturdays
 Public Record Office—Head Office, Rolls' House, Chancery-lane. Branch Offices, Rolls' Chapel, Tower, Chapter House, Poet's Corner, and Carlton Ride, 10 to 4
 Public Works Loan Office, S. Sea House
 Queen Anne's Bounty Office, Dean's-yard, Westminster; Treasurer's Department, 10 to 2; Secretary's and First Fruits and Tenth Department, 10 to 4
 Queen's Bench Office, King's Bench-walk, Temple; hours as the Writ Office
 Queen's Remembrancer Office, 22, Duke-street, Westminster, 10 to 4
 Railway Board, 22, Great George-street
 Receiver's Office for Greenwich Hospital, Tower Hill, 10 to 4
 Record and Writ Clerks' Office, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4 in Term and during the Seals, at other times 11 to 2
 Register of Bankrupts, 2, Quality-court, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4; during the long vacation, 11 to 3
 Register Office of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, 5, Dean's-court, Doctors'-commons, 9½ to 5
 Registrar Office, Chancery-lane (C.) 10 to 2
 Registrar of Metropolitan Surveys, 3, Trafalgar-square
 Registry of Designs, 35, Lincoln's-inn-fields
 Report and Entries Office, Chancery-lane, 9 to 3; vacation, 11 to 1
 Royal Marine Office, 22, New-st., Spring-gardens, 10 to 5
 Rule Office (Q.B.), Queen's Bench Office, Inner Temple, 11 to 3, and 6 to 8, in Term; in vacation, as Writ Office
 Rule Office (C.P.), 11 to 3, and 6 to 8, in Term; in vacation, as Writ Office
 School of Design, Somerset House

Scottish Corporation Office, Crane-court, Fleet street, 10 to 4
 Secretary's Office, 5, Basinghall-st., 10 to 7
 Secretary's Office, Lord Chancellor's, Quality-court, Chancery-lane, 10 to 4; Rolls, Chancery-lane, 10 to 3; vacation, 11 to 1
 Sheriff of Middlesex's Office, Red Lion-sq. Hours as Writ Office
 Signet Office. See Privy Seal
 Solicitor-General's Office, 6, New-square, Lincoln's-inn
 Sons of the Clergy, 2, Bloomsbury-place, Bloomsbury-square
 Stage Coach Duty Office, at Excise Office
 Stamp Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4. No money received after 3
 State Paper Office, 12, Duke-street, Westminster, 11 to 4
 Stationery Office, James-street, Buckingham-gate, 10 to 4
 Stock Exchange, Capel-court, Bank, 10 to 4
 Subpoena Office, Rolls-yard, 11 to 4 in Term, and 11 to 1 in vacation only
 Surveyor of Crown Lands, 8, Richmond-terrace. See Board of Works
 Tax Office, Somerset-place, 10 to 4
 Taxing Master's Office, Staple-inn, 10 to 1; vacation, 11 to 1
 Tenth Office, consolidated with Queen Anne's Bounty Office, 10 to 2
 Tithe Commissioners' Office, 9, Somerset-place, 9 to 6
 Transport Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
 Treasurer for the County of Middlesex's Office, Clerkenwell Sess.-house, 10 to 3
 Treasury Office, Whitehall, 10 to 4
 Vicars General and Pecuniars' Office, Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons, 9 to 7
 Victualling Office, Somerset House, 10 to 4
 War Office, Horse Guards, 10 to 4
 Wine Licence Office, Excise Office, Broad-street, City, 10 to 3
 Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, Public Works and Buildings Office, Whitehall-place, 10 to 4
 Writs Office (Q.B.), Queen's Bench Office, King's Bench-walk, Temple, 11 to 4, vacation, 11 to 3; long vacation, 11 to 2

IRON-MASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1850.

		January	8	April	9	July	9	October	8
Walsall	Tuesday	—	9	—	10	—	10	—	9
Wolverhampton...	Wednesday...	—	10	—	11	—	11	—	10
Birmingham.....	Thursday.....	—	11	—	12	—	12	—	11
Stonbridge	Friday.....	—	12	—	13	—	13	—	12
Dudley	Saturday	—	13	—	14	—	14	—	13

. HACKNEY-CARRIAGE FARES.

All vehicles, whether on two or more wheels, plying for passengers in any part of the metropolis, within five miles of the General Post Office, with the exception of those licensed as stage-coaches, are deemed hackney-carriages within the provisions of the Act.

Fares according to Distance.—For every hackney-carriage drawn by two horses any distance not exceeding one mile, one shilling, and sixpence for every additional half-mile or fractional part of half a mile.

Fares according to Time.—For every hackney-carriage drawn by two horses any

time not exceeding half an hour, one shilling, and sixpence for every additional quarter of an hour, or fractional part thereof.

CABRIOLETS.

For every hackney-carriage drawn by one horse only, two-thirds of the rates and fares above-mentioned.

RATE OF ALLOWANCE TO WITNESSES.

	For Attendance and Expenses.	per day.
Surgeons, Surveyors, and Attorneys	2	2 0
Merchants	1	1 0
Tradesmen	0	15 0
Journeyman Mechanics	0	7 0
For Travelling.	1s. 6d.	a mile.
The Attorney in the cause	1	3

METROPOLITAN WATER COMPANIES, WITH THEIR OFFICES.

Chelsea—16, Great Queen-st., Westminster
 East London—16, St. Helen's-place
 Grand Junction—7, Brooke-st., Grosvenor-square
 Hampstead—43, Frederick-place, Hampstead-road
 Kent—Mill-lane, Deptford

Lambeth—139, Blackfriar's-road
 New River—New River Head, near Sadler's Wells
 Southwark and Vauxhall—Summer-street, Southwark
 West Middlesex—20, Nottingham-place, New-road

METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANIES, WITH THEIR OFFICES.

Alliance—39, Finsbury-circus
 Bow—Old Ford
 British—11, George-yard, Lombard-street, and 105, Broad-street, Ratcliff
 Chartered—19, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars,
 City of London—Dorset-street, Salisbury-square
 Commercial—Ben Jonson's Fields, Stepney
 Deptford—Creek-street, Deptford
 Equitable—21, John-street, Adelphi, and Thames-bank, Westminster

European—39, Finsbury-circus
 Imperial—33, John-street, Bedford-row
 Independent—Haggerston
 London—26, Southampton-street, Strand
 Phoenix—64, Bankside
 Poplar—King-street, Poplar
 Ratcliff—189, Wapping High-street
 South Metropolitan—Canal Bridge, Old Kent-road
 United General—6, Austin Friars
 Western—33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street

LONDON FIRE ENGINE ESTABLISHMENT, 68, WATLING-STREET.

The following are the stations at which Engines are to be found, both Day and Night.

Ratcliffe—Wellelose-square
 Cheapside—68, Watling-street
 Holborn—No. 254, High Holborn
 Oxford-street—Wells-street
 Portman-square—King-st., Baker-street
 Southwark Bridge-road
 Westminster—Horseferry-road
 Rotherhithe—Lucas-street
 St. Mary Axe—Jeffries-square
 Finsbury—Whitecross-street

Blackfriars—Farringdon-street
 Covent Garden—Chandos-street
 St. Giles's—George-yard, Crown-street
 Golden-square—King-street
 Tooley-street, 147
 Waterloo Bridge-road
 Shadwell—Broad-street
 The Floating Engines lie off King's Stairs, Rotherhithe, and Southwark Bridge

Superintendent—Mr. J. Braidwood, 68, Watling-street.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON.

EVENING MAILS.

* THE Receiving Houses are open for general post letters till half-past five, or till six P.M., if the letters be pre-paid by stamps, and bear an additional 1*d.* stamp as a fee; and at St. Martin's-le-Grand and the Branch Offices, at Charing Cross, Old Cavendish-street, Stones' End, Southwark, and Lombard-street, till six without fee; at the first three Branch Offices till a quarter to seven; at Lombard-street and the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, till seven, with an additional 1*d.* stamp; and at St. Martin's-le-Grand till half-past seven P.M., with a fee of 6*d.* The extra penny on all inland letters to be paid by a stamp, but upon foreign, colonial, or ship letters the penny must be paid in money.

General post letters are charged by weight, as follows:—

Letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., one postage
 Do. 1 oz., two postages
 Do. 2 oz., four postages
 Do. 3 oz., six postages;

and so on, adding two postages for every ounce; but parliamentary papers are an exception. The price of a postage is 1*d.*, which must be pre-paid, either by money or the use of a stamp, or it will be charged double, and if the weight of the letter should exceed the value of the stamps attached, the excess will be charged double: thus, a letter weighing more than half an ounce, but not exceeding an ounce, if bearing 1*d.* stamp only, will be charged an additional 2*d.* on delivery. Stamped enve-

lopes are to be purchased at every post-office, as well as at most stationers, at the rate of 1*s.* 1*½d.* per dozen of penny and 2*s.* 2*d.* per dozen of twopenny envelopes, and this rate is most rigidly ordered to be observed in all fractional parts of the dozen. Shilling stamps and tenpenny stamps are also now issued.

Newspapers, to go the same day, must be put into the General Post Office before six o'clock; but those put in before half-past seven o'clock will go the same evening by paying a halfpenny with each. In the branch offices they must be put in before half-past 5, and at the Receiving Houses before 5. They must be sent in covers, open at the sides, and, to go free, no words or communication must be printed on such paper after the same shall have been published, nor any writing or marks upon such printed paper, or the cover thereof, other than the name and address of the person to whom it is sent; but, by affixing a stamp conspicuously on the cover, the paper itself may be written on, but this exemption does not apply to papers sent abroad. If addressed to persons who have removed, they may be re-directed, and sent free of extra charge. Failure in these conditions subjects the paper to the same rate of postage as an unpaid letter. Single books may also be sent by post, open at the ends, at the rate of 6*d.* per pound, which must be pre-paid by stamps, every fraction being reckoned as a pound.

British newspapers sent to foreign coun-

tries (where they are permitted to go free through the foreign post) go free: but if otherwise, they are charged a British postage of 2*d.* each; or a rate equivalent to the foreign rate. French and Belgium newspapers are subject to a postage in England of one halfpenny. English papers pay in France a postage of 5 centimes.

Newspapers to and from the Colonies are transmitted free (unless sent by private ships), and must be posted within a week of their publication.

MORNING MAILS.

The Letter Boxes at the Receiving Houses will be open till seven A.M. for newspapers, and 7.45 A.M. for letters; and those at the branch offices, Charing Cross, Old Cavendish-street, and the Borough, for the reception of newspapers until half-past seven A.M., and for letters until eight A.M. At the General Post Office and the Branch Office in Lombard-street, the boxes will close for newspapers at a quarter before eight A.M., and for letters at half-past eight A.M. Mail despatched at half-past nine A.M.

No person will be permitted hereafter to send or receive letters free of postage. Members however of either House of Parliament will be entitled to receive, free of charge, petitions addressed to either House of Parliament, provided they are sent without covers, or in covers open at the sides, and do not exceed the weight of thirty-two ounces. Addresses to Her Majesty will likewise go free of postage.

The rates on newspapers and letters of soldiers and sailors will remain unaltered, with the exception, however, that the privilege now given to soldiers' and sailors' letters will be restricted to the cases in which they shall not exceed half an ounce in weight.

Letters exceeding 4 oz. in weight, *must* be pre-paid in money or in stamps. With this restriction, any weight may be sent by post; but the packet must not exceed two feet in length, and nothing should be posted which will not bear the crush in the letter bags.

The rate of postage for Parliamentary Papers is 1*d.* for every 4 oz. They may be also sent to Hamburgh, Bremen, or Lubek, via Hamburgh, open at the ends and pre-paid, if not exceeding 2 oz. for 1*d.*; above 2 oz. and not exceeding 3 oz. for 6*d.*; above 3 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz. for 8*d.*; and 2*d.* per oz. extra up to 16 oz.

Letters containing coin or articles of value are recommended to be registered. Such letters and any others may be registered at any of the receiving-houses in London till five o'clock for the evening mail, and at any post-office in the country until within half an hour of the closing of the bag to the place for which they are directed. The fee in any case in Great Britain is 6*d.* and the postage, and to France 6*d.* and double the French postage. Such letters bearing a sufficient number of stamps will pass as paid letters, but the registration fee must in every case be paid in money.

Money orders for sums under 5*l.* are

granted by every post-town upon every other post-town in the United Kingdom, on application at the various offices; and also by and upon certain offices in the metropolis, of which the postmasters are furnished with a list, for which a commission of 3*d.* for Two Pounds, and 6*d.* for any sum above Two Pounds and not exceeding Five Pounds, is charged. They must be presented for payment within the second calendar month after their issue or a fresh order will be charged for, and within the twelfth calendar month, or they will not be paid at all. Post Office Orders are recommended for small sums; and, if neither that nor registration be adopted, that all bills, notes, &c., be cut in halves, and sent by different posts; the numbers, dates, &c., should also be carefully taken. No money orders are issued or paid on a Sunday.

The following is a List of Receiving Houses within the limits of the London District Post appointed for the issue and payment of money orders:—

Within the Three Mile Circle.

General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand,
Branch Offices—Borough, Charing Cross,
Old Cavendish Street, Lombard Street
(for issuing orders only)
Battle Bridge, No. 1, Pleasant Row
Bloomsbury, No. 1, Broad Street
Camberwell Green
Camden Town, No. 98, High Street
City Road, No. 36, near Old Street
Clerkenwell Green, No. 41
Coventry Street, Soho, No. 1
Dockhead, No. 11
Gray's Inn Lane, No. 43, Up. North Place
Great Surrey Street, No. 231
Great Tower Street, No. 36
Hackney, No. 8, Church Street
High Holborn, No. 62
Islington, No. 86, Upper Street
Kennington Cross, No. 2
Kingsland Road, No. 4, Orchard Place
Lambeth, No. 33, Mount Street
Limehouse, No. 54, Three Colt Street
Mile End, No. 6, Ireland Row
Old Kent Road, No. 9, Northampton Place
Oxford Street, No. 210
Piccadilly, No. 65
Pimlico, No. 28, Queen's Row
Ratcliffe, No. 77, Broad Street
Shoreditch, No. 211
Strand, No. 180, corner of Norfolk Street
Tottenham Court Road, No. 103
Upper Baker Street, No. 54
Walworth, No. 15, Crosby Row
Westminster, No. 8, Broadway
Whitechapel Road, No. 1

Beyond the Three Mile Circle.

Barking	Deptford	Hendon
Barnet	Dulwich	Highgate
Bexley	Edware	Hounslow
Brentford	Edmonton	Kensington
Bromley,	Eltham	Kingston
Kent	Enfield	Lewisham
Brompton,	Greenwich	Norwood
Carshalton	Hammer-	Paddington
Chelsea	smith	Putney
Chiselhurst	Hampstead	Richmond
Clapham	Hampton	Romford
Croydon	Harrow	Southall

Shooter's	Stratford	Waltham
Hill	Sydenham	Cross
Stanmore	Tooting	Woodford
Stoke Newington	Turnham	Woolwich
	Green	

A money order granted upon London, without specifying any particular office in London, can only be paid at the General Post Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand. Where personal attendance is inconvenient, payment may be obtained by receipting the order and giving the bearer information as to the Christian name, surname, and occupation of the person who obtained the order.

FOREIGN LETTERS.

Foreign letters, when transmitted by packet, will be liable to the single rates of packet postage given in the Table below.

By Packets from Southampton.

Between the United Kingdom and	Single Rate.
* Lisbon	1s. 9d.
* Spain (by Southampton packet)	2 2
* Greece and Egypt (Alexandria excepted)	1 6
Alexandria	1 6
* Chili, Peru, and Western Coast of America	2 0
* Hayti and Foreign West India Islands (Cuba excepted)	1 5
* New Granada and Venezuela	1 0
* Mexico and Cuba	2 3
Gibraltar	
Malta	
Ionian Islands	
Honduras	
British West Indies (Jamaica and Barbice excepted)	1 0
Kingston, Jamaica	
Aden, Ceylon, India, and Hong Kong, via Southampton	
* Madeira, via Lisbon	1 9
* Ditto, by West Indian Packet	1 10
Jamaica, the Packet (This includes the Port of Kingston excepted)	Internal Colonial rate of 2d. per half-ounce
Barbice	1 2

By Packets from Falmouth.

Packet	Inland Postage.	Single Rate.
s. d.	d.	s. d.
* Madeira	1 8	2 10
* Brazil	2 7	2 9
* Buenos Ayres	2 5	2 7

By Packets from Liverpool.

United States	Uniform Brit. and For. Rate, not exceed. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 0
Bermuda		
Newfoundland	Uniform Rate	1 0
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, & Prince Edward Island	Uniform Rate	1 0
Canada	Uniform Brit. and For. Rate	1 2

By Packets from Dover.

Belgium	Brit. and For. (under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.)	1 0
* Countries on the Continent of Europe, via Belgium	Uniform British rate (not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.)	0 8
France and Algeria	Brit. and For. (under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.)	0 10
* Spain, Portugal, Sardinia, Lucca, via France	do.	0 10
* Prussia, Northern Russia, Holland, Two Sicilies, Papal States, Modena, Parma, Placentina, Greece, Archipelago and Ionian Islands, via France	Unif. Brit. rate, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	0 5

Bavaria, via France	do.	do.	0 5
Austrian Dominions and Cities of Cracow and Belgrade, via France	Unif. Brit. & Foreign rate, (under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.)		1 5
Baden	do.	do.	0 9
Wurtemberg	do.	do.	0 10
Switzerland	do.	do.	0 11
Belgium	do.	do.	0 10
Certain Northern States of Europe, forwarded through the Office of Tour and Taxis, via France	do.		1 8
Certain States of Germany, served by the Office of Tour and Taxis, via France	do.		1 3
Wallachia and Moldavia, via France	do.		1 9
Turkey in Europe (Belgrade excepted), and Scutari in Asia, via France	do.		1 11
Constantinople, Scutari, Seres, and Salonica, via Belgium, Prussia, or Hamburg	do.		2 3
Galatz and Ibraia	do.		2 2
Jassy and Bucharest	do.		2 1
Botuschany	do.		1 11

* Turkey in Europe, Wallachia, Moldavia, and Servia (except the places above-mentioned)	do.		1 5
Southern Poland (viz. the Governments of Cracow, Lublin, and Sandomier), and Southern Russia, via France	do.		1 3
Alexandria, Beyrout, and Smyrna, by French Packet, via Marseilles	do.		1 3
Tuscany and Naples	do.		1 0
* Sardinia and Sicily	do.		1 3
Roman States	do.		1 7
Greece	do.		1 5
Malta	do.		1 1
Malta by the monthly closed Mail, via Marseilles	do.		1 1
Alexandria	do.		1 8
* India	do.		1 10
* Hong Kong	do.		1 10
* Ionian Islands	do.		1 8

By Packets from London.

Prussia, via Hamburg	Unif. Brit. and Holland	For. rate, not exceed. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 0
Ditto, via Belgium	do.	under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 0
Mecklenburgh Schwerin, Mecklenburgh Strelitz, Oldenburg, and Saxony	do.		1 3
German States (except Wurtemberg) served by the Post Office of Tour and Taxis	do.		1 4
Poland	do.		2 1
Russia	do.		1 7
Sweden	do.		1 10
Austrian States (by route of Belgium and Holland)	do.		1 8
Austrian Silesia and Galicia, (do. of Hamburg)	do.		1 3
All other parts of the Austrian States	do.		1 7

Holland	do. not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1 0
Hanover and Brunswick	do.	0 9
Denmark	do.	0 10
Lubeck	do.	0 9
Hamburg	do.	0 8
Bremen	do.	0 8
Oldenburg	do.	0 9
Mecklenburgh Schwerin	do.	0 10
* Heligoland	Uniform rate of	0 6
* Cuxhaven	do.	0 6
* Countries on the Continent of Europe, via Holland	do.	0 8
* Java, do.	do.	1 0

* Sweden, Norway, and Mecklenburgh Strelitz if addressed via Hamburg and not intended to be forwarded through Prussia	Packet Inland Single Rate. Postage. Rate.	1 8 0 2 1 10
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The single uniform rate on letters between the United Kingdom and places beyond sea (Hamburg and Lubeck excepted, to which the postage is 6d. only), when conveyed by private ship will be 8d.

† If not posted or delivered at the Port.

‡ These Rates include the Internal Colonial Rate of 2d. per half-ounce.

Holland ls., in whatever part of the United Kingdom they may be posted or delivered. The rate of 8d. must be taken on letters between the United Kingdom and the East Indies, &c., when conveyed by private ship.

It is clearly to be understood that the single rates of postage given in the above instructions are applicable only to letters not exceeding *half* an ounce in weight. Letters exceeding half an ounce advance in proportion to their weight.

It must, however, be borne in mind that this Scale does not apply to *French* and *Belgium* rates on letters to and from France, Belgium, and through France, as the present system of charging *French* rates on such letters must continue in force, viz., a single French rate for each quarter of an ounce exclusive. Letters to and from warm climates are recommended to be sealed with wafers instead of wax.

Mails made up in London as follows:—
Via London—France, twice daily: till 7 r.m. Belgium, daily. Holland every Wednesday and Saturday: Letters received till 8½ A.M. Germany and the North of Europe on the evenings of Tuesday and Friday: *Via Southampton*—Channel Islands, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday: Portugal, Madeira (via Lisbon), Spain, and Gibraltar, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of every month. Gibraltar, Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Egypt, Ceylon, and India, the 20th of every month. British West Indies (except Honduras and Bermuda), Foreign West Indies (except Havana), Venezuela, and Jacmel (Hayti), 2nd and 17th of every month. Bermuda, Nassau, Havana, Honduras, New Orleans, Vera Cruz, Tampico, and St. Juan (Porto Rico), 2nd of every month only. Madeira, Grey Town

(St. Juan de Nicaragua), New Granada, Chili, and Peru, on the 17th of every month only. *Via Falmouth*—Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres, 4th of every month. *Via Liverpool*—British N. America, and United States, every alternate Friday during Dec., Jan., Feb., and March, and every Friday during the other eight months.

LONDON DISTRICT POST.

The principal office is at the General Post-Office.

Letters going from one Part of the Town to another, if put into the

Receiving } at ¼ bef. 8, 10, 12 a.m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,
Offices } 6, 8 p.m., or

Chief } at 9 11 a.m., ¼ bef. 1 2 3 4 5 6, and
Office } at 7 and 9 p.m.

Will be } at 10 12 a.m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 p.m.,
sent out } and at 8 a.m. following morn.

The above deliveries are confined to London; and in the environs, within a circle of three miles, including Camberwell, Camden Town, Dalston, Hackney, Holloway, Islington, Kent Road (Old), Kennington, Kentish Town, Kingsland, Newington Butts, Pentonville, Shacklewell, South Lambeth, Somers Town, Vauxhall, and Walworth, there are six deliveries a day, and letters posted in London before six are delivered the same evening. All places within six miles of the General Post Office have letters delivered the same evening if posted before five o'clock at a receiving-house, or before a quarter to six at the chief office. The district extends twelve miles round London, but includes Hampton Court, Hampton, and Sunbury, though beyond the limits; and the number of deliveries vary from five to two.

MAIL ROUTES DIRECT FROM LONDON.

The following List, by the kindness of the Gentlemen connected with the Mail-Coach Superintendent's Department at the Post-Office, has been corrected according to the latest arrangements, and is of importance, as enabling persons to ascertain the time of receiving and delivering letters, as well as of forwarding parcels, and otherwise availing themselves of these conveyances. A very trifling computation will enable them also to ascertain the time of the mail passing any of the intermediate places. The first column gives the distance in miles from London, measured from the Post-Office; the third is the time of the mail's passing *from*, and the last its time passing *to*, London. The mails leave the Post-Office, London, every evening at 8, except on Sundays, when they are an hour earlier. The time mentioned is London time throughout, for the difference between which and the time at the different places, see the Companion for 1831.

BATH, BRISTOL, EXETER, and DEVONPORT.				195 Yeovil	7 38m	4 50a
Miles.	Night Mail.	leaves	arrives	200 Sherborne	8 18m	4 10a
	From Gen. Post Office	8 0a	5 0m	173 Wellington	3 15m	9 48a
4	Paddington	8 55a	4 15m	182 Tiverton Station	3 35m	9 26a
17	West Drayton	9 20a	3 47m	206 Southmolton	7 5m	5 55a
22	Slough	9 20a	3 35m	217 Barnstaple	8 24m	4 35a
26	M Maidenhead	9 42a	3 25m	226 Bideford	10 10m	2 49a
39	Reading	10 10a	2 55m	227 Ilfracombe	10 14m	2 45a
51	Wallingford	10 35a	2 31m	184 Collympton	3 40m	9 22a
56	Didcot	10 48a	2 14m	197 Exeter	4 5m	9 0a
67	Faringdon	11 12a	1 50m	205 Crediton	5 40m	7 25a
81	Swindon	11 40a	1 25m	206 Starcross	4 25m	8 27a
95	Tetbury	12 15m	12 40m	209 Dawlish	4 34m	8 17a
107	Gloucester	1 2m	11 40a	212 Teignmouth	4 43m	8 7a
97	Chippenham	12 20m	12 40m	217 Newton	4 57m	7 55a
110	Bath	12 50m	12 10m	226 Totnes	5 20m	7 30a
122	Bristol	1 15m	11 50a	238 Ivybridge	5 50m	7 3a
154	Bridgewater	2 35m	10 30a	248 Plymouth	6 25m	6 25a
166	Taunton	3 0m	10 5a	250 Devonport	6 45m	6 5a

BRIGHTON RAILWAY.
6 times from London.
5 times from Brighton.

BRISTOL and EXETER.

Day Mail.

From Gen. Post Office	9 30m	1 50a
4 Paddington	10 15m	1 10a
22 Slough	10 53m	12 30a
26 Maidenhead	11 3m	12 20a
39 Reading	11 35m	11 53m
56 Didcot	12 12a	11 10m
66 Oxford	12 38a	10 45m
81 Swindon	1 5a	10 13m
107 Gloucester	2 30a	8 27m
116 Cheltenham	2 5a	8 20m
97 Chippenham	1 45a	9 35m
110 Bath	2 10a	9 0m
122 Bristol	2 40a	8 35m
154 Bridgewater	4 17a	.
166 Taunton	4 37a	.
173 Wellington	4 51a	.
197 Exeter	5 50a	.

CAMBRIDGE Day Mail by Railway—See
Yarmouth.

CHESTER and HOLYHEAD.

Express.

From Gen. Post Office	4 30a	1 28a
Euston Square	5 0a	1 0a
179 Chester	10 15a	6 30m
263 Holyhead	1 30m	1 35m

CHESTER, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, CAR-
LISLE, and GLASGOW.

Night Mail.

From Gen. Post Office	8 0a	5 18m
2 Euston Square	8 45a	4 50m
34 Tring	9 45a	3 45m
54 Wolverton	10 24a	3 7m
71 Weedon	11 4a	2 22m
84 Rugby	11 31a	1 54m
96 Coventry	12 24m	12 55m
114 Birmingham	1 12m	12 15m
128 Wolverhampton ...	12 38m	12 46m
111 Tamworth	12 25m	12 57m
117 Lichfield	12 40m	12 41m
134 Stafford	1 12m	12 8a
148 Whitmore	1 42m	11 38a
158 Crewe	2 3m	11 0a
179 Chester	3 6m	10 13a
260 Holyhead	6 14m	6 58a
189 Manchester	3 35m	9 35a
181 Warrington	2 57m	10 9a
200 Liverpool	3 54m	9 18a
185 Newton	3 13m	9 53a
207 Preston	4 5m	8 53a
226 Lancaster	4 50m	8 4a
245 Kendal	5 45m	7 5a
277 Penrith	7 7m	5 43a
294 Carlisle	8 1m	5 3a
303 Gretna	8 37m	4 28a
326 Dumfries	11 0m	3 30a
334 Beatoek Bridge	9 54m	3 14a
390 Glasgow	1 23a	7 57m
414 Stirling	1 23a	11 35m
450 Perth	2 58a	9 55m

CHESTER, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, CAR-
LISLE, and GLASGOW.

Day Mail.

From Gen. Post Office	9 30m	1 28a
2 Euston Square	10 0m	1 0a
34 Tring	10 55m	11 55m
54 Wolverton	11 34m	11 7m
68 Northampton	1 3a	9 45m
111 Peterborough	2 35a	6 25m

71 Weedon	12 9a	10 32m
84 Rugby	12 34a	10 5m
96 Coventry	12 58a	9 43m
114 Birmingham	1 40a	9 15m
128 Wolverhampton ...	1 22a	8 55m
111 Tamworth	1 28a	9 3m
117 Lichfield	1 43a	8 53m
131 Stafford	2 12a	8 20m
148 Whitmore	2 45a	7 58m
158 Crewe	3 8a	7 28m
179 Chester	4 15a	6 30m
189 Manchester	4 45a	6 15m
181 Warrington	3 58a	6 43m
200 Liverpool	4 45a	6 0m
185 Newton	4 18a	6 9m
207 Preston	5 6a	4 59m
226 Lancaster	6 0a	4 7m
245 Kendal	6 50a	3 18m
277 Penrith	8 12a	2 5m
294 Carlisle	9 1a	1 27m
303 Gretna	9 36a	12 57m
334 Beatoek Bridge	10 49a	11 50a
390 Glasgow	1 30m	9 5a
414 Stirling	2 8m	8 33a
450 Perth	3 43m	6 53a

DERBY, LINCOLN, LEEDS, HULL, YORK,
SCARBOROUGH, NEWCASTLE, and EDIN-
BURGH.

Night Mail.

From Gen. Post Office	8 0a	4 53m
2 Euston Square	9 0a	4 30m
54 Wolverton	10 45a	2 20m
84 Rugby	12 5m	1 0m
104 Leicester	12 45m	12 12m
133 Derby	2 15m	11 7a
148 Nottingham	2 55m	9 50a
170 Lincoln	4 55m	8 30a
156 Chesterfield	3 7m	9 47a
172 Masbrough	3 44m	9 14a
185 Barnsley	4 11m	8 43a
192 Wakefield	4 27m	8 28a
195 Normanton	4 40m	8 20a
204 Leeds	5 20m	7 35a
240 Hull	6 50m	6 5a
218 York	5 55m	7 20a
260 Scarborough	9 0m	4 5a
240 Thirsk	6 45m	6 10a
247 Northallerton	7 0m	5 55a
261 Darlington	7 33m	5 25a
273 Stockton	8 30m	4 40a
281 Belmont	8 20m	4 30a
298 Gateshead	9 0m	4 0a
314 Morpeth	10 5m	2 55a
332 Alnwick	10 45m	2 15a
349 Belford	11 15a	1 43a
363 Berwick	12 5a	1 15a
391 Dunbar	1 3a	11 55m
426 Edinburgh	2 5a	11 0m

DOVER.

Night Mail.

From Gen. Post Office	8 0a	5 0m
Station	8 30a	4 30m
21 Reigate	9 4a	3 50m
41 Tunbridge	9 36a	3 20m
53 Staplehurst	10 1a	2 57m
67 Ashford	10 23a	2 35m
81 Folkstone	10 55a	2 10m
88 Dover Station	11 0a	2 0m
Post Office	11 15a	1 45m

DOVER.

Day Mail.

From Gen. Post			
Office ...	10 0m	11 0m	2 0a

From Dover

London Bridge	10 30m	10 30m	1 45a
21 Reigate . . .	11 18m	9 50m	12 52m
41 Tunbridge . .	12 9a	9 20m	11 56m
53 Staplehurst .	12 45a	8 57m	11 22m
67 Ashford . . .	1 22a	8 35m	10 46m
81 Folkstone . .	2 5a	8 10m	10 10m
88 Dover	2 15a	8 0m	10 0m
Dover Post Of.	2 30a	7 45m	9 45m

ELY AND HULL.

72 Ely	12 0m	12 30m	
103 Peterborough	1 33m	10 58a	
120 Spalding	2 16m	10 16a	
134 Boston	2 41m	9 48a	
167 Louth	3 52m	8 42a	
181 Grimsby	4 20m	8 15a	
194 Hull	5 35m	7 3a	

IPSWICH AND BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

Night Mail.

From Gen. Post Office	10 30m	1 20a	
12 Romford	11 28m	12 13m	
18 Brentwood	11 45m	11 58m	
30 Chelmsford	12 10a	11 30m	
38 Witham	12 30a	11 7m	
51 Colchester	1 5a	10 25m	
68 Ipswich	1 57a	9 40m	
80 Stowmarket	2 29a	8 56m	
95 Bury St. Edmunds	3 18a	8 10m	

LONDON, by Railway, to IPSWICH.

From Gen. Post Office	8 0a	5 0m	
11 Romford	8 54a	3 57m	
17 Brentwood	9 11a	3 41m	
29 Chelmsford	9 48a	3 12m	
38 Witham	10 13a	2 47m	
41 Kelvedon	10 23a	2 37m	
51 Colchester	10 49a	2 11m	
68 Ipswich	11 39a	1 20m	

PETERBOROUGH, by BLISWORTH.

Day Mail.

61 Blisworth	12 48a	9 56m	
71 Northampton	1 3a	9 45m	
82 Wellingborough	1 27a	7 46m	
86 Higham Ferrars	1 37a	7 30m	
92 Thrapstone	1 49a	7 17m	
100 Oundle	2 7a	6 58m	
106 Wansford	2 21a	6 40m	
112 Peterborough	2 35a	6 25m	

PORTSMOUTH, SOUTHAMPTON, and SALISBURY.

From Gen. Post Office	12 30a	5 30a	
34 Farnborough	2 21a	3 45a	
49 Basingstoke	2 56a	3 11a	
59 Andover Road	3 24a	2 50a	
67 Winchester	3 45a	2 30a	
74 Bishopstoke	4 0a	2 11a	
79 Fareham	4 35a	1 36a	
90 Gosport	4 50a	1 25a	
92 Portsmouth	5 5a	1 10a	
79 Romsey	4 18a	1 43a	
94 Salisbury	5 0a	1 0a	
80 Southampton	4 15a	2 0a	

RUGBY, DERBY, LEEDS, YORK, NEWCASTLE, and EDINBURGH.

Day Mail.

From Gen. Post Office	9 30m	1 28a	
2 Euston Square	10 0m	1 0a	
81 Rugby	1 30a	7 40m	
104 Leicester	2 15a	6 50m	
106 Loughborough	2 45a	6 25m	
133 Derby	3 40a	5 50m	

156 Chesterfield	4 45a	4 27m	
172 Masbrough	5 20a	3 57m	
185 Barnsley	5 50a	3 30m	
192 Wakefield	6 8a	3 16m	
195 Normanton	6 20a	3 10m	
204 Leeds	7 0a	2 35m	
218 York	7 30a	2 10m	
240 Thirsk	8 40a	..	
247 Northallerton	8 57a	..	
261 Darlington	9 25a	12 30m	
281 Belmont	10 15a	11 40a	
298 Newcastle	11 30a	11 5a	
314 Morpeth	12 5m	10 10a	
332 Alnwick	12 51m	9 32a	
349 Belford	1 35m	9 2a	
363 Berwick	2 0m	8 35a	
391 Dunbar	3 34m	7 5a	
426 Edinburgh	4 55m	6 0a	

SOUTHAMPTON and DORCHESTER.

From Gen. Post Office	10 0m	11 50m	
34 Farnborough	11 39a	10 25m	
49 Basingstoke	12 10a	9 58m	
59 Andover Road	12 36a	9 30m	
67 Winchester	12 54a	9 18m	
74 Bishopstoke	1 10a	9 8m	
79 Fareham	1 45a	8 31m	
90 Gosport	2 0a	8 20m	
92 Portsmouth	2 15a	8 5m	
79 Romsey	1 33a	1 43a	
94 Salisbury	2 15a	1 0a	
80 Southampton	1 25a	9 0m	
100 Christchurch	2 46a	12 27m	
105 Ringwood	2 59a	12 11m	
114 Wimborne	3 21a	11 46m	
120 Poole	3 40a	11 25m	
124 Wareham	3 52a	11 14m	
110 Dorchester	4 35a	10 40m	

SOUTHAMPTON, DORCHESTER, and EXETER.

From Gen. Post Office	8 0a	5 0m	
34 Farnborough	9 48a	3 13m	
49 Basingstoke	10 18a	2 41m	
59 Andover Road	10 44a	2 20m	
67 Winchester	10 58a	2 5m	
74 Bishopstoke	11 15a	1 41m	
92 Portsmouth	12 25m	12 45m	
79 Romsey	1 58m	10 50m	
94 Salisbury	2 55m	10 20a	
80 Southampton	11 30m	1 30m	
105 Ringwood	1 19m	11 51a	
114 Wimborne	1 45m	11 25a	
120 Poole	2 5m	11 5a	
124 Wareham	2 19m	10 50a	
140 Dorchester	3 0m	10 15a	
148 Weymouth	4 45m	8 0a	
154 Bridport	6 50m	7 15a	
160 Charmouth	7 20m	6 15a	
165 Axminster	7 45m	5 20a	
176 Honiton	9 5m	4 0a	
195 Exeter	11 25m	1 40a	

STAFFORD AND SHREWSBURY.

134 Stafford	1 22m	11 56a	
147 Newport	1 57m	11 21a	
154 Wellington	2 22m	10 56a	
164 Shrewsbury	2 57m	10 21a	

YARMOUTH, by Railway.

Night Mail.

From Gen. Post Office	8 0a	5 0m	
Shoreditch	9 0a	4 15m	
14 Waltham	9 38a	3 15m	
19 Broxbourne	9 45a	3 4m	

26 Harlow	10 0a	2 44m
28 Sawbridgeworth ..	10 6a	2 38m
32 Bishop Stortford ..	10 15a	2 28m
41 Newport	10 38a	2 3m
47 Chesterford	10 53a	1 45m
57 Cambridge	11 13a	1 10m
72 Ely	12 20a	12 30m
79 Mildenhall Road ..	12 37a	11 47a
88 Brandon	1 0m	11 30m
95 Thetford	1 17m	11 15m
110 Attleborough	1 50m	10 42a
115 Wymondham	2 3m	10 30a
125 Norwich	2 28m	10 10a
146 Yarmouth	3 39m	9 10a
Post Office	3 45m	9 0a

Day Mail.

From Gen. Post Office	11 0m	2 0a
Shoreditch	11 30m	1 35a
19 Broxbourne	12 10a	12 50a
32 Bishop Stortford ..	12 37a	12 6m
57 Cambridge	1 38a	10 33m
72 Ely	2 18a	9 59m
88 Brandon	3 0a	9 15m
95 Thetford	3 17a	8 57m
110 Attleborough	3 53a	8 19m
115 Wymondham	4 7a	8 5m
125 Norwich	4 35a	7 30m
146 Yarmouth	5 50a	6 30m
Post Office	6 0a	6 15m

<i>Departs from</i>	<i>Arrives at</i>	RAILWAYS.—MAIL TRAINS.		<i>Departs from</i>	<i>Arrives at</i>
9 30 a	1 50 a	London and	Bristol	8 20 m	2 55 a
10 30 m	1 20 a	Do.	Bury St. Edmunds	8 10 m	3 25 a
9 30 m	1 28 a	Do.	Carlisle	1 27 m	9 0 a
8 0 a	5 18 m	Do.	Do.	5 3 a	8 0 m
9 30 m	1 50 a	Do.	Cheltenham	8 10 m	3 5 a
8 0 a	5 0 m	Do.	Devonport	6 5 a	6 45 m
10 0 m	2 0 a	Do.	Dover	9 45 m	2 30 a
8 0 a	5 0 m	Do.	Do.	1 45 m	11 15 a
8 0 a	5 0 m	Do.	Dorchester	10 15 a	3 0 m
9 30 m	1 28 a	Do.	Edinburgh	5 45 a	5 10 m
8 0 a	5 18 m	Do.	Do.	10 45 m	2 20 a
8 0 a	5 0 m	Do.	Gloucester	11 40 a	1 10 m
5 0 a	1 28 a	Do.	Holyhead	1 35 m	1 30 m
8 0 a	5 0 m	Do.	Hull	7 3 a	5 35 m
8 0 a	5 0 m	Do.	Ipswich	1 10 m	11 49 a
8 0 a	5 0 m	Do.	Peterborough ..	10 58 a	1 33 m
9 30 m	1 28 a	Do.	Do.	6 25 m	2 43 a
9 30 m	1 28 a	Do.	Perth	6 38 a	3 58 m
8 0 a	5 18 m	Do.	Do.	9 40 m	3 13 a
8 0 a	5 0 m	Do.	Portsmouth	12 45 m	12 25 m
10 0 m	11 50 m	Do.	Southampton ..	8 40 m	1 40 a
12 30 a	5 20 a	Do.	Do.	2 0 a	4 20 a
8 0 a	5 0 m	Do.	Yarmouth	9 0 a	3 45 m
11 0 m	1 50 a	Do.	Do.	6 25 m	6 5 a
5 10 a	7 40 m	Bath	Birmingham ..	1 15 m	11 10 a
10 55 m	3 28 a	Birmingham	Bristol	10 45 m	3 5 a
12 0 m	1 15 m	Do.	Lincoln	8 20 a	5 5 m
9 45 m	3 45 a	Do.	Liverpool	11 0 m	2 30 a
12 45 a	9 40 m	Do.	Stafford	8 20 m	2 5 a
12 3 m	1 31 m	Do.	Do.	12 8 a	1 6 m
7 30 m	5 30 a	Bristol	Devonport	11 40 m	1 45 a
3 0 a		Do.	Exeter		5 50 a
12 15 m	1 10 a	Carlisle	Newcastle	9 45 m	3 25 a
8 30 m	4 48 a	Do.	Whitehaven ..	3 0 a	10 18 m
6 25 m	9 0 a	Do.	Do.	6 30 a	8 45 m
2 21 m	11 0 a	Crewe	Holyhead	6 58 a	6 14 m
3 23 a	7 28 m	Do.	Chester	6 30 m	4 15 a
10 30 m	4 45 a	Dorchester	Southampton ..	1 45 a	1 40 a
6 35 m	10 21 m	Dundee	Ladybank	8 51 m	8 5 m
4 20 a	8 25 a	Do.	Do.	6 55 a	5 50 a
Four times daily		Edinburgh	Glasgow	Four times a day.	
12 0 m	1 0 a	Do.	Carstairs	11 21 m	1 44 a
8 45 a	2 0 m	Do.	Do.	12 15 m	10 25 a
6 50 m	7 55 a	Do.	Perth	4 50 a	9 55 m
4 50 a	10 5 m	Do.	Do.	7 0 m	7 55 a
12 18 m	12 8 m	Ely	Hull	7 13 a	5 25 m
12 0 a	1 0 a	Glasgow	Motherwell	12 5 a	12 58 a
8 45 m	1 50 m	Do.	Do.	12 48 m	9 50 m
4 15 a	1 15 a	Do.	Ayr	10 45 m	6 45 a
9 50 m	4 30 a	Gretna	Dumfries	3 30 a	11 0 m
4 15 m	8 35 a	Leeds	Hull	5 55 a	6 56 m
8 0 a		Do.	Manchester		11 25 a
8 5 m	3 10 a	Liverpool	Chester	1 50 m	9 25 m
8 50 a	6 0 m	Do.	Holyhead	1 35 m	1 30 m

<i>Departs from</i>	<i>Arrives at</i>	RAILWAYS.—MAIL TRAINS.		<i>Departs from</i>	<i>Arrives at</i>
4 15 a	6 0 m	Liverpool	Preston.....	5 15 m	5 0 a
6 0 m	4 50 a	Do.	Warrington ...	3 58 a	6 43 m
9 18 a	3 54 m	Do.	Do.	3 2 m	10 8 a
6 15 m	4 50 a	Manchester.....	Crewe	3 23 a	7 52 m
11 40 m	1 50 a	Do.	Do.	12 35 a	12 52 a
9 35 a	3 39 m	Do.	Do.	2 21 m	11 0 a
Five times daily		Do.	Liverpool.....	Five times daily.	
9 30 a	6 30 a	Do.	Hull	9 20 a	6 56 m
10 0 m	1 46 a	Do.	Leeds	10 40 m	1 15 a
4 45 m	8 10 a	Normanton.....	Do.	7 35 a	5 30 m
10 30 m	12 48 a	Oxford.....	Didcot	12 12 a	11 10 m
4 3 m	6 33 a	Perth	Aberdeen	11 26 m	11 10 m
3 6 a	9 47 m	Do.	Do.	2 28 m	10 25 a
7 50 m	2 30 a	Portsmouth	Bishopstoke....	1 10 a	9 8 m
12 45 m	12 25 m	Do.	Do.	11 15 a	1 41 m
12 31 a	10 0 m	Rugby	Birmingham ..	9 15 m	1 40 a
11 58 a	1 10 m	Do.	Do.	12 15 m	1 12 m
1 0 a	2 15 a	Salisbury.....	Bishopstoke....	1 30 a	2 11 a
10 20 a	2 55 m	Do.	Do.	1 45 m	11 20 a
1 22 m	11 56 a	Stafford	Shrewsbury....	10 21 a	2 57 m
11 30 m	5 52 a	Sheffield	Manchester	3 45 a	1 40 a
4 40 a	8 30 m	Stockton	Darlington	7 50 m	5 15 a
1 17 a	10 13 m	Windsor	Gloucester	8 30 m	2 50 a
11 52 a	1 15 m	Do.	Do.	11 40 a	1 40 m
6 45 m	6 15 a	York.....	Scarborough ..	3 50 a	9 10 m

CROSS-ROAD MAILS.

7 0 m	10 0 a	Aberdeen	Ballater	4 25 a	12 35 a
6 0 m	10 3 a	Do.	Peterhead	6 0 a	10 3 m
11 25 a	1 28 m	Do.	Inverness	1 32 a	11 25 m
7 10 m	5 20 a	Abergavenny.....	Merthyr	2 20 a	10 10 m
8 51 m	4 5 a	Barnstaple	Bideford	2 49 a	10 10 m
8 41 m	4 15 a	Do.	Ilfracombe	2 45 a	10 14 m
5 45 m	6 53 a	Bewdley	Stourport	6 28 a	6 10 m
2 30 m	10 28 a	Birmingham	Ludlow.....	3 30 a	8 58 m
2 30 a	3 0 a	Do.	Do.	8 45 m	8 45 a
10 30 m	7 25 a	Boston	Wisbeach.....	4 0 a	1 55 a
8 0 m	5 0 a	Bristol.....	Swansea	6 0 m	7 0 a
2 30 a	9 35 m	Carmarthen	Cardigan	4 35 m	7 0 a
2 10 a	10 15 m	Do.	Pembroke	5 53 m	6 32 a
9 0 m	4 58 m	Carnarvon	Tanybwch	1 0 a	12 58 a
8 20 m	6 40 a	Derby	Manchester	10 30 m	4 30 a
3 45 m	9 0 a	Dorchester	Weymouth	8 0 a	4 45 m
3 45 m	9 20 a	Do.	Exeter	1 40 a	11 25 m
3 45 m	9 0 a	Do.	Yeovil	6 0 a	6 45 m
4 35 m	8 33 a	Exeter.....	Falmouth.....	10 6 m	3 2 a
4 35 m	8 30 a	Do.	Bude	12 45 a	12 20 a
2 20 a	2 0 a	Do.	Bideford	8 45 m	7 35 a
12 0 a	12 24 a	Dumfries	Portpatrick....	2 17 m	9 33 a
4 30 a	10 30 m	Fraserburgh	Burnes.....	8 30 m	7 30 a
2 0 m	10 28 a	Gloucester	Aberystwith ...	9 15 m	3 18 a
1 45 m	10 40 a	Do.	Carmarthen	10 48 m	1 37 a
5 15 m	5 8 a	Do.	Do.	4 0 m	6 16 a
3 10 a	5 0 a	Do.	Hereford	1 20 a	6 50 a
1 45 m	10 45 a	Do.	Swansea	11 25 m	1 15 a
8 15 m	5 29 a	Grantham	Melton	3 30 a	10 14 a
6 30 m	5 35 a	Hereford.....	Brecon	12 40 a	11 25 m
8 17 m	4 44 a	Hull.....	Hornsea	2 4 a	10 57 m
8 17 m	4 44 a	Do.	Pattingham	2 29 a	10 42 m
6 15 m	6 33 a	Inverness	Thurso	10 21 a	2 27 m
2 15 a	9 30 m	Ipswich	Saxmundham ..	7 0 m	4 45 a
2 15 a	10 15 m	Newport	Abergavenny ..	7 0 m	5 30 a
1 10 a	2 15 a	Oxford	Worcester	7 15 m	8 20 a
3 18 a	9 30 m	Perth	Inverness	7 33 m	5 15 m
1 45 a	11 15 m	Plymouth	Falmouth	3 11 m	9 59 a
5 0 a	9 36 m	Do.	Launceston	6 0 m	8 36 a
4 9 a	8 16 m	Red Rose	Haverfordwest..	6 4 m	6 21 a
3 57 m	9 21 a	Shrewsbury	Aberystwith ...	11 41 m	1 47 a
1 15 a	11 5 m	Swansea	Carmarthen ...	7 2 m	5 23 a

		CROSS-ROAD MAILS.			
<i>Departs from</i>	<i>Arrives at</i>			<i>Departs from</i>	<i>Arrives at</i>
9 25 m	3 10 a	Swansea	Merthyr	10 40 m	1 55 a
1 30 m	11 5 a	Swindon	Salisbury	4 50 a	7 45 m
6 0 m	8 20 m	Tenby	Begally	7 30 m	6 50 m
3 40 a	5 50 a	Do.	Do.	5 5 a	4 30 a
4 0 m	8 28 a	Taunton	Sherborne	4 10 a	8 18 m
3 50 m	9 5 a	Tiverton	Barnstaple	4 35 a	8 24 m
12 44 a	2 5 a	Do.	Do.	9 30 m	4 59 a
2 10 a	10 40 m	Truro	Penzance	7 20 m	5 10 a
6 22 m	6 56 a	Welchpool	Newtown	5 21 a	7 57 m
11 45 m	10 54 m	Wolverton	Banbury	7 40 m	3 19 a
10 15 m	7 0 m	Worcester	Hereford	3 0 a	2 15 a

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Duty paid for the Year 1848.	Amount of Farm- ing Stock insured exempt from Duty in 1848.	Duty paid for the Year 1848.	Amount of Farm- ing Stock insured exempt from Duty in 1848.	
£	OFFICES.	£	OFFICES.	
32,265..	Alliance	1,160,962	4,846.. Legal and Commercial	14,220
1,030 {	Architects', Engineers'	4,870	10,793.. Licensed Victuallers' ..	50,430
	and Builders*		19,736.. London	349,673
32,834..	Atlas	1,006,095	120,749.. Phoenix	4,770,627
625..	British Empire*	—	51.. Preserver	—
3,132..	Church of England....	63,043	73,972.. Royal Exchange.....	4,585,754
50,350..	County	7,265,832	13,513.. Royal Farmers'	5,456,313
4,221..	Defender	31,470	3,910.. Star	94,927
10,638..	General	233,911	181,271.. Sun	8,152,246
31,436..	Globe	977,299	22,488.. Union	339,633
30,974..	Guardian	380,683	22,176.. Westminster	26,450
9,665..	Hand-in-Hand	18,800		
44,699..	Imperial	812,677		
15,365..	Law	115,945		
			740,739	Total London .35,911,860

COUNTRY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

£	OFFICES.	£	SCOTCH OFFICES.	£	
11,820..	Birmingham	667,576	4,153..	Aberdeen	374,377
6,273..	District Birmingham ..	290,822	770..	Bon Accord	68,115
3,693..	Essex Economic	576,355	7,648..	Caledonian	668,966
6,044..	Essex and Suffolk	1,174,493	2,177 {	Forfarshire & Perth- shire	196,462
3,551 {	Halifax, Bradford, and Keighley	21,545	735..	Friendly†	—
2,688 {	Hants, Sussex, and Dorset	217,938	5,865..	Hercules	499,326
12,615..	Kent	1,005,796	128..	Morayshire	19,135
1,192..	Kent Mutual	—	4,307..	National	294,189
13,671..	Leeds and Yorkshire ..	422,190	15,374..	North British	759,670
12,315..	Liverpool	64,980	4,729..	Northern	368,486
17,408..	Manchester	376,740	17,866..	Scottish Union	889,802
6,116..	Newcastle-upon-Tyne ..	438,458			
2,482 {	North of England (late Sheffield, &c.)	163,995			
2,478..	Norwich Equitable ..	245,621			
72,045..	Norwich Union	9,785,654	5,965..	National	44,860
3,025 {	Nottingham and Der- byshire	325,418	4,005..	Patriotic	37,150
357 {	Preston and North Lan- cashire†	650	40,979 {	Various English or Scotch Offices which have Branches or Agents in Ireland .	500,449
10,193 {	Royal Insurance, Li- verpool	51,935			
3,597..	Salop	532,883	114,703..	Total Scotch & Irish ..	4,720,987
2,347..	Sheffield	70,955	740,739..	„ London	35,911,860
1,652 {	Shropshire and North Wales	351,305	265,790..	„ Country ..	22,962,035
11,885..	Suffolk Amicable	2,109,464	1,121,212		63,594,882
42,185..	West of England	1,059,884			
16,158..	Yorkshire	2,984,398			
265,790	Total Country ..	22,962,035			

Many of the Country Insurance Companies have offices in London also.

* Three quarters only.

† Discontinued.

Many of the Country Insurance Companies have offices in London also.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Companies in which the Assured do not participate in the Profits.

Argus—39, Throgmorton-street
Asylum—72, Cornhill, and 5, Waterloo-
place, Pall Mall
Farmers' and General—346, Strand
General Reversionary—5, Whitehall

Globe—89, Pall Mall, and 5 & 6, Cornhill
Mentor—2, Old Broad-street
Mitre—23, Pall Mall
Railway Passengers—63, Old Broad-street
Yorkshire—46, Watling-street

Companies in which the Assured and the Proprietary participate in the Profits.

Atlas—92, Cheapside, corner of King-st.
Consolidated Investment and Assurance—
45, Cheapside
Crown—33, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars
Eagle—3, Crescent, Bridge-street, Black-
friars
European—10, Chatham-place, Bridge-
street, Blackfriars
Guardian—11, Lombard-street
Hope—1, Furnival's-inn, Holborn
Law Life Assurance—187, Fleet-street
London and Provincial Law—23, New
Bridge-street, Blackfriars
London and Provincial Joint Stock—39,
Nicholas-lane

Norwich Union—6, Crescent, Bridge-st.,
Blackfriars
Professional—76, Cheapside
Rock—14, Bridge-street, Blackfriars
Royal—29, Lombard-street
Royal Exchange—29, Pall Mall, and 8,
Royal Exchange
Sun—Corner of Threadneedle-st., Craig's-
court, Charing-cross, and 65, Welbeck-st.
Times—32, Ludgate-hill
Universal—1, King William-street
University—21, Suffolk-st., Pall Mall East
Westminster—429, Strand
West of England—20, Bridge-street, Black-
friars

Companies in which participation or non-participation in the Profits is optional with the Assured.

Aegis—41, Moorgate-street
Alliance—1, Bartholomew-lane, Bank
Albion—12, Bridge-street, Blackfriars
Alfred—7, Lothbury
Amicable—Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street
Anchor—30, Sackville-st., Piccadilly
Architects', Builders', and General—69,
Lombard-street
Anstralian—1, Leadenhall-street
Britannia—1, Princes-street, Bank
British Commercial—35, Cornhill
Caledonian—27, Moorgate-street
Catholic Law and General—8, New Co-
ventry-street, Leicester-square
Church of England—Lothbury. (One-
tenth of profits set aside for benefit of
Clergy assuring.)
City of Glasgow—120, Pall Mall.
City of London—13, St. Swithin's-lane
Clerical, Medical, &c.—59, Great Russell-
street, Bloomsbury
Commercial and General—112, Cheapside
Defender—34, New Bridge-st., Blackfriars
Edinburgh—11, King William-street, City
Engineers', Masonic, and Mutual—345,
Strand
English and Scottish Law—12, Waterloo-pl.
English Widows' and General—67, Fleet-st.
Equity and Law—26, Lincoln's Inn Fields
Etonian and General—16, Hanover-street,
Hanover-square
Experience—58, King William-street
Family Endowment—12, Chatham-place,
Bridge-street, Blackfriars
Freemasons'—11, Waterloo-pl., Pall Mall
Friendly Societies and Tradesmen's—26,
Cornhill
General—62, King William-street
Gresham—37, Old Jewry
Hand-in-Hand—1, New Bridge-st., Blackfr.
Imperial—Sun-ct. Cornhill, & 16, Pall Mall
Independent—50, King William-st. City
India and London—17, Cornhill
Legal and General—10, Fleet-street
Legal and Commercial—68, Cheapside
Licensed Victuallers—4, Adelaide-place,
London-bridge, and 444, West Strand

Liverpool and London—3, Charlotte-row,
Mansion House, and 28, Regent-street
London Assurance—7, Royal Exchange,
and 10, Regent-street
London, Edinburgh, and Dublin—3, Char-
lotte-row, Poultry, & 18, Chancery-lane
Medical, Legal, and General—126, Strand
Medical, Invalid, & General—25, Pall Mall
Metropolitan Counties', and General—30,
Regent-street, Waterloo-place
Minerva—84, King William-street
National—2, King William-street
National Loan Fund—26, Cornhill
National and Mercantile—1, Charlotte-row,
Mansion-house
National, of Scotland—7, Old Jewry
North British—4, New Bank Buildings,
and 10, Pall Mall East
North of England—11, Cheapside
Northern—1, Moorgate-street
Palladium—7, Waterloo-place, Regent-st.
Pelican—70, Lombard-st., and 57, Charing-
cross
Preceptors and General Mutual—28,
Bloomsbury-square
Promoter—9, Chatham-place, Bridge-st.,
Blackfriars
Protector—35, Old Jewry
Provident—50, Regent-street
Royal Naval, Military, and E. India—13,
Waterloo-place, Pall Mall
Scottish Union—37, Cornhill
Scottish Widows' Fund—7, Pall Mall West
Solicitors' and General—57, Chancery-lane
Sovereign—5, St. James's-street
Standard—82, King William-street
Star—14, Moorgate-street
Tontine—20, Pall Mall
Union—81, Cornhill, and 70, Baker-street,
Portman-square
United Kingdom—8, Waterloo-place
United Traders—77, King William-street
Victoria—18, King William-street
Western—3, Parliament-street, West-
minster
Westminster and General—27, King-street,
Covent-garden

Companies in which there is no Proprietary, and where the Contributors are consequently mutual Assurers.

British Empire Mutual—37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars
 British Mutual—17, New Bridge-st. Blkfrs.
 Christian Mutual Provident—29, Bridge-street, Blackfriars
 Clergy Mutual—11, Parliament-street
 Economic—6, New Bridge-st., Blackfriars
 Equitable—26 & 27, Bridge-st., Blackfriars
 General Annuity Endowment—40, King William-street
 General Benefit—4, Farringdon-street
 Great Britain Mutual and India and London—17, Cornhill, and 14, Waterloo-pl.*
 London Life Association—81, King William-street*

London Indisputable—31, Lombard-street
 Merchant Tradesmen's and General Mutual—5, Chatham-place
 Metropolitan—3, Princes-street, Bank*
 Mutual—37, Old Jewry
 National Provident—48, Gracechurch-st.
 Provident Clerks—42, Moorgate-street
 Prudential Mutual—4, Chatham-place
 Reliance—71, King William-street, City
 Scottish Equitable—61 A, Moorgate-st.*
 Scottish Provident Instit.—12, Moorgate-st.
 Temperance Provident—39, Moorgate-st.
 United—36, Old Jewry
 Widows' National and General—3, Adelaide-place, London Bridge

* In these the mutual assurers also assure other parties who do not participate in the profits.

EXHIBITIONS, AND OTHER PUBLIC PLACES OPEN GRATUITOUSLY.

The British Museum—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and the whole of Easter and Whitsun weeks except Saturday, from 10 till 4; from May to September, 10 to 7; closed the first week in January, May, and September, and on Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Ash Wednesday.—Children under 8 not admitted.

National Gallery—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and the whole of Easter and Whitsun weeks except Saturday, from 10 till 5; closed for six weeks from the end of the second week in Sept., and on Christmas Day and Good Friday.

St. Paul's—Each week-day from 9 to 11, and from 3 to 4; and on Sunday during the time of divine service. At other times 2d.

East India House Museum—Saturday, from 11 to 3; all the year except in Sept.

Soane Museum, 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields—Thursday and Friday during April, May, and June, from 10 to 4. Tickets must be applied for previously, and will be sent by post.

Society of Arts, 19, John-street, Adelphi—Any day except Wednesday, with orders from members.

Hampton Court Palace—Every day, except Friday, from 10 till 4.

Kew Botanical Gardens—Every day except Sunday, from 1 to 6.

Woolwich Model & Rocket Rooms—Daily.

Dulwich Gallery—Each week-day, except Friday, from 10 to 5 in summer, and from 11 to 3 in winter. Tickets to be had gratis of most of the respectable printsellers in London.

Windscr Castle—State Apartments at—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, April to October, 11 to 4; Nov. to March, 11 to 3. Tickets to be had of Messrs. Moon, Threadneedle-st., Ackermann, Strand, and Colnaghi and Co., Cockspur-street.

London Missionary Museum, Blomfield-street, Finsbury—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, with orders from a director.

United Service Museum, Middle Scotland Yard—Daily, with orders from members.

Entomological Society's Museum, 17, Old Bond-street—Every Tuesday, from 3 to 8.

College of Surgeons' Museum—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, with orders from members.

Museum of Economic Geology, Craig's Court, Charing Cross—Daily, from 10 to 4 during Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb.; the rest of the year from 10 to 5.

TABLE OF THE ANNUAL COST OF LICENSES.

LICENSES PAID TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF STAMPS AND TAXES, SOMERSET HOUSE.

Appraisers	2	0	0
Attorneys, London (within the limits of the district post)....	12	0	0
" elsewhere.....	8	0	0
Bankers	30	0	0
Conveyancers, London	12	0	0
" elsewhere	8	0	0
Hawkers and Pedlars on foot...	4	0	0
" and for each horse, &c. used	4	0	0
" in Ireland, on foot	2	2	0
" ditto, for each horse used	2	2	0
Horse Dealers—London, £25 ;			
" elsewhere	12	12	0*
Makers of Playing Cards or Dice	0	5	0

Medicine Vendors, London	2	0	0
" any other corporate town	0	10	0
" elsewhere	0	5	0
Pawnbrokers, London	15	0	0
" elsewhere	7	10	0
Plate Dealers, selling above 20oz.			
gold and 30oz. silver	5	15	0
" under the above weight	2	6	0
To kill Game in England and Scotland	3	13	6*
For Marriages, special	5	0	0
" not special.....	0	10	0
To hold a perpetual curacy	3	10	0
To Stage and Hackney Carriage Drivers and Conductors, and Watermen	0	5	0

* Ten per cent, additional on each of the rates marked thus *.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

LICENSES PAID TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.

	£	s.	d.
Auctioneers	10	0	0
Brewers of Table Beer only, not exceeding 20 barrels	0	10	6
" 50 " 	1	1	0
" 100 " 	1	11	6
" exceeding 100 " 	2	2	0
Brewers of Strong Beer, not exceeding 20 barrels.....	0	10	6
" 50 " 	1	1	0
" 100 " 	1	11	6
" 1,000 " 	2	2	0
" 2,000 " 	3	3	0
" 5,000 " 	7	17	6
" 7,500 " 	11	16	3
" 10,000 " 	15	15	0
" 20,000 " 	31	10	0
" 30,000 " 	47	5	0
" 40,000 " 	63	0	0
" exceeding 40,000 " 	78	15	0
Brewers for sale by retail, not to be consumed on the premises	5	10	3
Sellers of Beer only, not being brewers	3	6	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Beer Retailers (publicans) whose premises are rated under £20 per annum	1	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
" at £20 or upwards	3	6	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Retailers of Beer, Cider, and Perry, under 4 and 5 Wm. IV. c. 85, to be drunk on the pre- mises (England only)	3	6	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
" not to be drunk on the premises	1	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Retailers of Cider and Perry only	1	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dealers in Coffee, Tea, Cocoa Nuts, Chocolate, or Pepper..	0	11	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maltsters, making not exceeding 50 quarters.....	0	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 100 " 	0	15	9
" 150 " 	1	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 200 " 	1	11	6
" 250 " 	1	19	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 300 " 	2	7	3
" 350 " 	2	15	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 400 " 	3	3	0
" 450 " 	3	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 500 " 	3	18	9
" 550 " 	4	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
" exceeding 550 " 	4	14	6
Beginners (and a surcharge)..	0	7	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
" not exceeding 5 qrs...	0	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Malt Roasters	20	0	0
Dealers in Roasted Malt	10	0	0
Paper, every maker of Paper or Pasteboard	4	4	0
Passage Vessels, on board which liquors or tobacco are sold .. (Great Britain)	1	1	0
Postmasters (Ireland)	0	7	6
" (England)	2	2	0
" and 1s. in the £			
To kill Game	3	3	0
Soap—every maker	4	4	0
Spirits—Distillers	10	10	0
Rectifiers	10	10	0
Dealers, not retailers..	10	10	0
Makers of Stills (Scotland and Ireland),	0	10	6
Chemist or any other trade requir- ing the use of a still (England)	0	10	0
" (Scotland and Ireland),	0	10	6

	£	s.	d.
Retailers of Spirits whose pre- mises are rated under £10 per ann. (United Kingdom)..	2	4	1
" At £10 and under £20..	4	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 20 " 25..	6	12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 25 " 30..	7	11	4
" 30 " 40..	8	16	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 40 " 50..	9	18	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 50 or upwards.....	11	0	6
Retailers of Spirits in Ireland, being duly licensed to sell Coffee, Tea, &c., whose pre- mises are rated under £25 per annum	9	18	5
" At £25 and under £30	11	0	6
" 30 " 40	12	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 40 " 50	13	4	7
" 50 or upwards ..	14	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sweets Retailers (United King- dom)	1	2	2
Tobacco and Snuff, Manufactur- ers of Tobacco and Snuff, not exceeding 20,000lbs.	5	5	0
" excdg. 20,000, not ex. 40,000	10	10	0
" 40,000 " 60,000	15	15	0
" 60,000 " 80,000	21	0	0
" 80,000 " 100,000	26	5	0
" exceeding 100,000	31	10	0
Beginners (and a surcharge on the quantity made)	0	5	5
Dealers in Tobacco and Snuff..	0	5	3
Vinegar Makers.....	5	5	0
Wine, Dealers in Foreign Wine, not having licenses for retail- ing Spirits and Beer	10	10	0
" having a license for retail- ing Beer, but not for retailing Spirits	4	8	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
" having licenses to retail Beer and Spirits	2	4	1
Stage Carriage, license to run (Great Britain)	3	3	0
" Supplementary license	0	5	0
" Hackney Carriage, license to keep (England)	5	0	0
For selling Game (granted by Magistrates)	2	10	0

STAMPS.

Bills, Promissory Notes, &c.

Not exceeding 2 months after date, or 60 days after sight.	Exceeding 2 months after date, or 60 days after sight.
---	---

	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
If 40s. above	5l.	5s.	0	1	0	0
5l. 5s.	20l.	0	1	6	0	2
£20	30	0	2	0	2	6
30	50	0	2	6	0	3
50	100	0	3	6	0	4
100	200	0	4	6	0	5
200	300	0	5	0	0	6
300	500	0	6	0	0	8
500	1000	0	8	6	0	12
1000	2000	0	12	6	0	15
2000	3000	0	15	0	1	5
3000	—	1	5	0	1	10

Penalty for post-dating bills, 100l.

Bills of Lading 6d.

Foreign Bills of Exchange, in Scls.

For every Bill of each set, not exceeding	£100	s. d.	1 6
Above £100 and not exceeding 200			3 0
200	500		4 0
500	1000		5 0
1000	2000		7 6
2000	3000		10 0
3000			15 0

Receipts.

If £5 and under £10.....		s. d.	0 3
10 20.....			0 6
20 50.....			1 0
50 100.....			1 6
100 200.....			2 6
200 300.....			4 0
300 500.....			5 0
500 1000.....			7 6
1000 or upwards			10 0
For any sum expressed "in full of all demands"			10 0
Penalty for giving receipts without a stamp, 10 <i>l.</i> under 100 <i>l.</i> ; and 20 <i>l.</i> above that sum.			

Appraisements.

Not exceeding....	£50..	s. d.	2 6
Above £50 and not exceeding 100..			5 0
100	200..		10 0
200	500..		15 0
500	—..		20 0

Bonds given as a Security for Money.

Not exceeding £50.....	£1	0 0
Above £50 and not exceeding 100	1	10 0
100	200	2 0 0
200	300	3 0 0
300	500	4 0 0
500	1000	5 0 0
1000	2000	6 0 0
2000	3000	7 0 0
3000	4000	8 0 0
4000	5000	9 0 0
5000	10,000	12 0 0
10,000	15,000	15 0 0
15,000	20,000	20 0 0
20,000	—	25 0 0

Progressive duty, 25*s.*

Mortgages same duty as Bonds.

*Conveyances.*When consideration under 20*l.* 10*s.*

£	Under	Duty	£	Under	Duty
20	50	1 0	7,000	8,000	75
50	150	1 10	8,000	9,000	85
150	300	2 0	9,000	10,000	95
300	500	3 0	10,000	12,500	110
500	750	6 0	12,500	15,000	130
750	1000	9 0	15,000	20,000	170
1000	2000	12 0	20,000	30,000	240
2000	3000	25 0	30,000	40,000	350
3000	4000	35 0	40,000	50,000	450
4000	5000	45 0	50,000	60,000	550
5000	6000	55 0	60,000	80,000	650
6000	7000	65 0	80,000	100,000	800

100,000*l.* or upwards, 1,000*l.*Progressive duty on words 1*l.*Conveyance of any kind not otherwise charged nor exempted 1*l.* 15*s.*Progressive duty on words 1*l.* 5*s.**Apprentices' Indentures.*

When the premium is	£	s. d.	
under £30			1 0 0
If 30 and under	£50		2 0 0
50	100		3 0 0
100	200		6 0 0
200	300		12 0 0
300	400		20 0 0
400	500		25 0 0
500	600		30 0 0
600	800		40 0 0
800	1000		50 0 0
1000 and upwards			60 0 0
If no premium 1 <i>l.</i> , or 1 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> if more than 1080 words.			

Probates of Wills, and Letters of Administration.

WITH A WILL.				WITHOUT A WILL.	
Above the value of	and under	£	s.	£	s.
20	50	..		0	10
50	100	..		1	
20	100	0	10	—	
100	200	2		3	
200	300	5		8	
300	450	8		11	
450	600	11		15	
600	800	15		22	
800	1,000	22		30	
1,000	1,500	30		45	
1,500	2,000	40		60	
2,000	3,000	50		75	
3,000	4,000	60		90	
4,000	5,000	80		120	
5,000	6,000	100		150	
6,000	7,000	120		180	
7,000	8,000	140		210	
8,000	9,000	160		240	
9,000	10,000	180		270	

Continuing to increase up to £1,000,000.

Agreements—For an amount of 20*l.* or upwards, and not exceeding 1080 words, 2*s.* 6*d.*; if more than 1080 words, 1*l.* 15*s.*; and for every 1080 words beyond the first 1080, 1*l.* 5*s.* additional.

DUTIES ON LEGACIES.

*Of the Value of 20*l.* or upwards, out of Personal Estate, or charged upon Real Estate, &c.; and upon every share of Residue:—*

To a child or parent, or any lineal descendant or ancestor of the deceased, 1*l.* per cent.—To a brother or sister, or their descendants, 2*l.* per cent.—To an uncle or aunt, or their descendants, 5*l.* per cent.—To a great uncle or great aunt, or their descendants, 6*l.* per cent.—To any other relation, or any stranger in blood, 10*l.* per cent.—Legacy to husband or wife, exempt.

If the Deceased died prior to the 5th April, 1805, the duty only attaches on Personal Estates, and by a lower scale.

SPOILED STAMPS.

The days for claiming the allowance at Somerset-house, are Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 12 to 2 o'clock, for London; from the country, on the other days from ten to four o'clock. If parties reside within ten miles of London, application must be made within six calendar months from the time the stamps became spoiled, when not upon executed instruments; and when upon such instruments,

thin six months from their date. If parties re-
le beyond the said limit of ten miles, the appli-
tion must also be made within six months from
e date, when the stamps are upon executed in-
uments; but in all other cases, within twelve
onths from the date of the stamps becoming
oiled. The affidavit in support of the applica-
on, when not made before a Commissioner at
omerset-house, or a Distributor of Stamps in the
ountry, when such Distributor is authorized to
administer the same, must be upon a stamp of
6d., and made before a Master Extraordinary
Chancery.

ASSESSED TAXES.

In 1840 (3 and 4 Vic. c. 17), 10 per cent.
additional was imposed on all the assessed
axes, which is charged separately.

DUTIES ON WINDOWS.

No. of Win.	Duty per House per year. £ s. d.	No. of Windows.	Duty per House per year. £ s. d.
8	0 16 6	35	11 18 3
9	1 1 0	36	12 6 9
10	1 8 0	37	12 15 3
11	1 16 3	38	12 3 6
12	2 4 9	39	13 12 0
13	2 13 3	40 to 44	14 8 9
14	3 1 9	45 .. 49	15 16 9
15	3 10 0	50 .. 54	17 5 0
16	3 18 6	55 .. 59	18 13 0
17	4 7 0	60 .. 64	19 17 9
18	4 15 3	65 .. 69	21 0 3
19	5 3 9	70 .. 74	22 2 6
20	5 12 3	75 .. 79	23 5 0
21	6 0 6	80 .. 84	24 7 6
22	6 9 0	85 .. 89	25 10 0
23	6 17 6	90 .. 94	26 12 3
24	7 5 9	95 .. 99	27 14 9
25	7 14 3	100 .. 109	29 8 6
26	8 2 9	110 .. 119	31 13 3
27	8 11 0	120 .. 129	33 18 3
28	8 19 6	130 .. 139	36 3 0
29	9 8 0	140 .. 149	38 8 0
30	9 16 3	150 .. 159	40 12 9
31	10 4 9	160 .. 169	42 17 9
32	10 13 3	170 .. 179	45 2 6
33	11 1 6	180 ..	46 11 3
34	11 10 0		

(And every house having more than 180 windows
is chargeable with 1s.4d. for each window above
that number, in addition to 46l. 11s. 3d.)

Farm-houses belonging to Farms under
200l. a-year are exempt from window-duty.

DUTIES ON MALE SERVANTS.

No.	At per Servant.	Bachelors' ditto.	
1	£1 4 0*	£2 4 0	
2	1 11 0	2 11 0	
3	1 18 0	2 18 0	
4	2 3 6	3 3 6	
5	2 9 0	3 9 0	
6	2 11 6	3 11 6	
7	2 12 6	3 12 6	
8	2 16 0	3 16 0	
9	3 1 0	4 1 0	
10	3 6 6	4 6 6	
11	3 16 6	4 16 6	

for each servant.

All above 11 at the rates last mentioned.

* This Rate of Duty (1l. 4s.) is payable
for any male servant, being only an occa-
sional servant to his employer, if the em-

ployer shall otherwise be chargeable to the
above duties on servants, or for any cari-
riage, or for more than one horse kept for
riding or drawing any carriage; and if the
employer shall not be chargeable to such
other duties, then the sum of 10s. is pay-
able for every such male person employed.
The taxes on travellers, clerks, shopmen,
&c., are repealed.

Waiters in Taverns, &c., 1l. 10s. each.

Male servants, as above described, each
being under the age of 21, and the son of
the employer are exempt from duty.

Coachmen, &c., let on job, 1l. 5s. each.

Male servants under 18 years of age,
employed by persons residing in the pa-
rishes in which such servants have a legal
settlement, are exempt from duty.

Roman Catholic clergymen are exempt
from the additional duty of 1l. for each
servant chargeable on bachelors.

DUTIES ON CARRIAGES WITH FOUR WHEELS,

*drawn by more than one Horse, where kept for
private use.*

No. 1	£6 0 0	No. 6	£8 4 0 each.
2	6 10 0 each.	7	8 10 0 "
3	7 0 0 "	8	8 16 0 "
4	7 10 0 "	9	9 1 6 "
5	7 17 6 "		

(And so on at the same rate for any number
of such Carriages.)

For every additional body, 3l. 3s.

Carriages let for hire by coachmakers,
without horses . . . £6 0 0 each.

Hearses, mourning-coaches
and other carriages, let
for hire with two or more
horses, except such as are
hereafter mentioned . . . 6 0 0 "

Post chaises . . . 3 0 0 "

Carriages drawn by one Horse,
except the next mentioned 4 10 0 "

If kept and used solely for
the purpose of being let
for hire by the mile, and
marked in the manner re-
quired by the Act . . . 3 0 0 "

Carriages with wheels of less
diameter than 30 inches,
drawn by Ponies or Mules
exceeding 12 hands and
not 13 in height . . . 3 5 0 "

Exemption.—Carriages with wheels of
less diameter than 30 inches, drawn by
ponies or mules not exceeding 12 hands.

DUTIES ON CARRIAGES WITH LESS THAN FOUR WHEELS.

Carriages (except those next
mentioned) . . . £3 5 0 each.

If kept and used solely for the
purpose of being let for hire
by the mile, and marked as
required . . . 3 0 0 "

Carriages drawn by two or
more Horses or Mules . . . 4 10 0 "

For every additional Body
used on the same Carriage 1 11 6 "

Exemption.—Such carriages of any con-
struction, drawn by one horse, if the price

or value has never exceeded 21*l.*, and if marked with the name, address, and occupation of the owner, in the manner prescribed by 6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 65, and 1 Victoria, c. 61, are exempted from duty, provided they are kept for party's own use, and not let out to hire. If a carriage be hired for the conveyance of prisoners or paupers, such hiring does not render it liable to duty, whether it have 2 or 4 wheels.

DUTIES ON HORSES.

Horses for Riding or Drawing Carriages.

No.	Each Horse.	No.	Each Horse.
1	£1 8 9	11	£3 3 6
2	2 7 3	12	3 3 6
3	2 12 3	13	3 3 9
4	2 15 0	14	3 3 9
5	2 15 9	15	3 3 9
6	2 18 0	16	3 3 9
7	2 19 9	17	3 4 0
8	2 19 9	18	3 4 6
9	3 0 9	19	3 5 0
10	3 3 6	20	3 6 0

(And so on at the same rate for any number of Horses.)

Horses let to hire without Post	£ s. d.
Duty, each	1 8 9
Race Horses, each	3 10 0
Horses ridden by Butchers in their trade, each	1 8 9
Where two only are kept, the second at	0 10 6
Horses for riding, and not exceeding the height of 13 hands, each	1 1 0
Other Horses, used in trade, and Mules, each	0 10 6

Clergymen and Dissenting Ministers, whose incomes are under 120*l.* a-year, are exempt from duty for one riding-horse, "if only one be kept, and it be not used in drawing a taxable carriage."

Persons occupying farms under the value of 500*l.* a-year may keep one riding-horse free of duty, if only one be kept; but every such person must gain his livelihood principally by farming, and not derive an income from any other source exceeding 100*l.* a-year.

Horses used by market gardeners, solely in their business, are exempt from duty.

Husbandry horses, occasionally used in drawing burdens, or occasionally used or let for drawing for hire or profit, are exempt, if not used for drawing any carriage chargeable with duty.

Licensed postmasters are allowed to use their post-horses in husbandry, and in drawing manure, fodder, or fuel, free from duty.

Persons are exempt for one horse ridden by bailiffs, shepherds, or herdsmen.

DUTIES ON DOGS.

For every Greyhound	£1 0 0
For every Hound, Pointer, Setter, Dog, Spaniel, Terrier, or Lurcher; and for every Dog, where two or more are kept, of whatever denomination they may be (except Greyhounds)	0 14 0

For every other Dog, where one only is kept 0 8 0
Persons compounding for their hounds are to be charged 36 0 0
Dogs wholly kept and used in the care of sheep or cattle are exempt, provided they are not of the descriptions above mentioned.

HORSE-DEALERS' DUTY.

Every person exercising the business of a Horse-dealer within the Bills of Mortality..... 25 0 0
Persons elsewhere exercising the said business..... 12 10 0

Persons wearing or using Hair-powder, 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

Persons using Armorial Bearings, and keeping a coach, or other taxable carriage, 2*l.* 8*s.* Persons not keeping such carriage, but charged to the Window duty, 1*l.* 4*s.* Persons not keeping such carriage, nor being chargeable to the Window duty, 12*s.*

GAME DUTY.

On a gamekeeper, acting under a deputation duly registered with the Clerk of the Peace—

If assessed as a servant to his employer	1 5 0
If not so assessed	3 13 6
On every other person using dog, gun, net, or engine, for the taking or killing of game	3 13 6

In case of any person omitting to take out the proper certificate, the Surveyor of Taxes will bring him into charge, and the assessment must be double in every case.

By 1 and 2 Will. IV., cap. 32, persons licensed to deal in game are to take out a certificate, charged with a duty of 2*l.*; but certificated persons may sell game to licensed dealers, if paying a duty of 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

Note—By the 3rd Vic. c. 17, sec. 8, an additional duty of 10 per cent. is imposed on all assessments made after the 6th April, 1840, except on carriages let to hire with horses, and chargeable to the duty of 3*l.*

STAGE COACH DUTIES.

These duties are collected under 2 and 3 Wm. IV. c. 120, 3 and 4 Wm. IV. c. 48, and 5 and 6 Vict. c. 79.

By the above acts, every stage-carriage is required to be licensed either at the Stamp Office, or by a distributor of stamps, before it is used.

For every original license 3*l.* 3*s.*

For every supplementary licence 5*s.*

Every stage-carriage is also chargeable with a mileage duty of 1½*d.*

Duties on Passengers conveyed for hire by Carriages travelling upon Railways.

5*l.* per cent. on the gross amount of fares.

RULE FOR CALCULATING INTEREST, at 5 per Cent.

Multiply the Pounds by the Days, and divide the Product by 365. The Quotient gives the Interest at 5 per cent. in Shillings.

TABLE TO CALCULATE WAGES AND OTHER PAYMENTS.

Y.	Pr. M.	Pr Week	Pr. D.	Y.	Pr. M.	Pr Week	Pr. D.	Y.	Pr. M.	Pr Week	Pr. D.
1	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	s. d.	1	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	s. d.	1	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	s. d.
10	1 8 0	0 4 0	0 0 3	11	0 18 4	0 4 2	0 7 1	20	2 10 0	0 11 6	1 7 1
20	3 4 0	0 9 0	0 1 4	12	1 0 0 0	4 7 1	0 8 1	30	3 6 8	0 15 4	2 2 4
30	5 0 0	1 1 0	0 2 2	13	1 1 8 0	4 11 3	0 8 1	40	4 3 4	0 19 2	2 9 1
40	6 8 0	1 6 0	0 2 7	14	1 3 4 0	5 4 4	0 9 1	50	5 0 0	1 3 0 1	3 3 3
50	8 4 0	1 11 0	0 3 4	15	1 5 0 0	5 9 0	0 10 1	60	5 16 8	1 6 10 1	3 10 1
60	10 0 0	2 3 0	0 4 4	16	1 6 8 0	6 1 4	0 10 1	70	6 13 4	1 10 8 1	4 4 2
70	11 8 0	2 8 0	0 4 1	17	1 8 4 0	6 6 1	0 11 1	80	7 10 0	1 14 6 1	4 11 2
80	13 4 0	3 0 0	0 5 3	18	1 10 0 0	6 10 0	0 11 1	90	8 6 8	1 18 4 1	5 5 5
90	15 0 0	3 5 0	0 6 1	19	1 11 8 0	7 3 1	0 12 1	100			
100	16 8 0	3 10 0	0 6 1	20	1 13 4 0	7 8 1	1 1 1				

If the Wages be Guineas instead of Pounds, for each Guinea add one Penny to each Month, or one Farthing to each Week.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

12	Inches	=	1 Foot
3	Feet	=	1 Yard
5½	Yards	=	1 Rod or Pole
40	Poles	=	1 Furlong
8	Furlongs	=	1 Mile

69½ Miles = { 1 Degree of a Great Circle of the Earth.

An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but subdivisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics, the inch is commonly divided into *eighths*. By the officers of the revenue, and by scientific persons, it is divided into *cenths*, *hundredths*, &c. Formerly it was made to consist of 12 parts, called *lines*.

Particular Measures of Length.

A Nail	=	2½ Inches	} used for measuring cloth of all kinds.
Quarter	=	4 Nails	
Yard	=	4 Quarters	
Ell	=	5 Quarters	} used for height of horses.
Hand	=	4 Inches	
Fathom	=	6 Feet	} used in measuring depths.
Link	=	7 In. 92 hddths.	
Chain	=	100 Links	} Measure to facilitate computation of the content, 10 square chains being equal to an acre.

2. MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144	Sq. Inches	=	1 Sq. Foot
9	Sq. Feet	=	1 Sq. Yard
30½	Sq. Yards	=	1 Perch or Rod
40	Perches	=	1 Rood
4	Roods	=	1 Acre
640	Acres	=	1 Sq. Mile

3. MEASURES OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.

1728	Cubic Inches	=	1 Cubic Foot
27	Cubic Feet	=	1 Cubic Yard

DIVISION II.—CAPACITY.

Gills	=	1 Pint	=	34½ { cub. ins., nearly.
Pints	=	1 Quart	=	60½ {
Qts.	=	1 Gallon	=	270½ {
Gall.	=	1 Peck	=	554½ {
Gall.	=	1 Bushel	=	2218½ {
Bush.	=	1 Quarter	=	104½ { cub. feet nearly.
Qrs.	=	1 Load	=	51½ {

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz.:—For Beer, the Firkin of 9 Gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 Galls. These will probably continue to be used in practice. For Wine and Spirits, there are the Anker, Runlet, Tierce, Hogshead, Puncheon, Pipe, Butt, and Tun; but these may be considered rather as the names of the casks in which such commodities are imported, than as expressing any definite number of gallons. It is the practice to gauge all such vessels, and to charge them according to their actual content.

Flour is sold nominally by measure, but actually by weight, reckoned at 7lb. Avoirdupois to a Gallon.

4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

DIVISION I.—AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27½ Grains	=	1 Dram	=	27½ gr.
16 Drams	=	1 Ounce	=	437½ —
16 Ounces	=	1 Pound (lb.)	=	7000
28 Pounds	=	1 Quarter (qr.)		
4 Quarters	=	1 Hundredweight (cwt.)		
20 Cwt.	=	1 Ton		

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions, and in the common dealings of life.

The particular weights belonging to this Division are as follow:—cwt. qr. lb.

14 Pounds	=	1 Stone	=	0 0 14	} Used in the Wool Trade.
2 Stone	=	1 Tod	=	0 1 0	
6½ Tod	=	1 Wey	=	1 2 14	
2 Weys	=	1 Sack	=	3 1 0	
12 Sacks	=	1 Last	=	39 0 0	

DIVISION II.—TROY WEIGHT.

24 Grains	=	1 Pennyweight	=	24 gr.
20 Pennywts.	=	1 Ounce	=	480 —
12 Ounces	=	1 Pound	=	5760 —

These are the denominations of Troy Weight when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones (except diamonds). But Troy Weight is also used by Apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the scruple is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression, from 10,000 grains downwards to $\frac{1}{100}$ of a grain.

By comparing the number of grains in the Avoirdupois and Troy pound and ounce respectively, it appears that the Troy pound is less than the Avoirdupois, in the proportion of 14 to 17 nearly; but the Troy ounce is greater than the Avoirdupois, in the proportion of 72 to 79 nearly.

The *carat*, used for weighing diamonds, is $3\frac{1}{8}$ grains. The term, however, when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts; thus the standard for coin is 22 carats fine, that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold, and 2 parts of alloy. What is called the *new standard*, used for watch-cases, &c., is 18 carats fine.

5. ANGULAR MEASURE;

OR, DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute
60 Minutes	= 1 Degree
30 Degrees	= 1 Sign
90 Degrees	= 1 Quadrant
360 Degrees, or 12 Signs	= 1 Circumference.

Formerly, the subdivisions were carried on by sixties; thus, the second was divided into 60 thirds, the third into 60 fourths, &c. At present the second is more gene-

rally divided decimally into 10ths, 100ths, &c. The degree is frequently so divided.

6. MEASURE OF TIME.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute
60 Minutes	= 1 Hour
24 Hours	= 1 Day
7 Days	= 1 Week
28 Days	= 1 Lunar Month
28, 29, 30, or 31 Days	= 1 Calendar Month
12 Calendar Months	= 1 Year
365 Days	= 1 Common Year
366 Days	= 1 Leap Year

In 400 Years, 97 are leap years, and 303 common.

The same remark as in the case of angular measure applies to the mode of subdividing the second of time.

WEIGHT OF ENGLISH COINS.

	Gold.	dwt.	gr.
Sovereign	5	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Half Sovereign	2	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Double Sovereign	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Silver.		
Crown	18	4	4-11
Half Crown	9	2	2-11
Shilling	3	15	3-11
Sixpence	1	19	7-11
Fourpence	1	5	1-11

MEMORANDA FOR NEXT YEAR, 1851.

N.B. As towards the end of each year, or even earlier, information concerning the ensuing year is often wanted, we intend in future to add to the current Almanac a synopsis of that which is to succeed it, as follows:—

I.—Beginnings of the Months and Sundays.

Jan. 1, Wednesday	April 1, Tuesday.	July 6, Sunday.	Oct. 5, Sunday.
" 5, Sunday.	" 6, Sunday.	" 13, "	" 12, "
" 12, "	" 13, "	" 20, "	" 19, "
" 19, "	" 20, "	" 27, "	" 26, "
" 26, "	" 27, "	Aug. 1, Friday.	Nov. 1, Saturday.
Feb. 1, Saturday.	May 1, Thursday.	" 3, Sunday.	" 2, Sunday.
" 2, Sunday.	" 4, Sunday.	" 10, "	" 9, "
" 9, "	" 11, "	" 17, "	" 16, "
" 16, "	" 18, "	" 24, "	" 23, "
" 23, "	" 25, "	" 31, "	" 30, "
March 1, Saturday.	June 1, Sunday.	Sept. 1, Monday.	Dec. 1, Monday.
" 2, Sunday.	" 8, "	" 7, Sunday.	" 7, Sunday
" 9, "	" 15, "	" 14, "	" 14, "
" 16, "	" 22, "	" 21, "	" 21, "
" 23, "	" 29, "	" 28, "	" 28, "
" 30, "	July 1, Tuesday	Oct. 1, Wednesday.	" 31, Wednesday.

II.—Movable Feasts.

Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 16	Low Sunday	April 27
Quinquagesima, Shrove Sunday	Mar. 2	Rogation Sunday	May 25
Ash Wednesday	Mar. 5	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	May 29
Quadragesima, 1st Sunday in Lent.	Mar. 9	Whit Sunday	June 8
Palm Sunday	Apr. 13	Trinity Sunday	June 15
Good Friday	Apr. 18	Corpus Christi	June 19
Easter Sunday	Apr. 20	First Sunday in Advent	Dec. 21

III.—Moon's Phases.

	h. m.		h. m.		h. m.
Jan. 2, New	10 43 morn.	May 15, Full	8 5 morn.	Sept. 10, Full	1 43 aft.
" 17, Full	4 42 aft.	" 30, New	8 46 aft.	" 25, New	6 11 morn.
Feb. 1, New	6 2 morn.	June 13, Full	6 44 aft.	Oct. 10, Full	6 32 morn.
" 16, Full	3 28 morn.	" 29, New	6 24 morn.	" 24, New	3 9 aft.
Mar. 3, New	1 14 morn.	July 13, Full	7 14 morn.	Nov. 8, Full	11 21 aft.
" 17, Full	1 18 aft.	" 28, New	2 40 aft.	" 23, New	2 6 morn.
Apr. 1, New	6 32 aft.	Aug. 11, Full	9 42 aft.	Dec. 8, Full	3 27 aft.
" 15, Full	10 35 aft.	" 26, New	10 19 aft.	" 22, New	3 33 aft.
May 1, New	9 1 morn.				

THE TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

THE
Companion to the Almanac ;

OR,

YEAR-BOOK

OF

GENERAL INFORMATION

FOR

1850.

CONTAINING,

I. GENERAL INFORMATION ON SUBJECTS

OF

MATHEMATICS, NATURAL HISTORY,

AND

PHILOSOPHY,

CHRONOLOGY, GEOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, &c.

II. THE LEGISLATION, STATISTICS, PUBLIC IMPROVE-
MENTS, AND CHRONICLE OF 1849.

LONDON:

CHARLES KNIGHT, 90, FLEET STREET.

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE ; OR, FOUR SHILLINGS
BOUND WITH THE BRITISH ALMANAC.

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION

1881

LONDON :

ALFRED SWEETING, PRINTER, BARTLETT'S BUILDINGS.

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The manner in which any common reckoning of time is made would, we might suppose, be a matter admitting of neither dispute nor ambiguity, and of little, if any, change. It is the object of this paper to point out that such is not the case—that language is to this day but ill adapted to express precise meaning—that serious and not sufficiently marked changes have taken place in the modes of reckoning—and that the confusion which these changes have made continues.

At the same time, there is nothing on which we are so positive, each for himself, as upon what is and what is not, right in the matter of reckoning time. Every one has, or thinks he has, a permanent meaning attached to the phrases in common use; which meaning no small number think these phrases must of necessity bear: others, aware of the very different senses which the phrases have borne, are content to admit that their meanings are conventional, but are prepared to contend for the existence of a well-settled and universal convention.

Suppose that at ten o'clock on Monday morning, a person engages to do something in four days. There are four distinct meanings, each of which will bear argument or citation of authority, and each of which may have been in the understanding of the speaker or of the hearer.

First, not counting Monday, on which the engagement is made, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, may be claimed as appertaining to the four days; in such manner that the pledge cannot be considered as broken, until some moment of Saturday has arrived without its performance. This is one extreme case, and is the debtor's version.

Secondly, counting Monday, the day of the engagement, the four days may be reckoned as Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and the claimant may consider that at any moment of Thursday proof of performance is due. This is the other extreme case, and is the creditor's version.

Thirdly, different tendencies towards a mixed mode of interpretation may lead to the result that Friday is the day on which the performance may be claimed: and for this many will pronounce, when they consider the question, from mere indecision between the preceding two cases.

Fourthly, those who consider a day as capable of beginning at any moment will say that from ten o'clock on Monday morning to ten o'clock on Friday morning it is four complete days; and that therefore proof of performance may be claimed on Friday, but not before ten o'clock in the morning.

If we had to *make* a meaning for the phrase, we might well fix on the third, which perhaps would be most generally agreed on in our day as the proper interpretation. But we are to con-

sider the meanings which *have* prevailed : this is a very different thing, and will require a little discussion of the stages of the process of counting.

The earliest process of arithmetic is that of counting units, the unit being considered both as the commencement and the ultimate subdivision of the process : in such manner that between ten and eleven, for example, there is nothing imaginable ; nothing more between ten and eleven feet than between ten and eleven horses. As to the latter instance, we should still agree with the ancients : we should refuse to admit of any number of horses to ride upon between ten and eleven, being wholly unused to see such chargers as Baron Munchausen's ; though we might admit *ten and a half* horses as a possible sale of dog's meat. But with regard to feet we should be inclined to assert that there are lengths between ten feet and eleven feet, and that he restricts modern language, to say the least, who asserts that there is no *number of feet* between ten and eleven, though it may be proper to say that there is no intermediate number of *complete feet*, no *whole number* of feet. But *we* are familiar* with fractions : down to the beginning of the sixteenth century, the Romans, and all the Europeans who used Latin, were so strange to the idea of fractions of numerable units, that the books of arithmetic hardly contain a notion of them. The editions of Boethius (the most common text-book of the learned) published in the fifteenth century, though perfectly free from all allusion to fractions, actually use lengths, by which fractions of a unit can be shown, to indicate the integers of their processes. And this usage is precisely due to the absence of the notion of fractions. A modern teacher uses dots, drawings of pebbles, or horses, or men, by which to inculcate purely *monadic* counting. He avoids length or area, or other simple magnitude, in the first instance, because he does not want to suggest the fraction before its time, which he thinks he should certainly do, if he employed a unit capable of division into parts like itself. But the teacher of the fifteenth century felt

* It is not perhaps allowable to say, as yet, that power of applying notions of arithmetic, except in routine ciphering, is very common. A man of high scientific station, now deceased, who was long a member of the House of Commons, used to say that there never were, at any one time of his continuance in it, more than three men in the House who had a tolerable notion of fractions. The following will show that a palpable absurdity will pass before the eyes of generations of men of letters without notice. In Boswell's Life of Johnson (chapter viii. of the edition with chapters-) there is given a conversation between Dr. Adams and Johnson, in which the latter asserts that he could finish his Dictionary in three years. "ADAMS. But the French Academy, which consists of forty members, took forty years to compile their Dictionary.—JOHNSON. Sir, thus it is. This is the proportion. Let me see : forty times forty is sixteen hundred. As three to sixteen hundred, so is the proportion of an Englishman to a Frenchman." No one of the numerous editors of Boswell has made a note upon this, though many things as slight have been commented upon : it was certainly not Johnson's mistake, for he was a clear-headed arithmetician. How many of our readers will stare, and wonder what we are talking about, and what the mistake is ?

no such fear: and there cannot be imagined such a proof of it, as the use of divisible magnitude to signify number in a book so thoroughly monadic as the arithmetic of Boethius. The earliest editions of the *arithmetical* books of Euclid do the same thing.

In our day some notion of fractions is learnt so early and has become so familiar, that the *monad*,* or *indivisible unit*, has almost disappeared. There are few elements of computation which we are not accustomed to separate into subordinate elements, which are actually parts of themselves: not merely conventionally, as in the case of the twelve copper pence which are *held* equivalent to the silver shilling (this could be done in the old system), but actually, as in the case of the twelve inches which are the very parts of the foot. We have accordingly forgotten the old maxim that unity has no parts, which was so well fixed in the minds of our forefathers that they likened *unity* in arithmetic to the *point* in geometry. It was in 1585 that Stevinus (one of the most original minds of his day; no less man was wanted) dared to say that it is 0 in arithmetic which answers to the point in geometry, and to pray that the Author of nature would have pity upon the unfortunate eyes of those who could not see it to be so.

We are arriving at the other extreme, or shall do so, if books of arithmetic do not soon begin to inculcate the distinction of monad and magnitude. A man had a letter to send, for which the postage was one penny. Not having a penny stamp by him, he cut a twopenny one in half, and affixed one of the halves to his letter. The post-office clerks, who are monadists, considered this as an unpaid letter, and charged it accordingly; on which the fractionist, considering himself unjustly used, presented more than one memorial to the higher authorities.

It was not impossible, in the old reckoning, to imagine that the monad of the reckoning was only a *part* of its divisible space, the other part being nonexistent: for example, that *time* should be reckoned by *days*, of *twelve hours each*, the intermediate nights being blotted out. The founder of our æra, Dionysius Exiguus, does this: in the last of the rules presently alluded to, he makes his day to be twelve hours, multiplies his number of days by twelve to get the hours,† and adds *three hours* each year to get the intercalary day once in four years: *istæ tres horæ faciunt in IIII annis diem*.

* It may be convenient to revive this old term, in the sense stated. Any magnitude whatever may be considered as a monad, or unit for repetition incapable of division.

† The question will naturally arise, might not Dionysius by possibility be making use of an hour twice as long as the usual one? Fortunately he explains himself on this point, indirectly. He pronounces against a curious notion extant in his time, that the additional day of leap-year was a commemoration of the long day on which Joshua caused the sun to stand still: here *day* means *term of daylight*, but *dies* is still the phrase used. Dionysius had a very odd notion of the meaning of *bissexile*. He thinks that

Something resembling this is the old interpretation of the intercalary day in leap-year. It was not a *new and additional* day, nor counted as such: it would not have been held correct to say that leap-year has 366 days. It is one day repeated: and the two days of *bis*-sextile have but one name. It counted as one day in the calendar: and was allowed for, not by letting it take a letter, and altering the letters of the following days: but by letting the second sextile day keep the letter of the first, *and shifting the dominical letter of the year on its arrival*. Moreover, the double length of the *bis*-sextile was not allowed to add a day to the moon's age *at the time*. So that the idea mentioned in the note, of the double day representing the *long day* of Joshua, is a misapprehension of easier occurrence than might have been supposed.

A person who is born on the 10th of June, in our day, counts a year as completed so often as a 10th of June arrives. He says, I shall not be of age until the 10th of June; ask him how old he is on the 9th, and he will say, I shall not be of age till to-morrow. If he were born at noon, it is true that he does not complete twenty-one years of days divisible into fractions until noon of the 10th. Nevertheless, in the law, which here preserves the old reckoning, he is of full age on the *ninth*: though he were born a minute before midnight on the 10th, he is of age to execute a settlement at a minute after midnight on the morning of the 9th, forty-eight hours all but two minutes before he has drawn breath for the space of twenty-one years. The law reasons thus;—there are no parts of days; he who is born on the 10th takes the whole of the 10th as part of his life; he is a year old when he has completed 365 days; the 9th of next year is his 365th day; as soon as he has commenced* the 9th, he has lived through the whole of it, for a day has no parts; therefore he has lived a complete year, or is one year old, as soon as the 9th arrives. And the conclusion is unavoidable so soon as it is granted that a day has no parts. The anniversary of birth used to be celebrated as the first day of a new year; it is now considered as the completion of the old one.

the intercalary day was called bissextile, because each year contributed *twice six* points towards it: by a point he means, as he says, a quarter of an hour. Each year then, according to him, contributes *three hours*: so that not only does he himself reckon by days and pass over nights, but he asserts his belief that such had been the custom of his predecessors.

* “‘Five years and exactly this blessed day,’ answered the lady, ‘so we may look into the English gentleman’s paper.’ ‘No, my dear, not till to-morrow. The last time I was at Quarter Sessions, the Sheriff told us that, a term day is not begun till it’s ended.’—‘That sounds like nonsense, my dear.’—‘May be so, my dear, but it may be very good law for all that.’”—*Guy Mannering*. Whether the Scotch law differs from the English, or Scott intended the Laird to blunder the point, or blundered it himself, are matters which I must leave to the learned.

We can never without explanation get at the meaning of a person who tells us he was ill for two days. Some will apply the phrase to the last half of one day and the first half of the next; some to two whole days with a fraction before and after; some to an interval of forty-eight hours, made out of one day, and parts of the preceding and following.

But there is another difference between old and new times yet more remarkable, for we have nothing of it now: whereas, in things indivisible, we count with our fathers, and should say, in buying an acre of land, that the result has no parts, and that the purchaser, till he owns all the ground, owns none, the change of possession being instantaneous. This second difference lies in the habit of considering nothing, nought, zero, cipher, or whatever it may be called, to be at the beginning of the scale of numbers. Count four days from Monday: we should now say Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday; formerly it would have been Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday. Had we asked, what at that rate is the first day from Monday, all would have stared at a phrase they had never heard. Those who were capable of extending language would have said, Why it must be Monday itself: the rest would have said, There can be no first day from Monday, for the day after is Tuesday, which must be the second day; Monday, one; Tuesday, two.

We should say, Monday *does not count*, being the day itself we reckon *from*: in Roman numeration, described by us, it would be, every day *counts*: though a Roman would probably also have said that Monday did *not* count. His scale of numeration beginning at *one*, the mere repetition of *one* would not have been considered as counting, which would begin with the entrance of plurality into the reckoning. We know that it was long usual to deny* that *one* is a number: an assertion derived partly from the idea of plurality being attached to the word number, which would have justified the assertion that *enumeration* begins at two, not at one, and partly from unity being a kind of starting point.

When, at the time of the reformation of the Calendar, the moon of the heavens was full, as we should say, four days before

* This denial lurks in the following old rhyme, which some will remember to have heard, and which Mr. Halliwell has inserted in his collection of nursery rhymes:—

One's none,
Two's some,
Three's a many,
Four's a penny,
Five's a little hundred.

The last line refers to five score, the so-called hundred being more usually six score. The first line, looked at etymologically, is *One is not one*, and the change of thought by which *none*, the denial of *one*, comes to be associated with the denial of *plurality*, is curious.

the ecclesiastical moon, the phrase was *five* days: and when a mode of reckoning this by syllables was invented (see the Companion for 1845, p. 22), *Nova luna hic*, the reckoning started with its first syllable *on* the day of the ecclesiastical moon.

European counting, antecedent to the introduction of the Indian numerals, was entirely fashioned upon the Roman system, in which no symbol for *nothing* exists. The Indian zero, or cipher, in the first instance, was not an express symbol for *nothing*, any more than the blank between two words is an express symbol for no amount of letter-press: it merely served the purpose of the blank type, namely, to keep the rest in their places. The notion of *absence of value*, or *value not yet attained*, as a starting point from which to reckon the introduction of successive amounts of value, was an idea of very slow growth, an ultimate consequence of the suggestion of the symbol 0, but not a part of its first intention. The complete mastery of this notion is among the masonic signs by which one mathematician can detect another in his writings on any subject. But many have it now, to an extent which makes 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., a common series enough; though those who have cast their eyes over books of arithmetic will remember that 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, is a much more usual exposition of the numeral symbols than 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Our language now groans under the difficulty of expressing the various ways in which the two terms may be connected with the interval. From Monday to Thursday may mean both inclusive, or both exclusive, or either inclusive and the other exclusive. But this is not the fault of our language, so much as of our imperfect habits: a complete distinction might be made without forcing a single word. For instance—

From Monday to Thursday	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday
Between Monday and Thursday	Tuesday, Wednesday
After Monday to Thursday	Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday
From Monday before Thursday	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday.

It is not by any means certain, in our language, whether the word *until* includes what follows or not: “until Thursday,” when it refers to an action which does not occupy the whole day, would certainly imply that the day is broken by the action, as in “I remain until Thursday.” But take this sentence—“In England, preserve old style until September 14, 1752;” is September 14 the last day of old style or the first day of new? In Roman reckoning it would be both, and this sentence would make us sure that September 15 (that would have been)

was the first of the nominal days omitted in the change of style. But, though it be frequently said that old style lasted till September 14, it means that September 2 was the last day of old style, and that, to use the words of the act, "the Natural Day next immediately following the said Second Day of September, shall be called, reckoned, and accounted, to be the Fourteenth Day of September."

There was no confusion as to this matter, of old; for the reckoning always included both its terms or endings, unless otherwise distinctly specified. Whenever it did not do so, the exception required statement. In matters of law, an extension was sometimes admitted by way of privilege, where the usual interpretation would involve penalty or forfeiture: but the distinctness with which this is stated causes the exceptions to confirm the rule. Taking up an old digest of the canon law, we find it *stated* that in the days of a citation the day of service is *not* counted in the term; so that a man cited on Monday to appear within three days need not appear before Thursday. When a benefice lapsed to the bishop by non-presentation on the part of the patron, it is *stated* that the day on which the vacancy occurred was not counted; and the interference of a bishop on the 6th of October, the vacancy having occurred on the 6th of July, was held void. But the case was recent (1703), and the compiler of the digest seems to doubt that the decision was according to the old law.

The French to this day speak of this day week as *huit jours* from to-day (which is therefore included), and of this day fortnight as *quinze jours*. We use *seven* and *fourteen*; but it is not to be inferred that the mode of counting is different. For our old reckoning is by nights, as was that of the ancient Germans; this day week was "this day se'nnight," and this day two weeks is still this day *fortnight* (fourteen nights). Now from *Wednesday* to *Wednesday* there are but seven *nights* intervening, though the inclusion of both *Wednesdays* may make eight *days*.

In music, the note immediately above another is not merely called the *second* but the second *above*: though, in modern idiom, the ascent being A, B, C, &c., the second above A must be C. And there being seven notes in the scale, the A which comes next above any A is called its eighth, or octave; and the next A the fifteenth, after the manner in which the French reckon days, or that in which the day week of a saint's day is called the *octave* of the Saint. But one of the most decided effects of the old custom of counting both terms as part of the period is the practice of calling the time from the 1st of January to the 1st of January, not a year, but a year and a day. The

origin of this phrase we take to be obvious enough, though it may be questioned whether those who have given it have always seen how it arose. Coke expressly lays it down that in the phrase year and day, the day from which reckoning is made must be included; but without any allusion to the mode of entrance of the phrase. Cowell, in his *Interpreter*, says "*Year and day* . . . is a time thought in construction of our common law, fit in many cases to determine a right in one, and to work an usucapion or prescription in another:" he might have added that it is frequently mentioned in old statutes. And in almost all the cases then cited, it is obviously either an allowance to avoid hardship, or a stretch of the term by the king's prerogative, for the benefit of the crown. In old poetry it is a very common term, and its imitators frequently do not understand it. In Walter Scott's ballad of '*The Noble Mortimer*,' said by him to be translation from old German, the translation has what we should not believe to be in the original, unless we saw it. The lady has engaged to await her husband's return seven years and a day, according to which, by the old method of counting, she would be at liberty to marry again on any hour of what we should call that day seven years. But the ballad (the translation at least) makes the lady, who is true to the letter of her word, sit waiting till twelve o'clock at night on that day seven years, before she will have the ceremony performed with her new bridegroom. The husband arrives just in time, and the lady says—

" . . . Count the term howe'er you will,
So that you count aright,
Seven twelvemonths and a day are out
When bells toll twelve to-night."

We will answer for it, that in the fourteenth century, the lady would not have waited till the odd day was *finished*. In the ballad called the '*Eve of St. John*' there is a similar failure of attention to the old custom. The baron of that ballad goes away for "*three days' space*," and on his return the page, who is a spy on the lady, tells him where she has walked for three successive nights; according to which, in the language of the time, the baron was away for *four days' space*.

The necessity of taking in the terminus of reckoning on each side, follows immediately from *one* being the commencement of all counting; those who begin from *nought*, make 0 to represent the initial term, *from* which they reckon. The former reckon *three* from Wednesday to Friday; the latter *two*. The Romans carried the former process to its extreme; or ra-

ther, never advanced* beyond this rudiment. If the Kalends of February fall on a Friday, the *third day before* the Kalends, expressed by the singular phrase *ante diem tertium Kalendas Februarii*, is Wednesday. Any one might suppose that scholars, though aware of this method, had always forgotten to interpret Roman phrases by Roman usage. When Livy speaks of a lunar cycle which begins every *twentieth year*, this plain allusion to the famous cycle of *nineteen years* has never been noticed till our own day (see Dr. Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, article *Calendar*), and a conjectural emendation of the text had been substituted.

We might have supposed that by referring to the usage of the law, we should be able to settle the fact that the Roman method of reckoning was at one time universally used, and also that later times have either avowedly continued, or avowedly changed, the ancient practice. Instead of this however we find that there is no acknowledgment of the Roman method having once been in use, and that the struggle by which something more modern has been at last instituted, has been made without any distinct knowledge of, or at the least without any distinct reference to, the state of things which once existed.

We feel a right to take for granted, until the contrary is shown, that the original method of the Roman world must have been at one time predominant in systems of law: and we find that the oldest statutes in which reckoning of terms is employed bear us out, unless indeed we are to conclude that legislation had a habit of commencing with the *second* day of a month or year instead of the *first*. Thus the statute 35 Hen. VIII. cap. 12 remits money borrowed by the king *sithence* [since] the first of January: surely this was meant to include all moneys borrowed on any day of that month. In 37 Hen. VIII. cap. 20, *sithen* and *from* are used interchangeably as to one date. In innumerable cases *after* is used with *from* and *after*, as synonymous, even in the same sentence: and in 1 Edward VI. cap. 1, "after" and "from and after" and "immediately after" the *first day* of May are used synonymously. The number of cases in which "*after the first*" of a month occurs is so great that we cannot imagine how, supposing the *first day* to be excluded, it escaped being a popular maxim that in law a month begins on the second day. In 35 Hen. VIII. cap. 17, there is legislation for "after" the feast of St. Michael, and

* So late as in the seventeenth century, Petavius says that the fourth year of the Julian reckoning is the *fifth year from* the year of confusion (which preceded that reckoning); we should say that the fourth of any enumeration is also the fourth *from* that which precedes the first. None but physicians of our time will understand a joke which, as the newspapers of the day on which we write this inform us, the Romans made on the French before the walls of Rome. The latter made their assaults every other day, on which the former said they had the *tertian* fever.

“before” the feast; and one or other of these certainly legislates for the day of the feast itself. The statute 2 Edward VI. c. 1, prescribing uniformity in the reading of the liturgy *after* the feast of Pentecost, also legislates for *before* that feast, which is included in one or the other phrase: the probability is, that some marked festival would have been chosen as the beginning of uniformity, not as the end of discordance. In 33 Hen. VIII. cap. 12, some crimes committed *since* and *sith* the feast of All Saints are punished, and the statute is “to take effect from” that feast: for other crimes, “from and after” the first day of May. But the following is almost conclusive. In 26 Hen. VIII. c. 3, the bishop must certify to the Exchequer “before the said first day of April, or at any time within four and twenty days next after the said first day of April.” It cannot surely be that the first of April was excluded. By the same statute the king is to have first fruits of all clerical persons nominated to benefices “after the first day of January next coming,” and all first fruits “from” that day. In a collection of statutes regulating merchandize made in the first of Richard III., c. 8 is for “*after* the feast of St. Michael;” cap. 11 is to “take effect *at* the feast of St. Michael;” and cap. 13 “*from* the feast of St. Michael:” these phrases appear to be synonymous. In 6 Hen. VIII. c. 4, “from the fifteenth day of Easter next coming, or after,” is used in one clause synonymously with “at the said fifteenth day of Easter, or after.” In this statute, and in those in which the *Quindecim Pasque* is mentioned, the reckoning of weeks is inclusive of both ends. The following instance is more perfect than any. By 21 Hen. VIII. c. 13, spiritual persons must alien certain profits to laymen “*on this side* of the feast of St. Michael,” and every lease *to them* of such profits made “*after* the said feast of St. Michael” is void. Will any one say that the *day of the feast* was left open, as by modern interpretation it should have been? We have no doubt, ourselves, that Michaelmas day was included in both, that the penalties would not have been incurred if the alienation had been deferred until that day, as well as that a lease granted on that day would have been void. We have not neglected the possible answer, that Michaelmas day might fall on a Sunday in that year: it fell on a Wednesday. These are a few instances, out of an immense number of the same kind, all tending, even without knowledge of the original mode of reckoning, first to establish the identity of meaning of the phrases “from,” “after,” “from and after,” “next after;” secondly, to show that all of these included the day from which reckoning is made.

The simultaneous use of “after” and “from and after” can

be traced in later times; as in 10 and 11 Will. III. c. 10, which forbids *from and after*, &c., and punishes those who do it *after*. At this period, it would probably have been settled that the day mentioned is excluded by these words: and the more so, as in cap. 1 of the same session *on or before* is set in opposition to *from and after*. The most modern statutes exclude the day from which the reckoning is made, and thus we often see "from and after the 31st of December." But such explanation is still sometimes thought necessary as is given in 7 and 8 Vict. cap. 76, in which a provision "shall commence and take effect from the 31st day of December, 1844, and shall not extend to any thing done before the first day of January, 1845."

In the time of William III., it was decided that the day from which reckoning was made is included. We are perfectly aware that this decision has since been questioned: to this we pay no more regard, as an antiquarian conclusion, than we do to the decision itself, because neither those who decided nor those who questioned showed themselves aware even of the existence of the Roman method, and therefore neither admitted nor refuted that there must have been a time at which the law must have agreed with the universal practice of the learned, and, for any thing ever shown to the contrary, of the common people also. In *Bellasis v. Hester* (9 William III., Raymond 280,) the point in question was, what was meant by a bill being payable ten days after sight. The parties concerned had neglected to plead the special custom of merchants, which the court therefore refused to consider, and the words were left to take their common legal meaning. In the opinion of all the judges but one, the day of sight was included: that one (Justice Treby) differed on principles of logical interpretation of language. If, he said, the day of sight be included, then the first day after sight is the day of sight itself, which would be absurd. That neither the dissentient judge nor either of the others should have remembered the way in which the Romans reckoned backwards from the Kalends (not of course for any purpose of law, but with reference to the asserted *reductio ad absurdum*), shows how completely the origin of the mode of reckoning which the court pronounced for had been forgotten.

The various classes of decisions which have been made upon this point, as that—when reckoning is made from an act, the day of the act is included, but when from a day, that day is excluded—that the day of an act shall be reckoned or not, according as the party affected is or is not privy to the act—that a day shall be reckoned or not, according as one course or the other will best effect the intention of the party whose in-

tention is to be carried into effect—are all too modern to prove any thing except this, that there has been a struggle between opponent methods.

The old statutes fully satisfy us that, in the middle ages, the time *from* a day and the time *after* a day included that day, and that in the words “*from* and *after*” we see nothing but the usual iteration of legal phraseology. The common idioms of our language would confirm this, so far as they confirm any thing. We reckon the year *from* the 1st of January, the week *from* Sunday; life dates *from* the day of birth. The same reasoning which has introduced what we may hold to be a more logical use of the words—but which is only so to those whose scale is fashioned upon 0, 1, 2, 3, &c., instead of 1, 2, 3, &c.—has also destroyed other similar uses of language. The term of comparison, however distinct from the things compared with it, was placed among them in speech, just as, in counting, the term of departure was included among the results of departure. Milton gave Lindley Murray and his followers occasion against him when he called Eve the fairest of her daughters, though he wrote recognised English: and such expressions as “this is the most correct of all the others,” are not uncommon in old writing.

The following is a striking case in point. The description of Easter day, as given in the old prayer books, is very ancient, and it runs thus:—“*Easter* day . . . is always the first Sunday after the first full moon, which happens next after the One-and-twentieth day of *March*. And if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, *Easter day* is the Sunday after.” In this paragraph there are two evidences. Unless “the first Sunday *after* the Full Moon” had been a phrase inclusive of *the Sunday of Full Moon*, the last sentence would have been useless. Again, here is also the full moon which happens *next after* March 21, without any qualification in the case of full moon *on* March 21. And all who know how Easter is reckoned know that this phrase does here include the 21st: if there be a full (calendar) moon *on* the 21st, it is the paschal moon. The legislators of Geo. II., in changing the style, have translated this into modern idiom; their phrase is, “which happens *upon* or next after the 21st day of March.” The mistake of reading “full moon” instead of “fourteenth day of the moon,” might open an escape from these conclusions, as suggested in the ‘Companion’ for 1846, p. 5, which would have prevented our bringing them forward, if it had not happened that they are reinforced by another part of the same set of rules: “Ascension day is forty days after Easter.” Now among the applications of this rule given by its framers it is found that when Easter day

is April 22 or March 26, Ascension day is May 31 or May 4 : and it cannot be said that it is forty days from April 22 to May 31, unless April 22 itself be counted ; and the same of March 26 and May 4. The statute 1 Edwd. IV. cap. 2, which begins to take effect “a la quarantisme jour proschein apres le vj^{me} jour” must be supposed to have reckoned this common term, forty days, in the same way.

The reader must not understand us as supporting the position that the day from which reckoning was made was held as belonging *more* to time *after* than to time *before*. According to the principles of ancient counting it would have belonged to *both*, as now to *neither*. We have seen that the unit of reckoning was, from being held indivisible, regarded in the same light as the point, which equally belongs to the line it terminates, and the continuation which it commences.

In mentioning the old statutes, we have hinted our belief that if the common phrase “*after* the first of . . .” did not include *the first*, there would most likely have arisen such a phrase among the people as that in law the second day of a month is the first. We lay more stress upon this than we can venture to propose to any of our readers to do, except to those who are aware how common it is in old English for that which takes the place to take the name. Thus *six score* got the *name* of a *hundred*, because it was common to give 120 to purchasers of 100 ; and a hundred *and twelve* pounds the name of a hundred weight for a like reason. In assaying metals, the arbitrary piece cut out to try how much *in the pound* was alloy, got the name of a *pound*, and was called the pound *subtile* ; and this though the piece cut off were only a few grains. And such uses of language were recognised in their broadest form by statute : it was enacted that the hundred of herrings *shall be* six score.

With so much proof before us that no pains whatever have been taken to preserve the ancient system in ancient history, there is no occasion to shrink from an examination of the views usually entertained of the Julian and Augustan corrections of the calendar : in which it can, we think, be easily made to appear that, for want of permitting Roman words to be significative of Roman meaning, chronologists have arrived at a very unlikely view both of the Julian scheme, and of the Augustan correction.

The error which the priests committed in interpreting the reform made by Sosigenes at the command of Julius Cæsar, consisted in counting every fourth year *by making the year which ends one period begin another*, just as Livy did in describing the Metonic cycle as recommencing every twentieth year : that

is, they made the reckoning in strict conformity to the principle that the terminus is included. Thus 1 being leap-year, 4, 7, 10, &c., would be leap-years also: *four* counted from *seven* inclusive brings us to *ten*. As there is no question that this was set right by Augustus, and the superabundant intercalations introduced by the priests allowed for by a sufficient suppression of subsequent ones, it is presumed that we may reckon back as follows. When the Augustan period of correction was passed, it is certain that all the years divisible by four were leap-years. Accordingly A. D. 12 was leap-year, and A. D. 8, and so, *it is said*, would have been A. D. 4, according to the intention of Julius. The next preceding leap-year would have been B. C. 1, the year immediately preceding A. D. 1; the next before that B. C. 5, and so on, each year B. C. being leap-year which divided by four leaves a remainder 1. At this rate B. C. 45 would have been leap-year. Now B. C. 45 was the first year of the Julian reckoning: it is assumed then that Cæsar commenced with a leap-year. The great argument in favour of this is that by the number of leap-years thus introduced we are brought exactly back to what must have been the first of January, B. C. 45. For Cæsar commenced his year with a *new moon* :* and, just taking in such additional days as the preceding system of leap-years gives, we are brought, for this back-reckoned first of January, B. C. 45, to a day at which it was new moon at Rome at 11 o'clock in the evening.

We admit therefore the number of days introduced by the preceding hypothesis to be correct: so that there will be no dispute as to what was the actual day of the back-reckoning on which the first day of the first year of the Julian reform fell. But the supposition that Cæsar made a leap-year at the very commencement, is one of the most forced and unnatural that ever was pressed into the service of an explanation. For the preceding year, B. C. 46, thence called the *year of confusion*, had been made to consist of 445 days! No reason could ever be given why the additional day of February, which was made to allow for the odd six hours of the solar revolution as fast as they amounted to a day, should have been paid in advance: or why, after every thing had been upset by the year of confusion, any want of an additional day could have been felt in the first year, when, if ever, all was straight to begin with.

On looking at the manner in which the Augustan correction is generally stated, it appeared to us easy enough to explain

* Did the Egyptian astronomer know the very day of the full moon, when it happened at 11 o'clock in the evening? Are we to take it for granted that by two hours or more of error he might not throw it into the wrong day? The usual answer is affirmative. To us, however, the accordance with records of the system we put forward rather confirms the astronomer, than the converse.

the manner in which, without sacrificing a single day, the system of leap-years which lasted up to the Gregorian reformation was brought about, namely, that the years which are divisible by four became leap-years. In the following table, the explanation we propose is given on the right, and the most common one on the left. S stands for a sacerdotal leap-year, or one of those which were actually so: J stands for an intended leap-year of the Julian reformation: A stands for a leap-year after the Augustan edict. The years B. C. and A. D. are given, and also those of the Julian reckoning.

Year of			J. Y.	B. C.	Confusion.	
J 1	S 1	1	45			
		2	44			
		3	43		J 1	S 1
J 2	S 2	4	42			
		5	41			
		6	40			S 2
J 3	S 3	7	39		J 2	
		8	38			
		9	37			S 3
J 4	S 4	10	36			
		11	35		J 3	
		12	34			S 4
J 5	S 5	13	33			
		14	32			
		15	31		J 4	S 5
J 6	S 6	16	30			
		17	29			
		18	28			S 6
J 7	S 7	19	27		J 5	
		20	26			
		21	25			S 7
J 8	S 8	22	24			
		23	23		J 6	
		24	22			S 8
J 9	S 9	25	21			
		26	20			
		27	19		J 7	S 9
J 10	S 10	28	18			
		29	17			
		30	16			S 10
J 11	S 11	31	15		J 8	
		32	14			
		33	13			S 11
J 12	S 12	34	12			
		35	11		J 9	
		36	10			S 12
J 13	S 13	37	9			
		38	8		No leap-year for 12 years.	
		39	7			
J 14	S 14	40	6		J 10	
		41	5			

	J. Y.	B. C.		
	42	4		
	43	3	J 11	
	44	2		
J 12	45	1		
		A. D.		
	46	1		
	47	2	J 12	
	48	3		
J 13	49	4		A 1
	50	5		
	51	6	J 13	
	52	7		
J 14	A 1	53	8	A 2

In both systems, the leap-years marked *sacerdotal* are actual; those marked *Julian* are only in the reputed intention of the reformer, except where also marked sacerdotal. Those marked *Augustan* are actual.

The difficulties of the two systems are as follows :—

Common system. First, the year of commencement is made to be leap-year, as already mentioned. Secondly, when Augustus ordained that there should be no leap-year for twelve years, he is made to have ordained that there should be none for *fifteen* years, in our way of reading, or for *sixteen* years in the Roman way. Thirdly, it is assumed that the Julian system began by paying (at the rate of six hours per annum) in advance, while, after the Augustan *vacation*, the payment was made only when due.

Proposed system. When Augustus ordained that there should be no leap-year for twelve years, he is made to have ordained, in our way of speaking, that there should be none for *eleven* years only.

Some persons may think that the final mode of correction is to be interpreted thus; that three sacerdotal (intended) leap-years should be omitted, and that then the reckoning should begin according to the Julian intention. But this would make A. D. 5 to be the first Augustan leap-year, and the common rule for determining leap-year would never have been established.

In asserting the probability of the system we have advanced, it will be observed that we maintain *no leap-year for twelve years* to be a phrase synonymous with *leap-year in the twelfth year*. This is the necessary consequence of a strict, but usual, rendering of the maxim, that the last of the old reckoning is the first of the new, to which Roman enumeration so strictly adhered that there is no first day before the Kalends except the day of the Kalends itself. Putting the difficulties of the two systems against each other, we think it

may be safely inferred that the one we propose is very much less than the cumulative amount of the three on the other side. *Twelve* cannot be *twelve* in our sense: shall it be our fifteen or sixteen under no rule at all, or shall it be our eleven under a practice which we know to have been common, and which we see in the divisions of the Roman month?

So much on the question of probability: we shall now look at the words of the historians who describe what actually took place. Of these there are three whose accounts are usually, and justly,* preferred — Censorinus, A. D. 238; Solinus, probably his contemporary; and Macrobius, about A. D. 400. From Censorinus we learn nothing as to the mistake or the correction, only that the intercalary day was to be inserted after each elapsed period of four years, *peracto quadriennii circuitu*. All that has any allusion to the correction, is the information that the month Sextilis received the name of August when Martius Censorinus and C. Asinius Gallio were consuls; and as it is otherwise known that this change of name took place at the Augustan correction of the calendar, and that the above-named were consuls in the year 8 B. C., confirmation is given to the date of this correction. Solinus states that Cæsar added a quarter of a day in the year of confusion, which, as it is impossible to imagine a fraction of a day in any one year, we must take to mean that the year of confusion was considered as furnishing its quotum towards the first bissextile, so that the first bissextile would be the year 3 of the corrected calendar, or B. C. 43. Solinus further states that the priests made the error of adding the bissextile in the fourth year, instead of after the close of the fourth year; and that thus they added twelve days in the lapse of thirty-six years, while only nine ought to have been added, which fault Augustus reformed, and commanded that twelve years should run out without intercalation, *jussit annos XII. sine intercalatione decurrere*. Now observe, first, that in the system we propose, there are *twelve*, and should have been *nine*, sacerdotal leap-years preceding the intervention of Augustus, whereas, taking B. C. 45 as leap-year makes *thirteen* actual and *ten* intended leap-years. Secondly, in our system it takes the priests exactly thirty-six years to make this error; whereas, if B. C. 45 be taken as leap-year, they make the error described by Solinus in thirty-four years, and that which he should have described in thirty-seven years. The two isolated facts stated by this writer—first, that the year of confusion was considered as furnishing its quotum towards

* Some writers are very confused: Pliny, for example, interprets three leap-years omitted by Augustus into three new corrections upon corrections of the whole calendar by Sosigenes himself.

an intercalation ; secondly, that the total amount of the sacerdotal error accrued in thirty-six years—support one another.

Macrobius repeats the statement of Solinus as to the thirty-six years, and tells the story of the correction of Augustus in very much the same manner. But he has one sentence more. Not being a Roman, and coming further from the events than his predecessors, it is likely that he should have searched for monuments. He mentions one of a remarkable character, a brass inscription ordained by Augustus for the perpetual preservation of the calendar ; and we must presume that in mentioning the arrangement which this inscription perpetuated, he used its words. He tells us* that, after commanding that twelve years should expire without intercalation (*annos XII. sine intercalari die transigi jussit*), he directed that future intercalations should be made *every fifth year*, as Cæsar had ordained. Thus it appears that Augustus, finding the imported phrase of Sosigenes had been mistaken, substituted a more correct one to Roman ears. According to their counting, the selection of 8, 12, 16, &c., after 4 as a commencement, is the selection of every *fifth* number. This proof that the phrase first introduced was changed, in order that the direction might be given in the strictest Roman idiom, will justify us in asserting that every part of the direction, as given by Macrobius from the inscription, is to be as strictly rendered in the same way. Since, then, twelve years are to pass over without leap-year, we interpret it that the twelfth year was the next leap-year. To those who were well accustomed to begin new reckoning from the terminus at which they had arrived in the old one, it would not suggest itself as an impediment that there is logical absurdity in the last of the unintercalated years being the first of the intercalated ones. This brings the first Augustan, and thirteenth actual, leap-year, to A. D. 4, and the fourteenth actual leap-year to A. D. 8: being as if the Julian intention had been that B. C. 45 should have been leap-year. It is essential, as before explained, that the fourteenth actual intercalation should take place in A. D. 8: but the common system can only attain this by demanding that, under an edict of cessation of leap-year for twelve years, there should then be no leap-year *until* four more years had elapsed. This is an inconsistent way out of the difficulty, seeing that the way into it was a demand that intercalations should be considered as payable in advance.

We have not thought it necessary to trace out the origin of

* Post hoc unum diem secundum ordinationem Cæsaris quinto quoque incipiente anno intercalari jussit [Augustus], et omnem hunc ordinem æræ tabulæ ad æternam custodiam incisioni mandavit."

the palpably absurd statement which is found in various works in general estimation, namely, that the first of the Augustan leap-years was A. D. 7, after which they proceeded without mistake. How the leap-years afterwards obeyed the rule of falling into dates which are divisible without remainder by 4, is a mystery to those who adopt the statement, and think about it.

When a reckoning is made from 1, the century terminates at 100; but when it is made from 0, through 1, 2, &c., it terminates with 99. About the year 1799, there was discussion whether the eighteenth century terminated at the end of 1799, or at the end of 1800. This was equivalent to a discussion whether the usual reckoning had a year 0, or began with 1. It so happens that the history of our mode of reckoning has been made to have a point of obscurity which may tend to prolong this discussion; and perhaps some may be found to doubt whether this present year 1850, ends the first half of the nineteenth century, or begins the second.

A *century* is any collection of one hundred; its restriction to collection of years is modern. Most readers remember the "century of inventions," and many remember that they thought at first it was the account of some inventive century. Bale's work on English writers is divided into centuries, not of years, but of scholars; and centuries have been published of nativities, and of other things.

A century of years may begin or end with any year, just as a year of days may begin or end with any day; and as the year ending April 7 began at the preceding April 8, so the century ending 1745 began with 1646. But, in like manner as the year of reckoning (as distinguished from a year-space of measurement of time) begins with January 1, so it is presumed that a century is also a unit of reckoning, and has a definite commencement: and that it is so is clear, as to modern times, from the constant phraseology of writers, who talk of the twelfth century, the nineteenth century, &c. But it generally happens that, in speaking of centuries, writers are using a rough denomination: thus no one who finds a paragraph which alludes to the religious troubles of the sixteenth* century, can possibly guess whether that century be meant to begin with 1500 or 1501.

There is no ancient usage as to the beginning of centuries,

* It is to be regretted that we are obliged to talk of centuries under numeral figures which contradict the dates. *Fourteen* hundred and twenty is in the *fifteenth* century. We are always obliged to pause a moment before we put a year into its century; and even practised historical writers sometimes make a slip. The second edition of Mr. Macaulay's essays is their third impression; and yet (vol. ii. p. 15) it is said, "We know that, during the fierce contests of the *sixteenth* century, both the hostile parties spoke of the time of *Elizabeth* as a golden age," The italics, of course, are our own.

for the term, as applied to time, is not ancient. Ducange and old Latin dictionaries do not recognise *centuria* as meaning a hundred years. The bull for the reformation of the calendar (1582), when speaking of 1700, 1800, &c., as not being leap-years, calls them *anni centesimi, hundredth years*. But no argument can be derived in favour of an implication that technical centuries *end* with these years; for no such technical term seems to have been then in use.

Again, this very regulation with respect to 1700, &c., affects the calendar rules in such manner, that a rule which lasts from 1700 to 1799 has to be changed for 1800, &c. It is, therefore, matter of necessity that writers on the calendar speak of 1700—1799 as a century. This happens in the tables annexed to the act for the change of style, in which mention is made for instance of “the next century, that is, from the year 1800 till the year 1899 inclusive.” Hence many have argued that it is settled by law that the present century begins with 1800. But the body of the act, which is of equal authority, calls 1800 a *hundredth year*, when, if the centuries be settled by the wording of the annexed tables, it should be called a *first year*. But no inference can be drawn; for if Clavius had taken, say 1816, to be one of the Gregorian omissions of a leap-year, then the tables annexed to the act must have spoken of the century beginning with 1816 and ending with 1915, because that particular century-space would have fallen under one rule.

Clavius gives it as the reason why *centesimal years* should be chosen for omission of leap-years, that these are years of great note, being observed by the church as years of jubilee. Had he attached to 1600, 1700, &c., any idea either of commencement or termination of a century, as a unit of reckoning, he would surely have made allusion to it here. What there is shows that, in common usage, the centesimal years were terminations, and not commencements; for a jubilee is a festival of commemoration, not of anticipation. In the year 1800 Mr. Pye, then poet laureate, published his *Carmen Seculare*, with a preliminary dissertation in defence of 1800 being the first year of the new century. Among other arguments, he urges that Prior had done the same in 1700; but he forgets that secular odes have always been retrospective, and properly belong to the last of the old century, not the first of the new. Hear Prior:—

“Hardly the muse can sit the headstrong horse,
Nor would she, if she could, check his impetuous force;
With the glad noise the cliffs and valleys ring,
While she through earth and air pursues the king.”

But Prior's noisy muse was riding on horseback after William

III., not to bring him tidings of future events, but as a convenience for the contemplation of the past.

“She now beholds him on the Belgic shore,
Whilst Britain’s tears his ready help implore;”

and a great deal more.

We have looked through many of the pieces of this controversy, and have found little or no allusion to how people *did* count; the matter was assumed to demand settlement by the way in which people *ought* to count. Great pains were taken to prove that there must have been a year 0 after the Christian æra; and those who could attribute the habits of a modern mathematician to the old computers—who reckoned I., II., III., IV., &c., and had never dreamed of a zero symbol—made a very plausible figure with those who could not correct them. The astronomers Maskelyne and William Herschel took the side of 1800 as the first year of the century, and of course led many, who did not see that the question is for the antiquarian to decide, not the astronomer, as such. But if astronomers may decide, they have settled the point by what is now universal consent, and not without having had it frequently before them. For they never open the proper page of any common account of the progress of their science without seeing themselves invited to deny, if they think fit, the statement that the planet Ceres was discovered on *the first day of the present century*: it was discovered January 1, 1801. We hold it clear that no usage can exist, except one of very modern times. The present practice of astronomers and chronologers is to make the first year of the reckoning to be the first year of a century, so that A. D. 1—100 is the first century, A. D. 1801—1900 is the nineteenth century.

Remembrances of the monadic system of counting have been before now made to appear in the following statement; that a date, such as 1843, does not mean the whole year 1843, but the indivisible moment at which a certain year begins. If this had been the case, and the term century had been used, then, probably, the moment at which A. D. 100 begins would have been made to terminate the century. That the year ranked as a moment, in reckoning year after year monadically, is true enough; but it had not then a beginning distinct from its end, nor any intermediate parts. It has been urged in support of the above view, that the hours of the clock are reckoned in the same way; thus four o’clock refers to a moment of time, not to an amount of duration. But the phrase contains its own answer, for *four of the clock* merely refers to the place where IV. is written.

An appeal is also made to the intention of Dionysius Exiguus, who introduced the present mode of reckoning in the sixth century. Intentions, unless carried into effect, make no rule in chronology: we do not date from the Christian æra because Dionysius so pleased, but because those who followed him succeeded in establishing a usage; and their usage, not the intention of Dionysius, is the rule. Nevertheless, we mean to enter upon this point, not for its importance, but only to give the reader an idea of the manner in which chronological conclusions have been treated.

We hold chronology to be a subject into which more learned confusion has been introduced than into all others put together. We have given a notable instance of this (see the *Companion* for 1845, page 8), in the fact of so diligent a reader and accurate a scholar as Delambre pronouncing, on the mass of mingled citation before him, that the synodical epistle of the Nicene Council had not been preserved. The mistake originated with the laboured attempt which Clavius and others had made to fasten upon the Council, by subsequent evidence, a proceeding of which the epistle shows no trace. Dionysius Exiguus has been treated in the same manner as the Nicene bishops: every possible kind of assertion as to his system and his meaning, has been fearlessly brought forward and easily granted, upon the testimony of writers who lived many centuries after him.

There is no better proof of want of precision in chronological writers than this, that their most technical term, *æra*, cannot have its meaning settled without dispute from their writings. Is the *æra* a point of time *from* which reckoning is made, or the whole duration *in* which reckoning is made? When we talk of the year 1849 of the Christian æra, do we understand *of* in the sense of *after*, or in that of *part of*?

It may be matter of opinion what the usage is of the world at large upon this point. To us it seems that people in general would divide time into that which is before, and that which is after, the Christian æra, not into *before* and *during*. Writers who define, generally make the æra a moment of time. Thus we light upon the lexicographers Laurentius and Forcellini, the first of whom calls it a beginning of time, *temporis initium, a quo supputationes astrologi incipiunt*; the second, a definite and noted term from which the following years are numbered, *terminus certus et insignis (ut apud nos Christianos est Nativitas D. N. J. C.) a quo sequentes anni numerantur*. The chronologer Strauchius, who formally defines his terms, makes *æra* and *epoch* of identical

meaning, *termini solemnes, a quo tempora putamus*. *Æra*, says Dr. Hutton, is in chronology the same as epoch. Dr. Carey (1677), whose *Palæologia Chronica* is very learned and clear, strives to use *æra* as the duration beginning from the epoch; but he occasionally confuses the two words. John Gregorie, 'De *Æris et Epochis*,' 1649, uses the words synonymously. Joseph Scaliger uses *æra* for the duration, on account of finding many cases, out of chronology, which show that the oldest use of the word was in the sense of *number*, so that A.D. 500 might be called the 500th *æra*. Calvisius counts the *æra* from the epoch, as we collect, for he does not define. Petavius uses the word doubtfully in many cases; but at times *æra sive epocha* occurs in his writings. Riccioli avoids the term in great part, preferring to use epoch: but he often uses it with Scaliger: thus there occurs, "If the *æra* should exceed 38," &c. But throughout the writers who distinguish *æra* from epoch, occur continual instances in which the former word is used in the sense of the latter.

In the first page we opened of the *Art de vérifier les dates* our eye was caught by the assertion that the year 715 of Rome is the 39th before our vulgar *æra* (should be in that work epoch or beginning of *æra*), and that the Spanish *æra* precedes (*devance*) the Christian *æra* by 38 years.

It seems that those who define are almost all at variance with many who use. Hence it arises that in a recent technological dictionary the *æra* is made a fixed point of time at the beginning, while in the middle of the article we read of an *æra commencing from* a certain point. And in Dr. Smith's Dictionary of Antiquities, it is "a point of time from which subsequent or preceding years may be counted." But still, we almost immediately read of an *æra* which *begins* at a certain year; meaning that the *counting* then begins.

The term itself, as used in chronology, appears to have been introduced by the Spaniards, and appropriated to the *æra* just mentioned, being the commencement of their reign of Augustus. As *æra* is a very doubtful Latin word (that is, as a singular noun) various methods have been tried to explain it. The translator of Alfraganus derives it from the Arabic, as a corruption of *Tarikh*, which, according to D'Herbelot, is used, among other and non-chronological senses, in that of epoch: others speak of an Arabic verb *arah*, to count. Some have suggested an abbreviation of *Annus ERat Augusti*, by picking out the letters here given as capitals; as if two letters would have been selected from the unimportant verb. The following conjecture (which is mentioned without source by

D'Alembert* in the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, and which we do not find in the old chronologers) is far more respectable, almost even plausible: it derives æra from the initials of *Ab Exordio Regni Augusti*. But there is little occasion to seek for any other origin than the later Latin. Forcellini cites from Salmasius a sentence taken from some old writer on mensuration, in which *æra* means a *datum*, a number to begin from: thus in the question 'given a pentagon of ten-foot side, to find the area,' 10 is the *æra*.

On a review of the whole question, and after consulting many writers not here mentioned, as well those who have used the term, as those who have both used and defined it, we are satisfied that the word *æra* is most generally used as a point of time (or a year of time, if years be used monadically) to reckon *from*. Hence the 100th year of an æra should be understood as the 100th year *after* it: and it would avoid confusion if it were so expressed.

To return to the question of the Christian æra, as introduced by Dionysius Exiguus. This reformation is described by its author, rather scantily, in two† remaining letters: the first addressed to the bishop Petronius; the second to Boniface and Bonus, the *primicerius notariorum*, and the *secundicerius*. The second letter has perfect internal evidence that it was written A. D. 526: the first was probably written the year before.

Dionysius begins his first epistle by referring to numerous requests made to him for an explanation of his paschal system, and to the various unskilful modes in which others had proceeded, in contempt or ignorance of the Nicene rule, which proceeded rather from the light of the Holy Spirit, than from that of secular knowledge. He then proceeds to describe the well-known period, which we know to have been invented by Victorinus, with his own arrangement and use of it, and the rules by which it is applied to any current year. The second epistle has a peculiar object, which will presently appear.

Two questions arise: What did Dionysius mean by the year 1, and what was that year? In what month, and on what day of the month, did his year begin? These questions we shall

* D'Alembert says that *æra* is a term of astronomy used in the same sense as *epoch* in chronology. Is not this a slip of the pen? Transpose the two words in Italics, and the sentence would be read without any remark. Curiously enough, the Alphonsine Tables (cited by Gregorie) have a definition in which any one would suppose the words *æra* and *ærum* had changed places: "*Æra Hispanis dicitur tempus limitatum ab ævo aliquo sumens exordium.*"

† These letters were first published by Petavius, at the end of his *Doctrina Temporum*, afterwards by Bucherius (*Comp. Alm.* 1845, p. 9), and again by J. G. Janus (or Jahn). We cite the epistles of Dionysius from the collected edition of the memoirs of Janus, by C. A. Klotz (Halæ, 1769, 8vo. pp. 211). It was first published, according to Fabricius, in 1718.

endeavour to answer from Dionysius himself: inferences from other writers we shall treat as conjectural.

The principal passage * from the first epistle is as in the note, of which the following is a literal translation. Dionysius is speaking of the paschal cycle of Cyrillus, containing ninety-five years, or five Metonic cycles of nineteen years each.

“ This cycle of ninety-five years we set ourselves to abolish by the attention to the subject with which we have gained the mastery over it; bringing forward in our own work the last, or fifth [Metonic] cycle of Cyrillus, because there are six years of it yet to run; and then we assert that we have arranged five other cycles according to the rule of the same prelate, or rather that of the Nicene Council often mentioned. But since Cyrillus began his first [Metonic] cycle from the 153rd year of Diocletian, and finished the last in the 247th year; we, beginning from the 248th year of that tyrant rather than prince, refuse to connect the memory of a blasphemer and persecutor with our cycles, but rather choose to note the dates of our years from the Incarnation of our Lord Jesus Christ”

To this epistle are appended the last of the five Metonic cycles of Cyrillus, the first five of the twenty-eight Metonic cycles of Dionysius, and a collection of calendar rules, framed by the skill of certain *Egyptians*, and adopted by Dionysius. Though the epistle, which itself is called a *preface*, makes the most express mention of both tables and rules, the two latter were not † printed, either by Petavius, or (according to Fabricius and Jahn) by Bucherius, but only by Jahn himself. The table tells us that A. D. 532 is 248 of Diocletian, and 1 of the cycle of Dionysius: accordingly A. D. 1 would have been 2 of the preceding cycle of Dionysius. And the rule given by Dionysius confirms his table.

According to the received mode of counting, we are to presume that Dionysius meant A. D. 1 of his own æra for the year of the Incarnation. But some time after Dionysius, it is certain that the year commonly received as that of the Incarnation

* “ Nonaginta quinque igitur annorum hunc cyclum, studio, quo valuimus, expedire contendimus; ultimum ejusdem B. Cyrilli; id est, quintum cyclum, quia sex adhuc ex eo anni supererant, in nostro hoc opere præferentes; ac deinceps quinque alios juxta normam ejusdem Pontificis, imo potius sæpe dicti Nicæni Concilii, nos ordinasse, profiteremur. Quia vero S. Cyrillus primum cyclum ab anno Diocletiani centesimo quinquagesimo tertio cepit et ultimum in ducentesimo quadragésimo septimo terminavit; nos a ducentesimo quadragésimo octavo anno ejusdem tyranni potius, quam principis, inchoantes, noluimus circulis nostris memoriam impii et persecutoris innectere, sed magis elegimus ab incarnatione Domini nostri Jesu Christi annorum tempora prænotare . . .”

† That Scaliger had seen the rules at least, is evident from his quoting, as from Dionysius, a rule which is not in the *preface*. That Petavius had not seen either tables or rules, may be presumed (though the contrary has been affirmed) from his not printing either. That Riccioli had not seen them is clear from his making it inferential, from the words of Dionysius and Bede, that A. D. 532 was 1 of the cycle of Dionysius, when the table has it expressly.

was not the first year after (or *of*, if the reader please) the Dionysian æra, but the first year before it. Three accounts have been given of this discrepancy. First, it has been supposed that the Dionysian reckoning has been misunderstood, and that the year usually called B. C. 1 is that which Dionysius meant to be A. D. 1: so that this present year would have been called by him 1851. Secondly, it has been thought that he intended to have a *zero-reckoning*, calling 0 the year of the Incarnation, and A. D. 1 the year following. Thirdly, it has been thought that he commenced his year, not with the 1st of January, but with March 25, and that his year 1 begins with the March preceding the January of our year 1.

The first supposition is worthy of no attention, since the appearance of the table which Petavius, &c. knew nothing of. There are 95 years in it with their Easters given, and each described by its *annus domini*; and these Easters agree with those of the rules in the 'Companion' for 1845, page 32.

As to the second supposition, it is for those who affirm Dionysius to have made departure from usual methods to prove it. He explains himself so clearly, and gives the circumstances of the existing state of things, and his own proposed alterations, with so much precision, that it is exceedingly improbable he should have made a departure from usage in his mode of reckoning, without giving the most express warning. In speaking of cases of division in which the remainder is 0, in which the divisor is to be substituted (as in finding the golden number by dividing by 19, in which case the number 19 itself must be taken when the remainder is 0), he takes care, after instances, to enunciate this as a general rule,* *per omnem computum*. If such a writer should, in one distinct case, count after the prevailing method, we are bound to assume that he always did so, in failure of special notice to the contrary. Now it does so happen that there is an instance, but rendered rather doubtful by a misprint in that or another instance, and settled by a third instance. In one of his rules (No. 9) there occur the following phrases, which it will be convenient to number.

1. Count the months from September to March (*a Septembri usque ad Martium*) they make *six*; add two, which makes *eight*.

2. Count the months from September to March, they make *seven*; add two, which makes *nine*.

* It is general, in all chronological computations in which the divisor is a period. In our article on Easter ('Companion' for 1845) we have, in one place, omitted to mention it. In pages 27 and 33 and in division XIV. of the rules, instead of "divide by 7, and keep the remainder," it should be "divide by 7, and keep the remainder, or 7, if there be no remainder."

3. If you count from September to December, always add three in these *four* months.

Either 1 or 2 must contain a misprint, and from the correctness of the sums it is not in the figures; nor can it be in the word *September*, which is the initial month throughout. The advocates of the old method will say that in 1, *March* should be *February*, and then September is reckoned in both cases: of the modern method, that in 2, March should be April, and then September is omitted in both reckonings. And so the question would be left, perfectly balanced, if it were not for 3, in which from September to December is called *four* months: but the intent of the whole passage marked 3 is very obscure. We rely much more on the presumption that ordinary language, used by a writer who is generally perspicuous, is to be interpreted in the manner usual in his time, if no reason can be given to the contrary. Accordingly, we hold that the year 1 of our æra, from which the common reckoning is made, is the year of the nativity according to Dionysius, and also the second year of his paschal cycle. This is the way in which Bede, two centuries after, understood Dionysius; accordingly, those who have thought that our common way of reckoning is not according to the intention of Dionysius, have imputed the alteration to Bede.

The next question is as to the time at which the year of Dionysius commenced. On this point we are to remember that he was an ecclesiastic; that he wrote at Rome for an ecclesiastical purpose, the settlement of Easter; that his paschal *indicia*, such as the golden number, &c. always change on the first of January; and that the ecclesiastical year always began on the first of January. We are not aware that any one of these positions has ever been disputed. The natural inference is, that all the presumptions are in favour of his having made the year of which he wrote begin on the 1st of January. But the *Art de vérifier les dates* assures us that by the common consent of the learned (*tous les savans conviennent*) Dionysius himself established in Italy the practice of beginning the year with the 25th of March, and that he did this at the introduction of his new æra. Since the work we cite* is one which

* We would not by any means disparage the *Art de vérifier les dates*, a work which, in all its peculiar parts, is of the highest merit: but it should be praised with discrimination. It is mainly the work of one man, Maur Français d'Antine, of the congregation of Benedictines of St. Maur (born 1688, died 1746). It contains an immense collection of dynastic and genealogical chronology, extending down to most of the families of historic note in France, many in Germany, and some in Italy, &c. But we cannot find in the preliminary dissertations and the matters of general chronology any sufficient ground for the eulogies which this work has received, and which are totally unmeaning if they do not amount to a declaration that with this one work alone, the student needs no other. If we wanted the dates connected with a king of France, or an emperor,

deals very much in references and quotations, this mode of shifting such a point on to the shoulders of all the learned in general and none in particular, is far from satisfactory. We choose from among the learned, Petavius, perhaps the most learned of the chronologists, certainly one of those who are most cited. On looking into his work *De Doctrina Temporum* (the edition we use is that of Harduinus, Antwerp, 1703, 3 vols. fol.), we find, in book vi. cap. 10, as the description of one of the paragraphs, *Dionysius a xv. Paschali annos orditur*, Dionysius begins his year from the fifteenth of the Paschal moon. The paragraph itself begins, "*In his vides Dionysius a decima quinta Paschali annos inchoare,*" which does not quite bear out the side description of the index maker* or editor; for all we are told is that *in his*, that is, in what has immediately preceded, Dionysius does as stated. Now, first, the 25th of March, and the fifteenth of the paschal moon, are two very distinct things; secondly, we must examine what Dionysius is doing. The extracts discussed by Petavius are from the epistle to Boniface and Bonus above mentioned. Here Dionysius sets forth that he had hoped that all ambiguity and opposition had been removed by his former letter, but that as the parties to whom he wrote had brought out from the archives of the Roman church the writings of Paschasinus,† in which there was mention of *common* and *embolismic* years, and many were anxious to know whether this year agreed with the *paterna regula*, or rule of the Nicene council, he (Dionysius) thought it necessary to show that there was no disagreement. He then proceeds to discuss the year used by Paschasinus, which was the ancient lunar year, founded upon that of the Jews. Petavius seems to have taken Dionysius as describing a year of *his own*, or at least has been so construed, both by followers and opponents. In the first epistle, from which we have quoted above, the only matter in which the beginning of a year is mentioned is a discussion (for the sake of Easter) on the Jewish year, as settled in the books of Exodus and Deuteronomy, which are cited as authorities; so that nothing can be drawn from either of these epistles in support of the notion that their writer began his year in March or April.

even of Japan, or a viscount of Fezenzaguet, or a count of Goritz, we should turn to the *Art* &c.; but for the settlement of all points of general chronology, such, for instance, as those connected with the common æra, we should look elsewhere.

* Descriptions of subject contained in indexes or headings, not made by authors, are not to be relied on. In the *Journal Littéraire de la Haye* for July and August 1713, p. 464, is given a letter of Hudde, which shows that he knew how to find the subtangent when the equation of the curve had no irrational quantities. But the index maker has it referred to thus, "Calcul Differentiel, qui en est l'inventeur."

† Paschasinus was one of the legates whom Leo I. sent to the Council of Chalcedon, A. D. 451. His epistle to Leo on the feast of Easter is extant.

Whence, then, came the assertion that, by the consent of all the learned, Dionysius introduced the method of beginning the year on the 25th of March?

It is perfectly true that, according to the common reckoning of the middle ages, the Annunciation and the Nativity were taken to be events of the year B. C. 1, to those who begin the year with January. It is also true that it became very common to begin the year with March 25, and that the beginning of A. D. 1 was made to be in the March *preceding* the Jan. 1, A. D. 1, from which we reckon. That these things have a connexion with one another we have no doubt; but we suspect the connexion to have originated in a misconception. If the year (Jan. 1—Dec. 31) A. D. 1 were considered by Dionysius as containing the Annunciation and the Nativity, and if those who reckoned from March 25 threw them into *their* A. D. 1, that is, into the year Mar. 25, B. C. 1—March 24, A. D. 1 of Dionysius—the misconception might easily have arisen if those who restored the *reckoning* of Dionysius happened to forget, or did not know, that the placing of the above events had shifted with the reckoning.

There is no occasion to settle this point either one way or the other, for our present purpose, which is to point out that no reasonable ground exists for citing any intention or declaration of Dionysius in favour of any meddling with the received mode of reckoning; and further, to put those who may need it on their guard against the indiscriminating learning of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and the chronological logic of the nineteenth, which does not build on antiquity at all.

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August 6, 1849.

II.—BRITISH AND IRISH FISHERIES.

THE fisheries of an insular country like Great Britain must necessarily be of considerable importance. The extent of land available for agriculture is definite: it may be measured almost to a single square mile, whether reclaimed or unreclaimed; but the fisheries are practically unlimited, or at least the only limit is that which is determined by the ratio between the expense of catching and bringing the fish to market, and the value of the fish when caught. Our shores and streams are visited or inhabited by countless numbers of cod, ling, hake, herrings, salmon, mackerel, pilchards, lobsters, oysters, and other fish; and as these fish breed and increase without any care or cost to man, they must ever be an object of solicitude in a

country so sea-girt as England. The term Fisheries is only applied where there are localities frequented at certain seasons by shoals or great numbers of fish, sometimes of one particular description only : the mere sporting exercise with the fishing rod is another subject. The right of frequenting fishing grounds has frequently been matter of dispute between governments, and sometimes the subject of treaties ; while exclusion from them, or invasion of presumed exclusive rights to their enjoyment, has even been the cause of warlike demonstrations. So far as regards British fishermen, their operations are carried on in rivers or estuaries, in bays or near coasts, and in far-distant stations.

The object of the present paper is to present an outline of the modes in which the British legislature has sought to encourage fisheries, and of the laws at present in operation to this end. To effect this, it will be desirable to make a threefold division of—1st, *Scotch Fisheries* ; 2nd, *Channel Fisheries* ; 3rd, *Irish Fisheries* ; to which will be appended a few observations on *Fresh-water Fish Farms*. The subject of the distant fisheries, such as of the whale and the Newfoundland cod, scarcely comes within our present scope ; but a few words concerning them may here be premised. The *whale* fishery was carried on successfully in the Bay of Biscay in the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries ; but on failure of the supply in that quarter, the whalers in the 16th and 17th centuries turned their attention towards the northern ocean, near Spitzbergen and Greenland ; and this has ever since been the chief seat of the whale fishery. At first it was the practice to boil the blubber on the spot, and bring home the oil in casks ; but it was afterwards found more economical to bring home the blubber to be boiled. The open sea has long been almost exhausted of its whales ; and the whalers now proceed to Davis Straits, where the supply is, in its turn, sensibly lessening. This is shown by comparing the returns of two periods of three years each :—

	Ships.		Men.		Tuns of oil.	
1830—1—2.....	258.....	2750.....	30,083			
1840—1—2.....	62.....	835.....	9767			

This refers to *British* whalers only. The numbers have still further decreased since 1842. As the northern supply failed, the Southern or Pacific whale fisheries began to attract notice. They have not hitherto been conducted on so large a scale as the northern. With respect to the *cod* fishery, the capture of this fish off the Great Bank of Newfoundland has been conducted since 1500, and has been the subject of many international treaties between England, France, Portugal, and the United States. The produce is usually from 600,000 to 900,000 quintals of cod fish annually, which is exported either dry or wet. In 1848 the quantity reached as high as 1,000,000 quintals (a quintal=100lbs.). An Act of Parliament regulates the resort of English and French vessels to this station ; and the French pursue it with vigour. As many as 360 vessels, from 100 to 300 tons burthen, visit the Newfoundland banks from France yearly : they are

worked by 16,000 men, while 12,000 more are engaged at the permanent fishing stations. The French government regards this as a nursery for seamen, and pays a bounty on the fish caught. In 1848 the English settlers, who can scarcely compete with the French, petitioned the English government for some kind of protection against their foreign rivals.

Scotch Fisheries.

As early as the ninth century the taking of herrings was extensively pursued in Scotland; but the convention of royal burghs prohibited the exportation of fish until the townsmen were first supplied at a stipulated price; and in consequence of this shortsighted and selfish policy, the fishermen abandoned the trade. A number of these men, thus driven from home, settled in Holland, but continued to fish off their native coast; and thus their example attracted the attention of the Dutch to the value of the Scotch fisheries. Several attempts to recover the fishery were made by legal enactments under James III., IV., and V., of Scotland; and James VI., before his accession to the English throne, appointed three towns to be built in different parts of the Highlands, for the double purpose of civilizing the people and promoting the fisheries: but the attempt failed.

In 1633 Charles I. ordained an association of the three kingdoms, for a general fishery along the whole of the coasts; for its government he nominated a standing committee. Many persons of consideration embarked in the enterprise; and in order to render the object all the aid he could, the king ordered that Lent should be strictly observed; that the importation of foreign fish should be prohibited; and that his own naval stores should be purchased of the committee. The breaking out of the civil war speedily frustrated this scheme. During the Commonwealth, privileges were granted to two or three persons, with a view to induce them to foster the fisheries, but without much result. Charles II., soon after the Restoration, appointed a "Council of Royal Fishery," of which the Duke of York and Lord Clarendon were members, to make laws for the management of the fisheries. Many things, which despotism alone would attempt, were done to aid the operations of this council: victuallers and coffee-house keepers were compelled to buy a certain quantity of herrings yearly at a certain price; all duties on the export of fish were removed, and duties laid on the import; a lottery for three years was granted, and collections in the churches made, to provide funds for the council. But all would not do; the ricketty child of so much protection never throve. Other legislative attempts, made in the same century, were equally unsuccessful.

Laws were passed, and associations formed, for encouraging the fisheries, in 1720, 1749, 1759, and 1785, but with as little success as before. Some writers thought that the failure occurred because there were "insufficient means," some because "there were job-

bery and mismanagement," some because "the Thames (the dearest British port) was made the head-quarters of the fishery." These repeated failures were rendered more conspicuous by the success of the Yarmouth merchants fishing on their own account. By proceeding farther to the north than the Dutch fishing grounds, they discovered better fish at an earlier season; and they succeeded in supplying the Hamburgh market before their rivals could appear to compete with them.

The high price of salt in the beginning of the present century was one drawback to the extension of the curing of herrings, and indirectly to the fishery itself. The government long resisted the removal of the duty on salt, but they continued the old system of granting bounties, by Acts passed in 1800, 1801, 1803, 1808, 1811, and 1815: in 1817 they granted the use of salt duty free to the fish curers, under certain stringent regulations; and a few years afterwards they removed the salt duty altogether. This last measure was better than any of the bounty systems. It was aided by the establishment of two bodies, each of which seems to have effected much good within its sphere of operation. One of these was the British Fishery Society, established in 1786, for purchasing land, and building thereon free towns, villages, and fishing stations, in the highlands and islands of Scotland. The other, under the provisions of an Act passed in 1808, was the election of a Board of Seven Commissioners of the Herring Fisheries, which was engrafted on the old Scotch Board of Trustees for Linen and Hempen Manufactures. For the inspection and branding of herrings, the whole coast of Great Britain was divided into districts; in each of these, officers were appointed to overlook the operations of the fishermen, and to see that all was done in conformity with the then existing laws.

For many years the public opinion had tended towards a condemnation of the bounty system; and, in accordance with this opinion, the tonnage bounty was repealed in 1821, and the fish bounty in 1830; since which time the system has been one of *encouragement*, but not actual money reward or bounty. The Board of Fisheries, having been found useful, was retained, although the bounty system was abolished; and the Board has continued with nearly constant powers ever since. The Scotch fisheries are so much more important than those on the east and west coasts of England, that the Board, although designated of the *British* fisheries, confines most of its operations to Scotland, the offices of the Board being in Edinburgh.

During the forty years that this Board has been established, there has been a yearly grant from parliament for its use. This grant has been applied to bounties given to the fishermen, grants for building piers and fishery harbours, grants for repairing boats and fishing apparatus, expenses and salaries of the establishment, and the maintenance of a cruising cutter belonging to the Board. Until the year 1830, by far the largest item was that of bounties; but since that year the funds have been applied to *indirect* encou-

agement. The grants so appropriated have amounted to the following sums:—

	Per Annum.
1809 to 1819	£327,282, or £29,753
1820 to 1829	762,461, or 76,246
1830 to 1841	192,978, or 16,082
1842 to 1847	70,102, or 11,684

The greatest outlay in any one year was 99,671*l.* in 1824, of which no less a sum than 87,747*l.* was in bounties. In the nineteen years from 1829 to 1847, the Board appropriated 42,139*l.* towards the building or repairing of fishery piers and quays; and to corporations and individuals who applied a further sum of 19,457*l.*; according to the means or poverty of the applicants, the Board advanced from one-half to the whole of the expenses incurred in such works. The Board charges no dues whatever on fishing boats making use of these piers and quays; and it exacts a bond from the proprietors, to give to all fishing vessels and boats free ingress and egress at these places, without the payment of any harbour or port dues.

In August, 1848, the Board was called upon to state, in a return to parliament, the exact nature and purport of its duties; and the following is a condensed summary of the whole. "1st. To take an accurate account of the whole of the herrings, cod, ling, tusk, and bake, taken, cured, and exported; and also, as far as can be done, of those caught and consumed fresh; together with an account of all the vessels and boats employed in the fisheries, as well as of the fishermen, curers, and others engaged therein. 2nd. To affix the official brand to the barrels of herrings cured when it is applied for by the fish curers, and officially to punch the dried cod, ling, tusk, and bake, where that mark is required, as well as to brand the barrels of pickled cod; and at all times to give the best instructions and advice to the curers in regard to the proper mode of curing their fish. 3rd. As a great system of police, to keep order among 90,000 fishermen and others employed in the fisheries; to prevent their aggressions against each other; to protect the broods of fish from destruction by illegal fishing; to watch over the conduct of the French and other foreigners resorting to our coasts to fish, and to prevent them from infringing the various articles of the international fishery laws. 4th. To manage and apply the annual sum of 2,500*l.*, allotted by Act of Parliament, for building piers or quays in Scotland; to receive and consider the applications made for them; and to give such aid from the fund as may be considered right for the construction of such harbours as may be applied for and approved of, and to contract for them and see them completed. 5th. To manage and dispense the annual sum of 500*l.*, granted by Act of Parliament for repairing the boats of poor fishermen in Scotland; to receive and examine into the case of those who make application for aid, and to make such small grants as individual cases may warrant."

The official brand on a barrel of herrings is a sort of pledge on

the part of the government that the herrings are of good quality, properly cured, and that the barrel contains a certain definite weight. The following are the quantities cured and branded in three several years, taken at considerable distances apart:—

	Cured.		Branded.
1809	90,000 barrels	.....	34,000
1835	498,000	,,	..... 192,000
1847	607,000	,,	..... 156,000

The herrings exported, from 1836 to 1847, varied from 189,000 to 314,000 barrels annually. Almost all the herrings are gutted, salted, and packed, within twenty-four hours after being caught. The cod, ling, and hake, taken round the coasts of Scotland in 1846, were about 3,000,000: those which were cured, either dried or pickled, filled 90,000 barrels. The boats employed in the herring fisheries in 1846 were 15,076—and the persons employed, 101,426.

One of the modes adopted in Scotland for improving the fisheries, has been to build villages and towns on the coast for the accommodation of the fishermen. This is understood to have been attended with very favourable results. It was the main object of the establishment of the British Society; and to the exertions of this Society, consisting principally of Scotch landlords, Wick and other stations on the northern coast of Scotland owe their existence. By the continued exertions of this Society and the government, two harbours were built at Wick, with every desirable convenience for the landing and curing of fish. The number of inhabitants has gradually increased to ten or twelve thousand, for the most part engaged in the fisheries. Thither fishermen are drawn from the south of Scotland, and even from England, to pursue the herring fishery during the season. Wick has thus been rendered the great seat of the north British herring fisheries, and a centre of commerce to the surrounding districts. The taking and the curing of herrings were rendered two distinct employments; and this separation has been found beneficial. The Wick herring fishery is the largest and the most important in Great Britain; it begins about the middle of July, and ends about the middle of September. The salmon fishery, at the same town, is regulated by legal conditions. The fisheries for cod, ling, hake, haddock, and flounders, are prosecuted at their proper seasons. The herring fishery is carried on exclusively in open boats of the very best description, from 24 to 30 feet keel, by 12 feet beam, worth on an average about 40*l.*, including mast, sail, and oars. In the greater part of the north of Scotland, most of the herring fishermen are also farmers and tradesmen; and as they have only small farms, and as the fishing is usually concluded before the principal season of harvest commences, it is not considered that the occupations are incompatible.

The British Fishery Society, we have before said, was established in 1786. It has continued to co-exist for a long series of years

with the Board of Fisheries, and both have worked well together. Throughout half a century there was only one dividend of 4l. per cent. shared among its members, all the other profits having been added to the expenditure fund; for the object of the Society has been rather to improve the northern districts of Scotland than to share a money dividend. The operations of the Society have been of the following character. Lands were purchased on perpetual leases, in situations considered suitable for fishing towns. The Society erected a pier or harbour at each place, and at one they erected accommodation for storing and drying fish. Land for building upon was sublet on encouraging terms, allowing a small croft (i. e., a cow's grass) to each settler whose circumstances permitted. Various small fishing villages were built on the coasts and islands, but the great operations were centred on Wick and the adjacent Pulteney town: the fishing harbours here have cost not less than 40,000*l.* to the Society and the government; but the money has been well expended; for Wick has become quite a commercial metropolis in the herring season, attracting from eight to twelve hundred boats, with five men each, and becoming the mart and exchange for fishermen and curers from the rest of Scotland, and from England, Norway, Holland, and even France. Professor Wilson, who accompanied Sir T. D. Lauder, the secretary to the Fishery Board, in his tour of inspection round the Scotch coast in 1841, has given an animated description of the Wick fisheries in his 'Tour round Scotland.'

Although it is only to four or five kinds of fish that the Board applies the branding system, it exercises control and gives encouragement to all. Salmon are caught chiefly in rivers; and the legislature has here endeavoured to make the fisheries, as far as possible, open to all, while restrictions have been put upon the practice of fishing at improper seasons. Several of the Scotch rivers ship salmon and trout in large quantities to London and other places. An Act passed in 1827 contained clauses for the protection of oyster beds on the English coast; and another Act of 1840 extended the same provisions to Scotland. By these Acts, no one may take oysters, or brood, from any oyster bed belonging to others; nor use a dredge, or net, to catch them within the limits of the bed; but *floating* fish swimming over the oyster bed may be taken. By a statute passed in 1847, the mussel banks of Scotland are placed under the same kind of protection as oyster beds.

Channel Fisheries.

The main body of our information concerning the Channel Fisheries is derived from the Report of a Committee of the House of Commons, which sat in 1833. Some of the features have been changed since that time; but in others, the intervening sixteen years have wrought but slight modification.

Before the convention between the English and French governments (presently to be noticed), the French fishermen were an

overmatch for the English in the channel. They were accustomed to fish with large fleets of boats, frequently within half a league of the English shore; while the English fishermen were not permitted to approach so close to the French shore. The French vessels were larger and better manned than the English, and carried nets and fishing gear of greater power. The French fishermen often continued on our coasts during the whole course of the herring and mackerel seasons, and sold their cargoes of fish at sea, to the owners either of carrier-boats which came down the Thames, or of boats which came from the different ports. The Frenchmen also were wont to come into the English bays before daylight in the morning to catch young fish to serve as bait for the turbot line-and-hook fishery, at seasons of the year when the herring and mackerel were not in fishing time; by so doing, the breeding grounds for young fish were greatly disturbed—a course which the French fishermen were not allowed to follow on their own coasts.

The channel fishermen have always had a jealous eye to the importation of foreign caught fish. By an Act of 1714, strengthening the provisions of a former Act, sea-fish were divided into two classes—the one comprising turbot, lobsters, eels, stockfish, anchovies, sturgeon, botargo, and caviar; and the second, comprising all other kinds. It was to this second class that the prohibition applied, against the importation of fish “taken by, bought of, or received from foreigners, or out of any foreign vessels.” This prohibition, however, could never be fully enforced. The mode of evading it has been to employ English vessels, but to buy the fish from foreign vessels when at a good distance from sea—chiefly off the mouth of the Thames—so that the London market could be supplied from this source earlier than by the English fishermen along the coast. The railways, by enabling the fish to be brought up from any and every port in a few hours, are effecting a revolution in many of these details of traffic.

The supply of fish in the channel is believed to have been lessened by injudicious fishing; by catching fish before they are of the proper age for food. This does not apply to mackerel and herrings, which are fish of passage, but to the other kinds caught, which breed in the channel. One net-full of brood, or young fry, represents a prospective amount of fish of great magnitude and importance, and the legislature has tried to prevent the capture of the brood. From the time of James I. to our own day, the Acts of Parliament on this subject have been numerous. There are two precautions necessary; the one, to prohibit the employment of drag or ground nets within a certain distance of the shore, at particular seasons when the young fry is lying in the shallows; the other, to prohibit the employment of *any* nets whose meshes are too small to let the young fish escape.

The stow-boat fishery, unless conducted under good management, has been found likely to diminish the growth of fish. This is a peculiar kind of fishery. It consists in catching sprats for manure, and is carried on principally near the Kentish, Norfolk, and Essex

coasts. The nets used in it are of so fine a description, that a quill would hardly pass the meshes, so that not only sprats, but the young brood of other fish are captured. When these nets are drawn along the ground in shallow waters in the breeding season, and in the winter months before the young fish are gone into deeper waters, the destruction of the spawn and brood of fish are inevitable.

It is evident, at a glance, that some restrictions are indispensable in fisheries: the *laissez-faire* system could not be maintained, unless we had control over the time and place of the fish-spawning. The difficulty is to make laws which shall exactly meet the requirements of the case, without creating new evils. The destruction of the young fry depends a good deal on the kinds of net used, and the kinds of net depend on the kind of fish to be caught. The fish caught for the market with the hook and line are so small in quantity, that we may confine our attention to those only caught in nets. Those caught with the trawl-net, and which breed on our coasts, are chiefly the turbot, brill, kite, sole, plaice, and dorey; while those which visit our shores only at particular seasons, and are caught with the seine-net, are chiefly mackerel, herring, pilchard, and red mullet. The trawl-net is one which acts only near the ground, while the seine acts as a kind of perforated vertical wall, from the surface nearly to the bottom of the water. A ground-net, drag-net, trawl or trammel (for it is known by all these names), is a triangular net, with a mouth from 20 to 30 feet wide by one foot high; this is so suspended from and drawn after the fishing smack as to scrape along the ground, and capture whatever swims within a few inches of the ground; for the mesh is so small that nothing can escape. All that is marketable is taken out of the net, while the young fry is thrown again into the sea. The seine-nets are best illustrated by the pilchard fishery of Devon and Cornwall. Nearly all the pilchards are captured by the seine-net; a few only by the drift-net. The difference between these two is, that the seine-net is equal in depth to the depth of the water where it is used; while the drift-net is used in deeper water, and extends only to a certain distance from the surface downwards. A seine-net is nearly a quarter of a mile long, by about eighty feet deep; it has leads at the bottom to keep it on the ground, and corks at the top to float it, so that it forms a vertical screen to intercept the shoal of fish as they pass along. If the drift-nets are much used, they prevent the fish from passing into shallow water, and break up the shoals, so that, in the pilchard fishery especially, the seine-nets are deemed the best. The legislature has often been petitioned by the fishermen of one port to restrict the operations of those of another: trawl fishers and seine fishers have equally been at variance. We have now to speak of international arrangements.

In 1839, a convention was agreed upon between the English and French governments, for the regulation of the fisheries in the channel between the two countries. Mr. Perrier on the part of England, and M. Lange on the part of France, were appointed commissioners to frame regulations for carrying out the terms of

the convention : by which regulations the fishermen of both countries were to be guided. Without going minutely into the subject, we may give the heads of these regulations.

The distance of three miles beyond low-water mark on either coast (except Granville Bay) is reserved expressly for the fishermen of that coast, and three miles from the headlands of all small bays. Granville Bay is subjected to special provisions. All the portion of the channel which is more than three miles distant from low-water mark on either coast, is common to the fishermen of both countries. All the fishing boats of both nations are to be numbered and lettered on the bow and on the mizen sail, in such a way as to indicate the fishing district to which they belong. The buoys, barrels, net-floats, and other fishing apparatus, are to be numbered in correspondence with the boats. The licenses of British, and the muster-rolls of French fishing boats, are to contain the number, letter, description, tonnage, and owner's and master's names, of the boat in question. Trawl-fishing may be carried on, during all seasons, in the sea lying between the fishery limits, with trawls of which the meshes of the net are not to be less than an inch and three-quarters from knot to knot; all the details of construction are to be such as will allow of the escape or exit of fish below a certain size. Trawl-fishing must not be carried on within three miles of any spot where boats happen to be engaged in herring or mackerel drift-net fishing. Herring fishery is free all the year round; but the meshes of the nets are not to be below a certain prescribed size. Mackerel fishing is placed under similar regulations. Oyster fishing is to open on September 1, and to close on April 30: the oyster dredging is not to be carried on between sunset and sunrise; all oysters below a certain size are to be thrown again into the sea. No boat may anchor, between sunset and sunrise, on grounds where herring or mackerel drift-net fishing is going on. Fishing cruisers belonging to each nation are to enforce the observance of the regulations: their commanders have powers of arbitration in trivial sources of dispute, but for graver matters they take possession of the fishing boats, and deliver up the men to the proper authorities. All infractions of the regulations are punished by fines or other penalties, equivalent in the two countries.

It is to the herring and mackerel fisheries that these regulations especially refer; but all others are interested in them. As new channels of communication become opened, the transport of fish to the metropolis becomes more and more easy; and the inspectors who had before much trouble to keep the market free from bad fish, are now in part relieved of that duty (though not wholly) by the more rapid passage of fish to London. In three years (just before the railway system was becoming prevalent) the inspectors of Billingsgate Market condemned, as being unfit for food, 70,400 soles, 205,355 plaice, maids, and skate, 128,487 mackerel, 42,018 lobsters, 46,478 other fish, 126 kits of pickled salmon, and 3,525 bushels of oysters, mussels, periwinkles, sprats, and shrimps.

Irish Fisheries.

No considerable and general effort was made by the Government towards aiding Irish Fisheries till 1819, when Commissioners were appointed for applying a system similar to that which had been in operation in Scotland since 1808. These Commissioners were empowered to distribute public money in bounties, to persons fitting out fishing boats of a specified tonnage, and curing herrings, cod, ling, and some other fish; also, to make regulations suited to particular localities, and inflict penalties for practices then made illegal. A sum of 5,000*l.* (Irish) was annually placed at their disposal for the further encouragement of the fisheries; but its application was subsequently limited by law to the building of piers and repair of fishing boats; and a large portion of the sums accruing from these annual grants was used as a loan fund, for enabling fishermen to provide equipments on advantageous terms. This system was continued till 1830, when the Irish establishment was abolished.

During the eleven years of the existence of the Fishery Board, the regulations were determined by several acts of parliament, passed respectively in 1819, 1820, 1824, and 1826. The bounties were granted for chartering or hiring a fishing vessel above a certain specified tonnage, at so much per ton; for the capture and gutting of fish, per barrel; for the drying and curing of fish; for oil from whales or from other fish; and for whalebone. The total sum thus given was 163,376*l.* Another portion of the fund, from 1824 to 1830, was given for repairing the boats of poor fishermen, at places where piers had been erected. A third portion was expended in building or repairing piers and quays, in cases where one-fourth of the expense was defrayed by the persons obtaining the grant. Gradual accumulations from unappropriated portions of the annual grants placed in the hands of the Board a sum of 10,000*l.*, which they appropriated in loans, to aid fishermen in building or repairing boats, and in providing nets and other gear.

The Irish Fishery Board was dissolved rather suddenly in 1830; and it was then found that the bounty system had not been the means of introducing any capitalists into the Fisheries; consequently no permanent good was effected. When the bounties ceased, the trade began to fall back into languor and exhaustion; and many of the boats which had been employed under their stimulation were immediately withdrawn from the trade, and suffered to rot on the beach; while the men sought other employment, or sank into mendicancy. It was found that the direct bounties had been obtained rather by trickery and temporary expedients than by real improvements. In respect to piers and quays, on the abolition of the Irish Fishery Board in 1830, the unapplied balance of the Irish grants was made over from that Board to the Board of Irish Inland Navigation; this sum, amounting to about 13,000*l.*, instead of being appropriated in grants to Irish fishermen, was divided into five portions, which were applied in the years 1830-1-2-3 and 4

to the completion of piers which had been commenced before the change of system. Another change was soon afterwards made, by which the reserve fund and its management were transferred from the Board of Inland Navigation to the Board of Works. But there were no provisions either for maintaining the piers and quays thus formed, or for preserving the undisputed use of them to the public; and several of the works consequently fell very soon into a dilapidated state.

In consequence of the unsatisfactory state of the Irish Fisheries, the government in 1835 appointed a Commission of ten persons to investigate the whole subject, with a view to the recommendation of such plans as might seem desirable. The Commissioners divided their labours into two parts; one relating to the Coast Fisheries, and the other to the River Fisheries. Their first Report, concerning the Coast Fisheries, was published in October, 1836, and the Report on the River Fisheries soon afterwards. In the former of these Reports the Commissioners stated that in the six years which followed the withdrawal of the bounty, the Coast fishermen of Ireland had decreased from 64,771 to 54,119, and the fishing boats from 13,119 to 10,761. The Commissioners divided the fishermen into four classes, for the sake of illustrating their social condition; viz., those constantly engaged in fishing; those partly engaged in fishing, and partly in the coast-trade or in collecting sea-weed for manure; those who are occupied in agriculture when not employed in fishing; and those who have no employment whatever when the boats in which they fish are employed in carrying freights or sea-weed.

The Commissioners summed up the results of their examination in a series of recommendations, of which the following is an outline:—That all the laws relating to Irish Fisheries should be embodied in one statute. That there should be a public department to put the statute in operation, and report thereon annually to parliament. That the magistracy and police powers should have force out at sea, as far as regards fisheries. That a government cruizer should visit and protect the fishing grounds, whenever necessary. That the Board should be empowered to make bye-laws for the regulation of the fisheries. That further grants, if deemed necessary, be made for building, repairing, and maintaining Fishery Piers and Quays; and that such works be declared public property, for the benefit of all. That the government should bear half the expense of providing moorings, small harbour lights, and short road-ways, for the Fisheries: the other moiety being provided either by public assessment or by voluntary contribution. That the permanent support and maintenance of these works be provided by moderate tolls. That the government should assist, to the extent of one-half, in carrying out the objects of local loan funds, for the assistance of fishermen; and should encourage the formation of such funds in all the maritime counties. That the government should provide one-half of any well-ssecured loans to parties desirous of erecting curing houses, fishery yards, salt stores, or fishermen's dwellings. That improved legal facilities should be

provided, for granting leases of coast-ground favourable for fishery stations. That all the strands and wastes on the coast should be declared free to all British subjects, in respect to fishing. And lastly, that a practical education in the manufacture of nets, and in other fishery avocations, should be adopted in the National Schools of the maritime districts of Ireland.

In respect to the River Fisheries (principally that of the salmon), the Commissioners found that the complaints, defects, and abuses, were analogous to those which had often been observed in England and Scotland; and that whatever remedial measures might be deemed best, they would be equally applicable to all three countries.

During the existence of the bounty system in Ireland, from 1819 till 1830, the expenditure of the Board was 259,358*l.*; made up of bounties on the fish caught, building of quays and piers, loans for building new boats and repairing old ones, expense of surveys, and various office expenses. Between the year of the cessation of the bounty, 1830, and the commencement of the present system in 1842, the outlay was only 56,317*l.*; the supervision of the Fisheries, by the Board of Works, having gradually become very little more than nominal. Several years passed over without any effective result from the Commissioners' inquiry; but at length, in 1842, an Act was passed which formed the foundation of the system now in operation. Of this statute a few particulars must here be given.

By the Act of 1842, all former statutes relating to the Irish Fisheries, nearly thirty in number, are repealed. The Irish Board of Works are constituted Commissioners for Irish Fisheries, and are empowered to appoint Inspectors of Fisheries. The whole coast of Ireland is to be divided into fishing districts. All fishing vessels on the coast of Ireland are to be registered and marked. The public and private rights to fishing grounds are specified; the size and kind of nets for different fish are defined; the limits within which stake and fixed nets may be employed is pointed out; the "close season," or time during which no fish may be taken, is named, in respect to salmon, trout, eels, and oysters; the Commissioners may alter the "close season" for any kind of fish, according to their judgment; provisions are made for a "Queen's share," or "free gap," in all weirs or dams connected with the salmon fishery, which free gap is not to be fished in. The kind and position of implements used in salmon fishery are defined. Passages for the free migration of fish at the proper seasons are provided for. Any disturbance or injury to the fry or spawn of fish is made punishable; as is likewise the discharge of poisonous matters into fishing rivers. The Commissioners are empowered to make bye-laws for the management of the fisheries; they and the inspectors are empowered to enforce the provisions of the Act; and the officers and men of the Government cruizers and of the Coast Guard service are placed at the service of the Commissioners, so far as may be necessary for carrying out the intentions of the Act.

The Commissioners, named soon after the passing of the Act, proceeded to put it in operation. They framed regulations for the

registration of fishing vessels; regulated locally the use of trawl-nets; defined the mouths of rivers; made arrangements for the accounts connected with fines; regulated the positions of mill-dams and fishery-weirs; divided the Irish coasts into 28 districts, each designated by the name of a particular town, and each district including any island opposite to it, and all bays and estuaries within it. They also made arrangements for promoting the Salmon Fishery, by allowing a certain passage for the free migration of the fish during both the open and the close seasons; and by allowing the persons living near the upper part of rivers some degree of interest in the Fisheries.

As the statute of 1842 (5 and 6 Vict. c. 106) was full of complex details, some of them were found not to work well; and they were modified by subsequent Acts. One such was passed in 1844 (7 and 8 Vict. c. 108). Another, passed in 1845 (8 and 9 Vict. c. 108), strengthened the powers of the Board, and authorized the addition of a paid Commissioner to their number. In 1846, in order to afford more direct encouragement to the Irish Fisheries in a time of famine and severe general distress, but without reverting to the pernicious bounty system, the legislature granted larger sums and powers to the Board. By this Act (9 Vict. c. 3) the Commissioners were empowered to make and maintain small harbours, quays, and various works, for the deep-sea Fisheries of Ireland: the sum of 50,000*l.* being placed in their hands for that purpose, to be advanced to them from time to time. The works to be done by the Commissioners, and vested in their hands as public property. The funds to be advanced by them, part as a free grant, and part as a loan to individuals or corporations, the interest of the loan being guaranteed. Not more than 5,000*l.* to be expended on any one such work. All similar works made since the Union of the two countries to be similarly vested in the Commissioners as public property. The new works to be maintained in efficient order by tolls, never to exceed in aggregate produce 5 per cent. on the money laid out. In the next following year, 1847, a further Act (10 and 11 Vict. c. 75) granted a second sum of 40,000*l.* to the same purposes; and declared that if the tolls at any new pier or harbour should not be sufficient to pay the interest, the county should make up the deficiency.

It looks like crude legislation, when an Act passed in 1842 is "amended" by others passed in 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848; but the subject is doubtless a difficult one. By the last Irish Fishery Act, of 1848 (11 and 12 Vict. c. 92), the subdivision of the coast line into fishery stations is more exactly defined. Each district is to be so formed as to embrace one or more rivers or lakes frequented by salmon, trout, or eels; together with a portion of the coast and sea in front of such rivers. Each district is to be divided into two Electoral Divisions, an Upper or Fresh Water Division, and a Lower or Tidal Division. In each district Conservators of Fisheries are to be appointed, from three to nine in number, according to the decision of the Commissioners. All nets and other fishing gear are to be licensed and pay an annual duty;

and the persons who pay this duty are to elect the Conservators annually. All owners of private fisheries above a certain value are *ex officio* Conservators, in addition to those elected. The number of votes for this election held by each fisherman will depend on the amount of license duty paid by him. The Board of Conservators for each fishery district is to appoint inspectors and water bailiffs; license the fishing apparatus (every year after the first); determine, subject to the approval of the Commissioners, the license duty for each year; receive all license moneys and all penalties within the district; and appropriate to the improvement of the fisheries any surplus beyond what may be necessary for defraying the expenses of the Board. The inspectors and water bailiffs appointed by the Board are to have the powers of constables. The Fishery Commissioners are to have a general control over the whole of the Boards of Conservators, and are alone empowered to determine the "close season" for each kind of fish: to assist them in this supervision, the two Inspectors of Fisheries who had been appointed by a former Act were made Inspecting Commissioners, with larger powers than before. In short, all the details of management are left to the Boards of Conservators, each in its own district; while the Fishery Commissioners have general and central powers. The rates of license duty, for the first year, are given in a schedule; for single and cross rods; for nets, whether snap, draft, drift, trammel, pole, bag, fly, or stake nets; and for boxes, cribs, crnives, gaps, and other fishing gear.

Thus we find that the Irish Fisheries have gradually been brought into a state of organization somewhat analogous to that of the Poor Laws—a local management of all the practical details, with a central control over the whole. A Committee of the House of Lords has, during the recent session, collected a large body of evidence relating to the state and prospects of these Fisheries.

The Commissioners have advanced by slow steps in the working out of the Irish Fishery plan. In 1843, the first year after their appointment, they took the initiative proceedings in respect to the registry, &c. In 1844, they had nearly finished the registry; dividing all fishing vessels into 1st class, viz., vessels, hookers, wherries, smacks, &c., with sails, fixed masts, and rigging; and 2nd class, viz., yawls, row boats, and curraghs, with oars and occasional sails. They had ascertained the maritime boundary of Ireland to extend to 2,346 miles, and the population of the twenty-eight fishing districts to be 1,854,965. By that year they had registered 15,934 fishing vessels, and 73,979 men and boys engaged therein. By 1845 these numbers had risen to 17,955 vessels, and 84,708 men and boys; and by 1846, to 19,883 vessels, and 93,073 men and boys. It was found that in this last mentioned year there were more boats, men, and boys, than in the palmiest days of the bounty system. In 1846, several small Fishery Societies were established in Ireland. No fewer than 144 fishing rivers were examined by the Inspecting Commissioners, with a view to determine the best "close season" for different kinds of fish; the tests were the time of spawning, the descent of spent fish after spawn-

ing, the descent of the fry, the ascent of the spring fish, the ascent of peal or grilse, and the ascent of harvest spawning fish: these dates were determined for all the rivers. In 1847 and 1848 the Commissioners were employed in alleviating the intense distress by building additional fishing piers, forming curing stations, and encouraging small Fishing Associations. In 1849, the Commissioners have begun to put the Act of 1848 in operation.

A Great Western Irish Fishery Association was formed in London in 1848, by an influential body of capitalists; and arrangements are being made for carrying out the objects of the Association.

Fresh Water Fish Ponds.

We now pass to a subject which has occupied a good deal of attention within the last few years. As certain species of fish live and breed in fresh water, a question arises whether *artificial* collections of fish might not be made; whether, in other words, a *fish farm* could be formed, as a means of profit.

"It is with us an old subject of lamentation," says a writer in the *Quarterly Review*, "that the Celtic tribes still retain those prejudices against fish and fishing which always characterized the uncivilized ancient Grecian; and true it is that they cannot easily be made deep-sea fishers; but the difficulty, though great, is far from an impossibility; and we hope the time will yet arrive when the Irish peasant will diligently search for treasure where he will be sure to find it. But we shall look in vain for this desirable change of character, to any great extent at least, till there is such a steady demand for the article as will ensure a constant and lucrative employment for the poor, and a satisfactory return for the investment of capital by the rich. Now fish, with the exception of some of the more common kind, such as sprats, herring, and mackerel, is looked upon by all classes at present as a luxury, and not as a necessary of life, as it once was. In some of our inland counties the peasantry know not the taste of fresh sea fish: their ideas upon the subject being for the most part limited to the flavour of red herring." (No. 137, p. 229.)

As one of the means of creating a taste for fish among the inhabitants of inland districts, many persons have advocated the stocking of fish-ponds as a species of husbandry—a rearing of live stock in the water, as subsidiary to that on land. One of the most practical treatises on this subject is that of Mr. Gottlieb Boccus, published in 1841. He says that "fresh water fish are equally nutritious with those of the sea; they are much lighter as food, and therefore easier of digestion; and were it not owing to the neglected state of ponds, which, on the old system, cause the fish to be muddy, earthy, or weedy, there is no doubt that fresh water fish would be in greater repute and request." Mr. Boccus gives exact directions for the management of the ponds. We shall present a slight outline of his system.

There should be three ponds in each series or fish-farm; the first

one slightly higher than the others. There must be water-courses and flood-gates from each pond to the adjacent one; so that water may flow from the first to the second, and thence to the third. The ponds ought not to be nearer together than one hundred yards. As clay soils are not congenial to fish, light loamy or gravelly bottoms ought to be chosen for the ponds. The sides of the pond should shelve gradually for about six yards, as the sward will nourish large quantities of insects, &c., the legitimate food of the fish. Trees or shrubs should never be planted on the margins of the pond. The depth of the pond at the centre may vary from three to six feet, according to the available supply of water. A good ratio of dimensions is the following—first pond, three acres; second, four acres; third, five acres; making twelve acres of water surface in all.

Such being the size and arrangement of the ponds, the stocking is the next point; and the following recommendations are given. To every acre of water surface in the first pond, put in 200 brood carp, 20 brood tench, and 20 brood jack—all of one season's spawn. In the next following year the second pond is to be stocked in a similar ratio; and in the third year the last or lowest: so that it requires three years to stock all the ponds. The stocking once completed, no similar expense is again required, for the produce will be abundant both for sale and for breeding, under proper regulations. The carp form the main body of the stock; and the tench and jack are introduced chiefly for collateral reasons, which are thus explained:—"It is a well-authenticated fact that no fish of prey will ever touch tench; so it is also understood that tench act medicinally to other fish, by rubbing against them when wounded or sick. This quality is probably attributable to the glutinous slimy quality and properties of its skin; for when fish have been wounded by the fangs of another, or struck by a hook, they have been frequently observed and taken when in close company with tench; and this gives rise to the presumption for so believing, and is the reason for recommending the introduction of a few tench into the stews or ponds. In Germany the fishermen call it the Doctor fish. . . . Jack or pike is well known to be the most rapacious fresh-water fish that exists; but with all its voracity it is absolutely necessary to have a sufficient quantity in the carp-stews or ponds, to check increase."—In other words, if there were not jack to devour some of the carp, there would be a superabundant population, and its attendant evils, in the ponds. The two species of carp recommended are the English or round-bellied, and the German or spiegel carp. There is a particular weight of fish found to be adapted to a particular quantity of water; so that if the proper number be exceeded, the fish lose by sickness and leanness what they gain in number.

The period for brooding the pond is about the end of October or the beginning of November. The carp and tench lie torpid in the mud during the winter months, secure from the attacks of the juvenile jack, who find sufficient food in worms and animalculæ.

As the spring advances, the carp and tench leave their winter layers; but the jack then become sickly on account of their spawning season, and do not annoy their neighbours throughout the spawning season of April, or the ensuing period till July. The carp and tench are thus left unmolested by the jack for eight or nine months; they spawn in June; and the jack soon afterwards begin to feed on some of the young fry. It is of course a matter for experience to determine the ratio between the devourers and the devoured, in this extraordinary theory of fish population, which shall lead to a proper and medium stocking of the ponds; and this ratio is given by Mr. Boccius as above.—No other fish are to be admitted into the ponds: eels especially are found to do mischief.

After three years the fish are fit for the market. At the end of three years those in the uppermost pond have therefore arrived at a sufficient age; while those in the second pond will require another year's growth, and those in the lowest pond two additional years. The ponds are on this account "fished," as it is termed, in succession. The fishing is effected by sluicing off the water from one pond to another; some of the fish go with the stream, but the rest remain behind. The part of the pond near the sluice is twelve or eighteen inches deeper than the rest, in order that when the water is drawn off the fish may be collected into a small space; and that when the sluice is again closed, an accumulation of water may immediately take place, sufficient for the protection of the brood in succeeding store. The reason for making each pond smaller than the one next below it is the following:—At the period of fishing, it is impossible to prevent some of the brood escaping with the flood into the lower pond; and as another year must elapse before this lower pond can be fished, too much of the food of the original store would be consumed, were not the second pond large enough to receive the additional number. In fishing or sluicing the pond, the sluice is opened by small degrees at a time, so as to allow a week to elapse before all the water has flowed out: this precaution is necessary for the safety both of the fish and the ponds; by slowly removing the water, the whole stock approaches the sluice-deep, and much trouble is spared in collecting the fish; whereas by suddenly discharging the water, many fish would be left in the mud in various parts of the pond, and cause them to sicken. When all is ready for taking the fish, three sets of vats or tubs filled with clean water are placed by the side. The fish are taken by a hand-net from the pond, and put into vat No. 1 to cleanse them a little; they are then transferred to No. 2 for a second cleansing; and finally brought quite clean by immersion in No. 3. Carp and tench are easily conveyed from place to place at the fishing season (October or November), in casks having an open bung-hole to admit air; but jack are very tender fish, and soon sicken unless placed in water. When a pond is sluiced for fishing, it is not advisable to clear it of the mud, but only of the rushes and reeds; it should be left to dry for some time before the water is again allowed to accumulate, except near the sluice, where sufficient must be admitted for the existence of the new brood: the mud,

when dried, produces new herbage, which ultimately proves nourishment for the store.

With respect to the size and weight of the fish caught, Mr. Boccia gives some information concerning a large fish-farm in Saxony. The proprietor has an estate of eight thousand acres, of which about one-half is forest. On the estate there are twenty-two ponds, the largest being twenty-seven acres in extent. Two carp in this pond weighed together nearly 100 English pounds in 1822, and in 1833 they had increased to 115 pounds. These were breeding carp; for it is customary to return a few pairs of the finest carp year after year to the pond, for as they get older they cast the finer and greater quantity of spawn. At the fishing of the next smaller pond, of seventeen acres, in the same year, the weight of carp taken was 4,000 pounds, besides tench and jack. The two large carp in the large pond were known to be more than half a century old. The most rapid growth of carp extends to about twenty years; beyond that period it increases more slowly. Carp in the third year weigh from 3lbs. to 4lbs.; in the sixth year, 8lbs. to 10lbs.; in succeeding years, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. or $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. additional annually; in the twentieth year, about 30lbs. It begins to lose its delicacy as food at about the tenth year; after which it is more valued as a brood carp.

Where there is only one pond, it should be fished only every third year; but it is better to have a series, managed on a system somewhat analogous to the rotation of crops. In a severe winter, when the surface of the pond is frozen, a hole three feet in diameter should be cut in it, and filled with a bundle of withs or rushes six feet long, partly in and partly out of the water: this will prevent the hole from being frozen up, and the fish will thus obtain air, which is essential to them. There are two species of weeds which are requisite in the ponds, and on which the carp and tench spawn. These are the *Potamogeton natans*, or broad-leaved pond-weed, sometimes called tench-weed; and the *Ranunculus aquatilis*, or water-crow-foot.

It is estimated that, with the serial ponds and the triennial fishing, there will be about 700lbs. of carp, 80lbs. of tench, and 70lbs. of jack, per acre per annum. As the fishing takes place at one only period of the year, it is necessary to have a home-pond of eight or ten yards square, to regulate the supply for the ensuing months; if running water pass frequently through the home-pond, a large number of fish may be conveniently stowed in it; and the carp and tench will live throughout the winter; but the jack can only be kept alive a short time in such ponds.

These fresh-water fish-ponds can only be available for the more delicate kinds of fish, which will command a fair price; but Mr. Boccia has, in a later pamphlet, published in 1848, directed attention to the culture (if we may so term it) of fresh-water fish in rivers; in other words, to the protection and encouragement of broods of fish in rivers.

III.—PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The report of Mr. Ewart's committee on Public Libraries is one of the most valuable and interesting documents which Parliament has added to the stock of blue-book literature for many years. The topics in which it affords information may be conveniently ranged under two general heads:—1. The present state of our public libraries; 2. Practical suggestions for their improvement. On these two points a great deal of new and useful light is thrown. For the first time the English people are made aware of their wealth and of their poverty in the means of intellectual culture. Other questions of importance arise out of the evidence tendered by the witnesses to the committee—such as the present state of the social habits, the virtues and vices, of the masses of the labouring population, the history and contents of certain rare books and manuscripts, the rise and progress of a new race of itinerant lecturers, and so forth. These things have a near but still only a subsidiary connexion with the chief subject of the report; some of them will be noted as they fall within the radius of our observations on the two topics into which the report divides itself.

Present State of the Public Libraries.

One of the first things which strikes a foreigner with pain when he takes up his residence in London, or in any other of our great towns and cities, is the total absence of free libraries. In every large town on the continent there is a public library (often there are two, four, or six), to which every one is admitted at once, without introduction or guarantee. In the whole of the British islands there is but *one* such institution—Chetham's Library, in Manchester: and even this is so ill-managed in other respects as to be of hardly any use to the inhabitants of the town in which it exists. But our public libraries are not only difficult of access compared with foreign libraries—they are wretchedly few in number. One of the most striking things in this report is a map of Europe, shaded so as to exhibit the relative provision of books in libraries accessible to the general public in the various states on the continent, excepting Turkey. The small German states—Baden, Hanover, Dresden, and so on—and England are on the two extreme verges. The minor countries are, in this respect at least, white with the light of science and learning, while the British islands appear to be in utter darkness. The gradations run down the scale thus:—For every 100 of the population, there are in the minor states of Germany 450 books; in Denmark, 412; in Switzerland, 350; in Bavaria, 339; in Norway and Sweden, 309; in Prussia, 200; in the Austrian empire and the kingdom of Hungary, 167; in the states of Italy, 150; in France, 129; in Sardinia, 100; in Spain, 100; in Belgium, 100; in Portugal, 80; in Russia, 75; in Holland, 63 to 53; in Great Britain and Ireland, 63 to 53. Look at it how we will, such a table is calculated to put one to the blush; but still it should not have been sent forth by the reporters without some sort of explanation. Such a statement is very likely to mislead continental writers, not well

acquainted with England, into a grievous mistake. It is only too true that the peasant of Devonshire has fewer books accessible to him in public collections than the peasant of Podolia or the Banat has—the citizen of London or Liverpool than the weaver of Catalonia and the vine-dresser of Catania. But it is not true that there are more books in Russia and Hungary, in Spain and Sicily, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, than in Holland and England. It is not even true that there are more books accessible to the working classes in any of the countries named than in England. There are coffee-houses in the bye streets of London which have better libraries than can be found in cities of from five to ten or fifteen thousand inhabitants in Germany or Denmark. There are divans in the Strand where more papers and reviews are taken in than in the Casino of Pesth. In fact, with the exception of the United States of North America, no nation in the world has so many books, so much literature, in proportion to the amount of the population, as England. In Spain, in Italy, and Germany, even in France, very few persons have private libraries in their own houses. In England a house is not considered furnished without a stock of books. Even the cottage of the peasant has its family Bible, and its copy of Shakspeare or Milton, a thing having no parallel in some of the countries standing higher in the above list. It is a remark often made by foreigners, that in England there are no pictures. It is much the same with regard to books. But the fact is, both our art and our literature are gathered up in our homes; while in public collections we are lamentably deficient, but only in public collections.

This distribution of books, as of paintings, in small quantities, and in many houses, has its evils as well as its virtues. It induces a certain amount of reading in the classes to whom literature is chiefly a graceful recreation; but the education of the masses, and the higher culture of men of letters, suffers by it most deplorably. Within the recollection of men still living there was no library in London, accessible to the public, even moderately complete in the great departments of inquiry. Gibbon had to purchase all the books necessary for the composition of his great works. Fortunately for us he had the means. Roscoe was unable to obtain from any public library in Liverpool the ordinary Italian authors whom he had to consult on the subject of his two biographies. Still later than this, the historian of North America (Graham) found himself obliged to remove from London to Göttingen, in order to get access to a well-stored library, which was at the same time open to the public. Within a year or two of our own time, Robert Southey was obliged to collect at his own cost all the materials of his voluminous writings, as any other author would have to do again next year, if it were inconvenient for him to reside in London, and to attend at the British Museum in the heart of the day. How disastrously this scarcity of books, publicly accessible, operates upon the current literature of the time, men of letters are alone truly aware. How it operates to prevent the spread of sound and useful information among the masses, is evident to every one who has been in the habit of reading in the libraries of foreign countries. For example, let

any one compare the reading rooms, day after day, of the British Museum and the National Library in Paris, he will at once perceive that two distinct classes of persons frequent these rooms. In London he will find only men of letters and artists, the teachers of the people. In Paris he will see that it is the people themselves who come to read. In the British Museum he sees only grave men and women dressed in the customary suits of solemn black, so well befitting the avocation of letters. In the National Library he observes groups of students from the civil and military colleges, soldiers of the line in their blue-coats, officers, clerks, shopkeepers, porters, and generally speaking specimens of all classes of the population. A peep over the shoulders of the readers in the two rooms will reveal another difference between them. In London, you see the tables covered with old volumes, maps, and manuscripts—the literature of the past. In Paris, you notice that the readers are chiefly poring over the new books and new writers—Thiers, Lamartine, Louis Blanc—the living literature of their own age. In strict truth, the British Museum is only a library of reference; the Parisian institution is a library for reading.

There is nothing in the theory of the two institutions which ought to lead to this variety of result; but practically it is so; and the circumstances in which the rules are founded are sufficient to explain it. The National Library is open to the public—the British Museum is not. Whenever a man finds himself in the heart of Paris with an hour's leisure on his hands, he can at once repair to the Library. No one can do this in London unless he is previously provided with a free card. The Parisian who obtains an unexpected holiday can use the institutions of his country—not so the Londoner; for although it is not difficult to get a pass card to the British Museum, to get it is a work of time. It cannot be done in a day. This is the great advantage which the masses of Paris have over the same classes in London. To the man of letters, Paris offers still greater advantages—as, under proper regulations, he is there allowed to take home with him the books he is using for literary purposes. How far in the opinion of the Committee these provisions might be safely extended to the British Museum readers, will be considered by and bye.

It appears from the evidence tendered to the Committee, that

In France there are	- -	107	Public Libraries open freely.
„ Belgium	- - - -	14	„ „
„ the States of Prussia	-	44	„ „
„ Austria (with Venice and Lombardy)	- - - -	48	„ „
„ Saxony	- - - -	6	„ „
„ Bavaria	- - - -	17	„ „
„ Denmark	- - - -	5	„ „
„ Tuscany	- - - -	9	„ „
„ Great Britain and Ireland	1	„	„

All the great public libraries on the Continent are like the National Library in Paris; that is, they are open freely to all comers

without distinction of person, rank, or country. This is as it should be everywhere; none should be sent back from the temple of knowledge who knock for admission. The following list gives the number of these public libraries in the chief capitals in Europe:—

In Paris there are - 7 open Public Libraries.

„ Brussels - - -	2	„	„
„ Berlin - - -	2	„	„
„ Vienna - - -	3	„	„
„ Milan - - -	2	„	„
„ Dresden - - -	4	„	„
„ Munich - - -	2	„	„
„ Copenhagen -	3	„	„
„ Florence - - -	6	„	„
„ London -	none	„	„

Compared with the population of these cities thus provided—the whole of them little over-counting London alone—the facilities for mental culture afforded to our masses are not to be named. Indeed all the collections of books which can by any straining of the terms of their acts of foundation be considered as public libraries are wretchedly inadequate to meet the wants of a population pining for a higher class of reading. Besides the British Museum, there are in London—the library of Sion College, in London Wall, founded by Dr. White, in 1636, and now containing nearly 40,000 volumes; the library in Red Cross Street, founded by Dr. Williams in 1716, and now containing about 20,000 volumes; and Archbishop Tenison's library in Westminster, containing about 4,000 volumes. This last is now degraded to the purposes of a club-room. These are all public; a card of admission is obtained in much the same way as at the British Museum. Of course there are many other libraries in London to which men of letters obtain access for the objects of their craft—such as the library of the East India House in Leadenhall Street; the libraries of the Inns of Courts; libraries connected with the various professional Colleges; the library of Lambeth Palace; and so on. But from none of these can the books be borrowed. None of them are open to the general public, or to the unknown student. The only decent library in London from which books may be taken home is a subscription library in St. James's Square—and that is necessarily very imperfect in all departments, and is moreover baricaded by a large entrance fee.

Out of London, the Bodleian at Oxford, and the University library at Cambridge, are the best in England. But these are both closed to the public; and not only so, but to the majority of the students themselves. It is the same in the University library in Glasgow. At Trinity College, Dublin, at the University library of Aberdeen, and at that of St. Andrew's, there are restrictions which exclude the public. Chetham's library, in Manchester, containing about 20,000 volumes, has the reputation of being the only one in England open to the public after the manner of the Continent. In Dublin, there are four other decent libraries in addition of that of Trinity College—belonging respectively to the Royal Irish Academy, 10,000 volumes; to the

Royal Dublin Society, 19,000 volumes; to the Queen's Inns, and to Marsh's library, 18,000 volumes. The Advocate's library in Edinburgh is the chief public collection of books in the east of Scotland.

Besides these great collections, which are known but not easily accessible to the general public, there are a considerable number of small libraries, belonging to the public, scattered about the country which at present are neither known nor accessible—but which may constitute the nuclei of a great system of public libraries by and bye. These little-known collections are of two kinds—cathedral libraries and parochial libraries. Of the cathedral collections there are known 34 in England and 6 in Ireland. For the most part they are stocked with works on theology and divinity, but some of them have also works on literature and history—particularly ecclesiastical history. Many of these have incomes settled upon them by pious and munificent founders. In such as have, new books are added yearly; the number of volumes which they contain will average from 7,000 to 10,000 in each. In some the books have had little care taken of them, and much loss has thereby accrued to the public. Generally speaking, these church libraries are the closest of corporations. Parochial libraries once prevailed to a considerable extent throughout England and Wales, and Scotland. The Committee have come upon the traces of no less than 163 such institutions in England and Wales, and 16 in Scotland. These parish libraries were founded in the first instance by private benevolence. Many of them owed their origin to the efforts of Dr. Bray and his friends, the founders of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, at the beginning of the 18th century; but others had already been in existence some time, as we learn from the preamble to an Act of Parliament for their better preservation, passed in 1708. Many of these libraries, from sheer neglect, have fallen into a state of decay. It is stated in evidence, that “the books lie exposed to chance, and liable to be torn by the children of the village;” as, however, they were originally formed chiefly with a view to their being useful to the poorer ranks of the clergy, at a time when standard works were dear, and few parsonages could boast of a well-stocked set of shelves—the works which they contain are by no means fit only for children. They are generally of a high class; but there are not very many of them unfortunately.

In these three categories then we have included all the existing materials for the creation of a system of national libraries—in the public institutions and universities—in the cathedral chapter-houses—and in the remnants of the parochial resources. The questions which next arise are these—Do the public unequivocally demand a better supply of books for general reading? and, Would it be wise in a prudent legislature to accede to this demand, and to take upon itself the responsibility of satisfying it, either by direct action or by using its influence with local corporations to that end? The evidence collected by the Committee enables them to assume an answer in the affirmative to both these questions. That the public do require greater facilities for consulting the best works than they now possess, is proved—first, by the more educated classes continually

making our national poverty in this respect the subject of complaint in the press and in society; secondly, by the artisan classes constantly making efforts to create libraries of a better class for themselves. Our lyceums and mechanics' institutes are chiefly supported by the strong desire of the daily worker for a good book, a desire which has already acquired something of the power and regularity of a passion. Nor is it only in the place of education that the hard-working man desires to see himself within the reach of an intellectual companion. Wherever there is a real want, it will sooner or later be supplied. If the workman who has little leisure, and that little only such as may be snatched from brief intervals allowed for rest and refreshment, seriously wishes to devote a part of that leisure to reading, he will soon, as in the London cheap coffee-houses, find them placed about him by those who are anxious to court his custom. Of these coffee-houses there are 2,000 in the metropolis, all of which have books as well as magazines and newspapers. Some of these have as many as two thousand volumes—and, what is equally significant, very few of them are novels, or otherwise belong to a light class of literature. They are mostly of a higher and better order—histories, poetry, travels, political works, and so forth, books of solid thinking and high character. A cursory glance at these places, lyceums and coffee-houses, will show that the race of hard-workers is also a race of hard-thinkers. Such considerations as these convince the Committee of Inquiry, that the establishment of public libraries, open and free to all comers, is a national want, expressed in the most practical and convincing manner. Satisfied of this, they proceed to offer some suggestions for rendering available for this purpose those which exist already.

Practical Suggestions for their Improvement.

Before undertaking to deal with the existing mass of intellectual ware to be used in the formation of new libraries, it is needful to comprehend the objects which a nation should have in view in making great collections of books, and the best way of achieving those objects. It is obvious enough, that there are two ends in view, clearly enough perceived in France and Germany, but which have hitherto, in our contempt of theories, been confounded in England. In the first place, a nation wishes, or ought to wish, to collect, as far as it is able, all the materials of history, all books, all prints, all manuscripts, all monuments in stone, or bronze, or paper; to keep open all the sources and reservoirs of past and present knowledge, and deliver the whole mass down, in the completest manner, to posterity. In the second place, it seeks to render the mass of stored-up knowledge available for the cultivation of the great body of the people. These two objects would best be obtained by having two libraries, distinct in character, though at the same time having much in common. The first would be essentially a library of *deposit*; in it should be found every book of which a copy can be procured; models of all remnants of art; specimens of all known coins; in short, every thing which has power to throw light upon the progress of our race. Such a deposit the British Museum is

intended to become. But a collection less complete, much less costly, is wanted for daily use. The first would still be the resort of men of letters as at present; the other would be open to the general public, and would satisfy all its wants.

To combine the two would be most inconvenient, if not impossible. A public reading room is not a place where a man can carry on a study. Even the present room at the Museum is almost useless in this respect, from the necessary noises made in carrying books about among two hundred readers. Few people now use it except as a place for consulting books and making references. If a man have serious work to do there, he must get permission to sit in a separate apartment—as Mr. Macaulay and M. Libri do, who sit in the King's Library; but this permission can only be obtained in very rare cases. If the general public were admitted, only to read, there would be no chance of doing anything beyond mere reading. The experience of the National Library in Paris is decisive on the point. In a letter written by M. Libri to the Committee, he says of the two chief collections of France:—

“Neither the *Bibliothèque Nationale* nor the *Bibliothèque Sainte Geneviève* is a popular library. They consist chiefly of important and rare works, of books adapted for the inquiries and serious studies of well-educated men.

“The second more particularly contains but few modern books. Both, however, offering an asylum to the idle population of Paris, they are invaded, especially in winter, by a crowd of persons mostly of indifferent education; of soldiers, of students, and even of school-boys, who go there almost solely to pass time, and to read works which may be found in all the circulating libraries. The *History of the Revolution*, by M. Thiers, works with plates, and all sorts of amusing books, are what they chiefly ask for. They thus oblige the administration to have several copies of works always asked for, and of comparatively little interest, for the large establishments. As soon as the doors are opened, all the tables are besieged, all the rooms are occupied, by not very select readers; they find there a temperature which pleases them; agreeable reading. At *Sainte Geneviève*, they find even light gratis; and they install themselves by hundreds in these libraries, sometimes with bread and cheese in their pockets, to avoid being disturbed, and exposing themselves to the cold by going to breakfast at the wine-shop. The result is, that at the *Bibliothèque Nationale* more particularly, a man who has serious inquiries to make, a scholar of reputation, would not find a corner to sit down in; and it is with great trouble that four or five persons can, by special favour, gain admittance into the private room of the director. The largest literary establishment which exists in the world, the most extensive collection of books which has been formed in modern times, is thus diverted from its real and great object. Out of a million of volumes that the *Bibliothèque Nationale* of Paris contains, nine-tenths at least have become almost entirely useless to this mass of readers, who only generally ask for what may be found in a good circulating library, and whose wants might be satisfied with 20,000 or 30,000 volumes appropriated to these readers. On

the other hand, it is impossible to exercise a proper surveillance over such a mass of readers; a great number of books disappear; others are deteriorated, rendered incomplete; sheets are carried off, to save the trouble of copying them, or take extracts."

This indiscriminate admission of the public is rendered comparatively harmless in Paris by the fact, that men of learning and letters are there allowed to take the books which they may want home with them. We may borrow for our own use all that is good in the management of the French libraries, and reject what is doubtful and defective. We might throw the general library open to the public—but at the same time, by forming a subsidiary library out of the duplicates (already 52,000 in number), fitted up in a manner better adapted to promote the comfort of those who simply wish to read, the consulting library would probably remain much in its present state.

There are two other points connected with the British Museum on which the Committee express the strongest opinions—the necessity of having it open in the evening—and the desirableness of lending out the books, under strict guarantees of course, to readers. The first of these points chiefly concerns the working classes. To them the mere opening of the institution from ten to four would be only an additional mockery. The great objection to this course has always been the alleged danger to the books from the use of gas. The objection is two-fold—it asserts, that gas spoils the binding, and exposes the books to fire. There is little force in either. Gas is not found to spoil the binding of books in our private houses, and a library properly fitted up—fire-proof—is one of the least likely of all places to be burnt by fire. The National Library in Paris runs far more risk of destruction by fire than the British Museum would if covered with jets of gas; but it has not been burned. Even Chetham's library in Manchester is closed to the public at night—and so is rendered useless to the toiling thousands of that city—through the same absurd fear of gas. The same objections are felt in many parts of the continent; but at Rouen, at Orleans, and at Paris, the experiment of having the libraries open in the evening has been tried by the authorities, and it is said by M. Guizot with the very best results. Great numbers of workmen repair to them after the labour of the day, instead of going to the wine-shop: no doubt it would be the same in London and Manchester. The proposition to adopt the continental plan of lending out books meets with the same class of objections. Some of them would be lost, it is said. This is conceded by M. Guizot, M. Van de Weyer, and M. Libri, on behalf of France, Belgium, and Italy. But these eminent witnesses contend that the advantages of such a course are so great as to make the possible waste in this way unworthy of a thought. M. Van de Weyer puts the case well. He admits the moral turpitude which would attach to the neglect to return a book borrowed from the nation: but, at the same time, he shows that the book by changing hands is not absolutely lost. With its store of wisdom, it is still in existence—still has its readers most probably. Whether to men of letters or to the large class of readers, this ques-

tion of home-reading is second only in importance to the establishment of the library itself. Both these principles are strongly urged for adoption by the Committee in their Report.

With regard to the more material points. The Committee recommend, in the first place, that a house be at once provided for the reception of books in every locality in which it is possible and desirable—and wherever it is possible it is desirable—to form a public collection. The depository being provided, it is believed that a respectable number of volumes would be obtained by donation. It is a certain fact that most of our literary treasures have been collected by private individuals, and then given to the nation. Nor is this wonderful. Of all the forms of bidding for a lasting name, to bequeath a collection of books to posterity is about the least objectionable. It is probable enough that when once an institution is permanently secured to the inhabitants of a locality—the control of it vested in a public and ever-renewable corporation—and the buildings exempted from the burthen of local and general taxation, the books to fill it would soon be found. In the second place, the Committee recommends the managers of the existing public libraries to take such steps as will provide more room for readers in their present premises. There is some scope for improvement in this respect. For example, Dr. Williams's library, in Red Cross Street, City, has, at the present time, accommodation for about 50 or 60 readers: the available space might easily be increased so as to accommodate 100. At Sion College there are not more than six or seven readers generally—there might be space afforded for 200. Neither of these libraries, however, will be usefully employed until they are arranged for being open at night. The same suggestions apply to all the provincial collections of note. In the third place, the Committee recommends the government to make small grants—on clear and strict conditions—for the formation of public libraries. In such cases the conditions imposed should include a provision for the careful maintenance of the books, and for keeping the library open in the evening for the use of the labouring classes. For the grant of money there is precedent both at home and abroad. Each state in the American Union has an annual vote for books; our own government makes a yearly grant in behalf of school-houses and schools of design. Not many modes of expending the resources of the people are so little open to objection. Lastly, the Committee recommends that power be given by the legislature to enable town councils to lay and levy a small rate for the support of local libraries.

These are the chief points resulting from the inquiry instituted. But while parliament and public bodies are set to the task of reform, individuals should not forget how much good, in such a work of reform, it lies in their power to accomplish. Employers in America and in many towns in the north of England have begun, at their own cost, to erect libraries in their mills and workshops for the free use of their hands. They find their own profit and moral advantage in it—in the improved and improving character of their work-people. Others have adopted the plan of appropriating all fines

levied on the workers for inattention, late hours, or bad work, to the purchase of books for their daily use. There is a double advantage in this course. Formerly these fines went week by week into the pocket of the master; and the man who had a fraction of his scanty earnings thus arrested would seldom admit that the fine was justly inflicted—he would seldom fail to attribute it to his employer's wish to rob him of his hard-earned cash, and to load with curses those who grind the faces of the poor. Under the new system, he sees that his superior has no personal interest in inflicting such fines—that, in fact, they are inflicted only as a means of discipline; and out of his very faults good is made to come both to himself and to others of his class. It would have been wise and useful for the Committee to have examined one of the managers of these mill-libraries, of which there are several in Manchester and the neighbouring towns. Many curious and interesting facts would thus have come to light. But as it is, this Report is so satisfactory, that Mr. Ewart will well deserve the thanks of every friend of education for the inquiry which he has conducted to so successful a result.

IV.—RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Parliamentary proceedings of 1849, in respect to Railways, have been marked by the same caution as those of the preceding year; a caution which, if exhibited earlier, would have prevented a mass of commercial difficulty. The Railway Acts of 1848, as noticed in the last number of the *Companion*, amounted in number to 83, of which there were only about 30 that empowered the construction of new branch lines; the rest related to leases, amalgamations, deviations, amendments, and increased capital for finishing lines already commenced. The mileage of new railway sanctioned did not exceed 300 miles. In the session just terminated (1849), the operations have become still more limited. The new Acts are but 35 in number; and only 12 of these contain provisions for new branch lines. The only new companies incorporated have been two for India; viz.: those for the East India Railway, and the Indian Peninsula Railway. There are seven of the Acts which sanction leases, purchases, or amalgamations of different companies. The remaining 14 Acts relate to amendments, deviations, consolidation of Acts, and increase of capital. The new capital, however, and the new portions of railway, are both small in quantity, as compared with those of the five preceding sessions; and much of the capital is required because the companies find almost insuperable difficulties in raising money on loan. Of the 35 new Acts, 21 relate to England, 9 to Scotland, 1 to Ireland, 2 to Wales, and 2 to India.

The following is a list of the Railway Acts passed in the session of 1849; with a few words explanatory of the main object or objects of each Act:—

1. *Caledonian*; purchase of the Wishaw and Coltness Railway.
2. *Caledonian*; lease of the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Neilston Railway.

3. *Chester and Holyhead* ; additional capital.
4. *Cockermouth and Workington* ; branch to Bridgefoot ; and amendments.
5. *East Anglian* ; additional time and powers for works.
6. *East Indian* ; incorporating the company.
7. *East Lancashire* ; new branches at Preston ; and amendments.
8. *East Lothian* ; dissolution of company.
9. *Eastern Union* ; amendments.
10. *Edinburgh and Glasgow* ; amalgamation with Union Canal Company.
11. *Edinburgh and Glasgow* ; purchase of Wilsontown and Coltness Railway.
12. *Edinburgh and Northern* ; new pier and works at Granton.
13. *Edinburgh and Northern* ; additional capital.
14. *Glasgow, Kilmarnock, and Ardrossan* ; additional powers.
15. *Great Indian Peninsula* ; incorporating the company.
16. *Great Northern* ; deviations ; enlargement of stations.
17. *Irish South Eastern* ; amendment of Acts.
18. *Lancashire and Yorkshire* ; extensions and amendments.
19. *Lancashire and Yorkshire, and London and North Western* ; joint lease of Preston and Wyre Railway.
20. *Lancaster and Carlisle* ; lease of Lancaster and Preston Railway.
21. *Leeds and Thirsk* ; additional capital.
22. *London and Blackwall* ; extension of time for works.
23. *Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire* ; amendment of Acts.
24. *Newcastle and Carlisle* ; new branch and alterations.
25. *North Western* ; alterations and amendments.
26. *Reading, Guildford and Reigate* ; connecting line near Guildford.
27. *Shrewsbury and Birmingham* ; new branches and works.
28. *Shrewsbury and Chester* ; new branches and works.
29. *South Western* ; extension of time for new branches.
30. *South Western* ; extension from Datchet to Windsor.
31. *Stirling and Dunfermline* ; deviations ; extension of time.
32. *Stockton and Darlington* ; lease of Middlesboro' Dock.
33. *Taff Vale* ; branch to Dowlais.
34. *York, Newcastle, and Berwick* ; new branches.
35. *York and North Midland* ; deviations in branch lines.

The monetary or Stock-Exchange aspect of the railway system has exhibited most lamentable features during 1849. The half-yearly dividends declared by the companies, and the current market prices of the shares, have suffered an amount of depletion beyond even the gloomy anticipations entertained in the preceding year. In the last *Companion* (p. 101), a sketch was given of the progressive decline of dividend in most of the principal lines. The London and North Western is almost the only company which has maintained in 1849 the same rate of dividend, even, as in the preceding year, viz. 7 per cent. The Great Western, the Midland, the Lancashire and Yorkshire, the York and Newcastle, the York and North Midland, the Eastern Counties, the South Eastern, the South Western, Brighton, the Manchester and Lincolnshire—all have suffered a decided diminution of dividend. These ten great companies, whose works up to the present time have cost over *One Hundred Millions Sterling*, have on an average declared, for the half-year ending in the summer of 1849, a dividend on the regular non-guaranteed shares

at the rate of less than 4 per cent. per annum—somewhere between 3 and 4 per cent. The remaining companies, about 60 in number, (omitting the London and North Western) can hardly have reached an average of 2 per cent. per annum in the same half-year. Many of them, including the Caledonian, the Chester and Holyhead, the Great Northern, the Eastern Union, and others, in which the outlay has been very large, have barely realized enough to pay guaranteed interest and preference dividends, leaving nothing whatever for the regular shareholders; and a few, though open for traffic, have been unable to pay even the guarantees.

This diminution in the actual commercial value of the undertakings has told unfavourably on the market prices. The disastrous state of matters in 1848 was brought about rather by political and commercial panic, than by deterioration in the real merits of the railway system; but the result of an over supply of lines is now felt significantly in diminished mileage receipts. The number of persons who wish to travel, and have the means of paying for travelling, does not increase so rapidly as the amount of capital laid out upon new railways: hence the sum available for net profits is relatively smaller; hence the dividends are less; and hence the market prices are lower. The London and North Western, the Brighton and South Coast, and one or two other companies, have their shares at a somewhat higher price in October, 1849, than in October, 1848; but with these exceptions a declension has been general. In some of the Companies the market price of shares was *seven times* as great in 1845 as in October 1849.

There have lately been issued many Parliamentary papers, besides the Annual Reports of the Railway Commissioners, which contain a mass of valuable information relating to the present state of the railway system. The object of these papers has been to exhibit both the social and the financial results of the system—the results to the travelling public, and to the railway operatives, as well as to the shareholders.

The first of these Returns which we shall notice gives an account of the number and classification of all the persons employed in all the railways, in any capacity, at a particular date.

This Return, applicable to May 1, 1848, is divided into three portions. 1st. The Railways which were open for traffic on that day; 2nd. Those which were in course of construction on that day; and, 3rd. Those on which works had not yet commenced. The lengths of these three portions were as follow:—

Finished and open	-	-	-	4253	Miles.
In Progress	-	-	-	2958	„
Not commenced	-	-	-	4430	„
				<hr/> 11,641 <hr/>	

The number of companies engaged on those works was about 170. The number and description of persons employed on the whole were as follows:—

		On Lines open for Traffic.	On Lines not open.
Secretaries		81	102
Managers		30	93
Treasurers		29	21
Engineers		95	405
Superintendents		343	1897
Storekeepers		125	243
Accountants		70	145
Cashiers		48	88
Draughtsmen		106	306
Clerks		4360	887
Artificers		10,814	29,087
Labourers		14,297	147,325
Inspectors		—	119
Land Surveyors		—	26
Miners or Quarrymen		—	6250
Foremen or Overseers		1010	685
Policemen		2475	71
Porters and Messengers		7559	10
Platelayers		4391	256
Drivers and Carters		—	45
Engine Drivers		1752	—
Engine Stokers		1809	—
Guards		1464	—
Switchmen		1058	—
Gatekeepers		401	—
Waggoners		141	—
Brakesmen		32	—
Miscellaneous		197	116
Total		52,688	188,177

A few of the above, such as secretaries, engineers, &c. are probably enumerated twice, in relation to the opened and the unopened portion of the same company's lines; but without attending to this slight diminution, we have the very large total of 240,865 persons employed upon British railways at one time. Of course the artificers and labourers who form so large a per centage of the whole, are relatively much more numerous on the partially finished than on the finished lines. The number of stations in the 4253 miles of railway open for traffic on the day in question was 1321, being nearly equal to one station for every three miles. If any day in the year 1849 had been taken for the enumeration, the numbers employed would probably have been smaller; for the difficulty of raising funds has compelled many of the companies to suspend operations on new works. Of the 2958 miles in progress on the day of the return (a year and a half previous to the preparation of this paper) several hundreds have been since finished; but of the 4430 miles then not commenced, and of the new works afterwards sanctioned by Acts of 1848 and 1849, only a small amount has been put in operation.

The above Return refers to May 1, 1848. Another Parliamentary paper, for December 31, 1848, relates both to the mileage and the capital accounts, and exhibits some very instructive features. It in-

cludes the names of 213 companies. In other Returns many companies are included in one with which they have been amalgamated; and this accounts for the discrepancy which often appears in such lists. The number of miles of railway belonging to all these companies open for traffic on the last day of 1848 was 5127. The excess of this beyond the 5080 miles given in another Return for the same date, is attributable to the admission of a few miles of mineral (not passenger) railway in the one return, and not in the other. The length in progress was 2111, and the length not yet commenced 4795, making a total authorized length of 12,033 miles. (The former Return for the 1st May in the same year, eight months previous, gave a total of 11,641 miles.) All the lines then open were *double-railled*, except 750 miles.

The financial arrangements of the companies present an astounding result. There had been paid up in actual cash by shareholders, to the end of 1847, the sum of 126,149,476*l.* and by the lenders of money on debentures or other securities 40,788,765*l.*, making a total of 166,938,241*l.* During the year 1848 the capital received by the companies, in shares, was 30,359,102*l.*, and by loans 2,875,715*l.*, together 33,234,818*l.* This sum added to the former gives, for the total money paid by shareholders and security-holders down to the 31st December, 1848, the truly enormous sum of 200,173,059*l.* In addition to all this, the various companies retained powers to raise, by existing shares, by new shares, or by loans, in 1849 and subsequent years, a further sum of 143,717,773*l.* There is yet another addition to be made, in respect to Acts passed in 1849; but this is not a very large item, relatively to former years.

The following is an abstract of the actual working of the whole of the railways, in one given half-year.

The number of companies actually working in the United Kingdom, to which this Return relates, is 73. On account of the pending arrangements between some of the companies, concerning amalgamations and leasings, it is doubtful how far exact accuracy could be attained; but the above is given as that which corresponded to the actual number of distinct companies working their lines at the close of 1848.

The total number of passengers conveyed on the 5080 miles of passenger railway then open, in the half-year ending December 31, 1848, was 31,630,292; viz. 3,743,602 first class; 12,191,549 second class; 7,184,032 third class; 8,450,624 Parliamentary class; and 60,485 mixed class. The Parliamentary class includes those whom the companies are *obliged* to accommodate, with at least one train a day in each direction, at a penny per mile; the third class comprises those extra passengers whom the companies *voluntarily* convey, at fares lower than those of the second class; the mixed class is composed of those whom it has been found difficult to place under any of the other three headings. If we consider the third class as a general term, to be made up of the three last-mentioned classes, we have the number 15,695,140. The gross receipts for conveying all the passengers amounted to 3,283,301*l.*; viz. first class, 1,003,516*l.*; second class, 1,360,468*l.* third class, 919,317*l.*

The above figures give us the materials for a few valuable averages. As there were 645 miles of new railway opened at different periods of the half-year in question, the average mileage requires adjustment in making it the medium of calculation. We may take 4760 miles as about the average length for the half-year; and hence we find that first class travelling amounted to 786 persons per mile, second class 2561 per mile, and third class 3297; in taking all the classes together we have 6644 passengers per mile. The third class passengers were nearly equal in number to those of the first and second classes combined. The fares varied from 0.32*d.* per mile (third class on the Glasgow and Greenock) to about 3¼*d.* (first class express on some of the lines). Each passenger, taking an average of all the journeys of all the classes, paid 2*s.* 1*d.* for his journey. This seems a very low average; but it becomes explicable when we take into account, first, the extensive use of day-tickets, which reduces the price; and second, the immense numbers carried, at fares of a few pence each, on the Greenwich, the Blackwall, the North Woolwich, the Croydon, the Richmond, the Manchester and Ashton, the Manchester and Stockport, the Leeds and Bradford, the Newcastle and Shields, the Glasgow and Greenock, and the Dublin and Kingstown Railways. (The North Kent line will add to this list, but it was not opened at the period in question.) Separated into classes, we find that each first class passenger paid 5*s.* 4*d.* per average journey, each second class 2*s.* 3*d.*, and each third class 1*s.* 2*d.* So far as can be determined from the Returns, this gives an average of about 25 miles for first class journeys, 17 for second class, and 16 for third class. It is a natural consequence of the opening of new lines, and the supplying of defective links in long series of railway, that the average length of journeys increases. The total gives a mileage of about five hundred and fifty millions of miles of travelling, in journeys of about 18 miles each on an average, at an average charge of rather less than 1½*d.* per mile. The effect of the discount on double journeys is taken into account in the above averages.

The gross receipts for goods, parcels, mails, carriages, cattle, &c. in the same half-year, amounted to 2,461,663*l.*, which added to the 3,283,301*l.* received from passengers, gave a total of 5,744,964*l.*—At the present time, allowing for additional lengths of railway open, the total receipts must be about one million sterling per average month. If the state of the manufacturing districts had been as flourishing as in some previous half-years, the monthly receipts would have far exceeded this average. It amounts to about 47*l.* per mile per week. The receipts of the London and North Western, the greatest of the companies, have for many half-years maintained an average of about 100*l.* per mile per week: sometimes a little more, but at other times a little less.

The openings of new lines, since the date of our last publication, have been pretty general throughout the kingdom. Beginning at the south, and working upwards towards the north, we find that the South Eastern Company has opened its important North Kent line, commencing by a junction with the Greenwich line near the Surrey Canal, and ending by a junction with the Gravesend and Rochester

line at Gravesend; the Greenwich Railway has been widened to receive this additional traffic, which promises to be very large. A junction between the North Kent line and the Bricklayers' Arms branch has also been opened. The Reading, Guildford and Reigate line, leased in perpetuity to the South Eastern Company, and extending 46 miles in length, has been opened. The Brighton and South Coast Company has opened two short branches to Eastbourne and Hailsham. Of the branch lines belonging to the South Western Company there have been opened the loop line from Barnes through Chiswick to Hounslow, the Hampton Court branch, the Farnham branch, the Godalming branch, the Fareham and Portsmouth branch, and in the present autumn will be opened the extension from Datchet into Windsor. The operations of the Great Western Company, in respect to new lines, have been limited; the lease of the Bristol and Exeter line has terminated; and the greater part of the enormous works undertaken in 1845-6, and guaranteed by the Great Western Company, are still unfinished. The branches from Reading to Basingstoke, from Slough to Windsor, and from Chippenham to Westbury, are the only new portions opened. The South Devon Railway has been finished in the two remaining miles from Laira to Plymouth.

In the Eastern and Midland districts, we find that the new openings have been numerous. The Maldon and Braintree branches, and the Sudbury branch by the Eastern Counties Company, have been opened; as have also the extension from Stowmarket to Norwich, by the Eastern Union; and the Great Northern from Peterborough to Boston, from Boston to Gainsborough, and from Retford to Doncaster—these three last-named portions, with other connecting links, have opened a new line of communication between London and Yorkshire. The East Lincolnshire (leased to the Great Northern) has finished the remainder of its line from Boston to Louth. The Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Company has opened its connecting links so far as to give direct communication from Manchester to Great Grimsby, through Sheffield, Worksop, Retford, and Gainsborough, together with branches to Lincoln and to the Humber opposite Hull. The Midland Company has opened the Nottingham and Mansfield, and the Erewash Valley branches, and has extended the Leicester and Swannington branch to Burton, where it comes into connexion with the North Staffordshire line. The London and North Western Company's operations have not extended to any considerable mileage of additional railway; still there have been some important openings; the Ashton and Huddersfield, the Leeds and Dewsbury, and the portion of the Shropshire Union between Stafford and Shrewsbury, have been brought to a completion. The Shrewsbury and Birmingham line has been opened from Wolverhampton to Wellington. The Chester and Shrewsbury line, which had previously been opened to Rhuabon, has been extended to Shrewsbury. The North Staffordshire Company has nearly finished the whole of its extensive works; all being now opened except two short branches. The works of the South Staffordshire Company, previously opened from Bescot to Walsall, has been since extended through Lichfield to Alrewas. The Manchester and Matlock Railway has been opened from Ambergate

to a few miles beyond Matlock. The Chester and Holyhead line is still wanting the link which will be shortly supplied by that unparalleled work of engineering—the Britannia tubular bridge.

In the North of England, the new openings have not been so numerous as in the Central Counties. The York and North Midland and the York and Berwick Companies have added but little to the lengths of line previously opened. The Leeds and Thirsk Railway, previously opened from Thirsk to Harrogate, has been extended to Leeds. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company has opened the branches from Knottingly to Doncaster, and from Bury to Liverpool. A junction has been made at Methley between the Midland and the Great Northern lines. The South Yorkshire has been opened from Doncaster to Swinton. The Rossendale district of Lancashire has had a few additional miles of railway opened. The Whitehaven and Furness Railway is extended to Ravenglass.

In Scotland, the extensive and complex works of the Caledonian Company have been further advanced towards completion; the Clydesdale Junction, the Hamilton branch, and a new entrance into Glasgow, have been opened. The North British Railway has been extended from St. Boswell to Hawick. A few additional miles of railway have been opened in the district westward of the Caledonian lines; and the same may be said of the busy mineral district, lying within a short distance north and south of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. The Nithsdale line has been opened from Closeburn to Dumfries, whence a line has been for some months open through Annan to the Caledonian at Gretna. The Edinburgh and Northern line has been so far finished as to afford through routes between Edinburgh, Dundee, and Perth—excepting of course the Firths of Forth and Tay. The uninterrupted route from Stirling to Aberdeen is open nearly from end to end; from Stirling to Perth runs the Scottish Central; from Perth to Frioekheim there are two lines, one through Dundee and Arbroath, and one through Cupar and Forfar; from Frioekheim the line is open to Brechin and Montrose; and it will probably by the end of the present year extend into Aberdeen. There is not a yard of railway north of Aberdeen; and many years are likely to elapse before such will be attempted; although there is an Act in existence for a line from Aberdeen to Inverness.

In Ireland a few steps have been made towards completing the network of railways. The Great Southern and Western extends from Dublin to Mallow, 22 miles from Cork, and the extension from Mallow to Cork has just been opened at the time we are now writing; a branch extends from this line near Tipperary to Limerick. The Irish South Eastern Company has opened 10 miles from Carlow to Bagnalstown. The Midland Great Western line has been extended 14 miles from Kinnegad to Mullingar. The Londonderry and Enniskillen Company has opened a portion of the line, from Londonderry to Strabane; and 19 miles of the Dundalk and Enniskillen line have been finished.

With respect to the new works carried on in 1849, there were 320 miles of new railway opened from January 1 to June 30; which,

added to 5,127 previously open, makes a total of 5,447 miles. The passengers during the first half of 1849 amounted to 28,761,895. The railway calls for the first ten months of 1849 amounted to 17,700,964*l.*, against 30,072,610*l.* in the first ten months of 1848.

In conclusion we may remark, that the Atmospheric system of traction has gone so far out of favour, that only the mile or two from Kingstown to Dalkey, in Ireland, is managed in that manner; that the broad gauge has been increased in mileage by only a very small amount; that the magnificent stone viaducts over the Tyne and the Tweed are approaching completion; that the broad estuaries of the Humber and the Tay are crossed by steamers so formed as to receive rails and carriages upon their decks; that the Electric Telegraph is laid down along nearly all the main lines; and that fatal accidents on railways, instead of increasing in the same ratio as the mileage open, are decreasing both relatively and absolutely. This decrease of accidents has led to a remarkable application of the theory of probabilities to Railways, in respect to *Assurance* from death or injury. An Insurance Company has been formed, to work out the following plan: When a first class passenger takes his ticket, to go any distance on any railway, he pays 3*d.* additional for a Life Insurance, which remains in force during the continuance of the journey, whether it be hours or only minutes. If a railway accident causes his death during that journey, the company is responsible to his representatives for a payment of 1000*l.* In the second class it is 2*d.* for 500*l.*, and in the third 1*d.* for 200*l.* A smaller payment is made for bodily injury without loss of life. The company can form its calculations only by observing the *average* ratio of accidents in past years. Another form of the same system; emanating from a different source, is to insure a passenger during *all* the railway journeys that he may take in a period of 3, 6, or 12 months: the sum insured being 1000*l.*, and the premium paid being 10*s.*, 16*s.*, or 20*s.*, according to the length of insurance:—no distinction of class is here made.

V.—A CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT of the CONNEXION BETWEEN ENGLAND and INDIA.

(Continued from the 'COMPANION TO THE ALMANAC' for 1832.)

- 1829 Dec. 26: Intelligence received of the great confusion prevailing among the trading classes at Calcutta, in consequence of the discovery of a series of forgeries practised by some of the natives, to the amount, as estimated, of 180,000*l.*
- 1830 Feb. 6: Destructive fire at Singapore, by which 120 houses were destroyed, but without any loss of lives.
- 1831 March 19: J. C. Hawkins, commander of a sloop in the East India Company's service tried at Bombay, and found guilty of piracy, in having purchased African slaves for the purpose of manning his vessel.
- 1833 Dec. 18: Bombay papers announce that at Lucknow, 1200 persons had, in one week, fallen victims to the cholera.

- 1834 March 19: Bombay papers of this date mention the first admission of natives of India to the magistracy, under one of the provisions of the East India Company's Charter Bill, of 1833.
- 1834 March 30: Information from Calcutta states that at Katmandoo (the capital of Nepaul) and its vicinity, 10,000 houses had been overthrown by an earthquake, and that from 600 to 800 persons were destroyed in the several towns of the valley.
- 1834 April 10: The revolt of the Rajah of Coorg led to a short but severe contest between his people and a body of British forces, which terminated in the victory of the latter and the deposition of the Rajah.
- 1835 Sir C. Metcalf appointed Governor-General.
- 1836 Feb.: A demonstration made by the people of Calcutta in favour of a steam communication between England and India.
- 1836 March 5: Lord Auckland takes the office of Governor-General.
- 1836 May 21: The experimental expedition under Col. Chesney, despatched by the British government for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of steam communication with India, met with a severe accident. The two steam-boats were suddenly caught in a violent tempest or hurricane; one of them was upset, and 21 individuals perished. The vessel was recovered—it was found with its keel upwards. This accident did not interrupt the progress of the expedition.
- 1836 June: A meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta took place in the Town Hall, on the subject of the "Black Act" (the name given to an Act passed by the Legislative Council, repealing the former Act, which gave to suitors in the Mofussil, power to appeal to the supreme court, at the presidency). It was resolved to send an agent to England to prevent the confirmation of that Act by the home authorities. Mr. Turton, the barrister, was selected.
- 1836 Aug.: Col. Chesney, with the Euphrates expedition, arrived at Bussorah.
- 1837 July: The Court of Directors refused a charter to the Bombay Bank.
- 1838 Oct.: News received that the Chief of Cabul, Dost Mahomed Khan, whether through Russian influence, or a desire to fortify himself against the enmity of his brothers and the Sikhs, had joined the Persians in their attack upon Herat, and advised that the troops of Persia and Cabul should march upon the Indus. The ruler of Herat, Shah Kamran, as he termed himself, having defeated the Shah of Persia, who relinquished his enterprise against him, and being joined by the Azbeck and other tribes, prepared to attempt the recovery of the Crown of Cabul. The British Government, with a view of preventing the success of either party, concluded, in conjunction with the Sikh government, a treaty with Shah Soojah, the dethroned sovereign of Cabul, to restore that prince to his rightful power. The British troops entered Afghanistan as auxiliaries of Shah Soojah.
- 1838 Aug. 1: Slavery abolished in the East Indies.
- 1839 Jan. 20: The troops of the East India Company occupy Aden on the side of the Red Sea.
- 1839 April 21: The Anglo-Indian army occupy Candahar.
- 1839 July 5: On this day, the British army in India, which marched from Candahar in four divisions on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of

May, and the 3rd of June, was concentrated at Nanee, 12 miles from Ghuznee. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 23rd, the troops under the command of Sir J. Keane commenced an attack on the citadel of Ghuznee (one of the strongest places in Asia), defended by a garrison of 3,500 men, and commanded by a son of the ex-king of Cabul. At 3 o'clock, the gates were blown in by the artillery, and, under cover of a heavy fire, the infantry forced their way into the place, and succeeded at 5 o'clock in fixing the British colours upon the tower of the citadel. Five hundred of the garrison were killed, and the remainder, with their commander, made prisoners. The loss on the English side was 191 killed and wounded. When the news of the event reached Cabul, Dost Mahomed sallied forth, but was shortly deserted by the greater part of his army, and compelled to fly, with only 300 men, abandoning his artillery, ammunition, baggage, &c.

- 1839 Aug. 7: Shah Soojah restored to the sovereignty, entered the city of Cabul, accompanied by the British minister, the general commanding the army, and a numerous staff.
- 1840 Nov. 2: Dost Mahomed once more completely defeated in Afghanistan, and surrendered himself to Sir W. M'Naghten, the British envoy at the court of Shah Soojah. The British suffered severely in the action, particularly as regarded officers.
- 1840 Dec. 1: A desperate defence made by 4,000 Beloochees, posted among the hills at Kotriah, in Scinde, against the attack of 900 Sepoys, 60 horse, and two field-pieces, commanded by Lieut. Marshall. They were, however, ultimately beaten, with the loss of 500 men. The British had 11 killed, and 30 wounded.
- 1841 June: Three thousand Ghilzies defeated by 400 or 500 British soldiers, near Khelat-i-Ghilzie, after a sanguinary conflict.
- 1841 July 14: The Court of East India Proprietors in London engaged during this, and several following days, in discussing the conduct of the Court of Directors in deposing the Rajah of Sattara. On the 20th it was decided by a majority in the proportion of 2 to 1, to reject the motion for inquiry.
- 1841 Nov. 2: General rising against the English at Cabul. Sir Alexander Burnes and several other officers murdered.
- 1841 Dec. 25: Sir W. M'Naghten assassinated at Cabul, during a deliberation respecting the evacuation of that place.
- 1842 Jan. 6: The British troops evacuate Cabul, under a convention, concluded between Major Pottinger and Akhbar Khan, son of Dost Mahomed, notwithstanding which they were attacked in the Khoord Cabul Pass, and massacred. The Sepoys were so completely paralyzed, and benumbed with cold, that they threw away their arms. On the 8th, the Europeans made a last stand, but the whole were killed, with the exception of two or three fugitives. General Elphinstone, the commander of the troops, with several officers and their wives, including Lady Sale, had previously been placed as hostages, in the hands of Akhbar Khan.
- 1842 Jan. 30: Lord Ellenborough takes the office of Governor-General.
- 1842 March 6: Col. Palmer evacuates Ghuznee, in pursuance of a capitulation with the Afghans,

- 1842 March 10 : The Afghans, in the absence of General Nott, attempt to take Candahar, and are repulsed.
- 1842 April 5 : Sir R. Sale, in a sortie from Jellalabad, repulses the Afghans, who had for some time beleaguered that place. General Pollock, at the head of 8,000 troops, joins Sir R. Sale at Jellalabad, after forcing the Khyber Pass.
- 1842 April 29 : General England forces the principal pass between Juettah and Candahar, an enterprise which had not succeeded when attempted in the previous month.
- 1842 May 9 : General England joins his forces to those of General Nott, at Candahar.
- 1842 Aug. 10 : General Nott, at the head of a chosen army of about 7,000 men, leaves Candahar for Ghuznee and Cabul, the latter place about 300 miles from Candahar. General England, with the remainder of the Candahar forces, marches at the same time to Quettah.
- 1842 Sept. 6 : Ghuznee re-taken by General Nott.
- 1842 Sept. 16 : General Pollock, after forcing the Passes, re-occupies Cabul, and plants the British flag on the Balla Hissar. From Jellalabad to Gundamuck, but especially from the latter place to Cabul, the Afghans maintained an irregular, but formidable contest, assembling in great numbers on the heights, and obstinately contesting each post.
- 1842 Sept. 21 : Lady Sale, Lady M'Naghten, and the other prisoners who had been detained by Akhbar Khan since the disasters at Cabul, in January, arrived in safety in General Pollock's camp.
- 1842 Oct. 1 : Lord Ellenborough issued a proclamation from Simla, that the disasters in Afghanistan having been avenged upon every scene of past misfortune, the British army would be withdrawn to the Sutlej.
- 1842 Oct. 12 : After destroying the fortifications, Cabul is evacuated by the British troops, who arrive at Jellalabad in three divisions, on the 22nd and two following days.
- 1843 Feb. 17 : A severe action between the British troops under Sir Charles Napier, and the forces of the Ameers of Scinde, when the latter were defeated; and on the next day the Ameers surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The Ameers had signed a treaty with the British on the 14th, and on the following day they treacherously attacked the residence of the British Commissioners with a large force. On the 20th the British occupied Hyderabad, the capital. Subsequently the Governor-General annexed Scinde to the British empire.
- 1843 Sept. 15 : The Maharajah Shere Singh, ruler of the Punjab, his sons, and their wives and children, assassinated at the instigation of Dhyon Singh, the prime minister, who was himself afterwards murdered.
- Meetings for the acceleration of the Indian mails held during this month, in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow.
- 1843 Dec. 29 : The territory of Gwalior invaded and subjugated by the Anglo-Indian army.
- 1844 May 6 : Sir Henry Hardinge appointed Governor-General of India.
- 1844 May 24 : A great meeting of Beloochee chiefs, to the number of 20,000, convened at Hyderabad by Sir Charles Napier, governor of Scinde, the object being to test their fidelity and obedience.

- 1844 Sep. 18 : At a general Court of the East India House, in London, an annuity of 1,000*l.* voted to Sir Wm. Nott.
- 1844 Revolution at Lahore, and assassination of Hirah Singh.
- 1845 Feb. 22 : Sir H. Hardinge concluded a convention with the Danish governor for the purchase of the Danish possessions in India.
- 1845 Oct. 31 : Mr. Waghorn arrived in London by a new route, with the Bombay mail of the 1st inst. His despatches reached Suez on the 19th and Alexandria on the 20th, whence he proceeded by steam-boat to a place twelve miles nearer London than Trieste. He hurried through Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Prussia, and Belgium, and reached London at half-past four on the morning of the 31st. The authorities of the different countries through which he passed eagerly facilitated his movements. The ordinary express, *viâ* Marseilles, reached London, November 2, at 11 p.m. Mr. Waghorn subsequently addressed a letter to the *Times*, in which he stated that in a couple of years he would bring the Bombay mail to London in 21 days.
- 1845 Dec. 18 : In the evening, the advanced guard of the British army was attacked by the Sikh force at Moodkee. The enemy was repulsed and driven back upwards of three miles, with a loss of 15 pieces of cannon. Next day the British troops advanced to Ferozeshah. In the afternoon of the 21st, they attacked the entrenched position of the Sikhs. The first line of works was carried; but the night came on so dark that further operations were suspended. At daylight on the 22nd the second line of entrenchments was attacked, and carried in half an hour, and the guns captured. In the afternoon of this day the enemy advanced with their infantry, and hordes of camels carrying swivels for the purpose of retaking their guns. All these attacks were repulsed, and they retreated towards the Sutlej, which they re-crossed unmolested on the 27th.
- 1845 Dec. 30 : The Overland Mail, which left Bombay on the 1st inst., arrived early this day in London, by way of Marseilles and Paris. This speedy arrival was owing to the great exertions made by the French government to show that the route through France is the shortest and best.
- 1846 Jan. 21 : Sir H. Smith advancing up the Sutlej against the Sikhs, who had again crossed the river on the 15th, near Phulloor, received a severe check.
- 1846 Jan. 28 : A division of the British army on the Sutlej, consisting of 12,000 men, with 32 guns, under the command of Sir H. Smith, engaged a Sikh force, under the Sirdar Runjoor Singh, mustering 24,000, and supported by a park of artillery of 68 guns. The battle was most obstinately contested, and ended in the complete rout of the Sikhs, who lost between 5,000 and 6,000 men, many of whom were drowned in endeavouring to recross the Sutlej. This victory was named after the village of Aliwal, near which it was fought.
- 1846 Feb. 10 : The British army, under Sir Hugh Gough, attacked the Sikh force, numbering 35,000 men, in their entrenched camp at Sobraon, on the Sutlej. The batteries were taken after an obstinate resistance from the enemy, who were dislodged, and driven to attempt the passage of the river, by a floating bridge in the rear of their position. The bridge, unable to bear the weight of the masses which crowded upon it,

broke down, and precipitated them into the river, which, in consequence of a sudden rise of seven inches, was scarcely fordable. Meantime the musketry and artillery continued to make fearful havoc among them. The loss of the Sikhs, in killed, wounded, and drowned, amounted to 10,000; that of the British to 2,383, in killed and wounded. Sixty-seven pieces of cannon and several standards were taken. Prince Waldemar of Prussia was present at the battle; he had also witnessed the battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah.

- 1846 Feb. 20: The Maharajah of Lahore, having made his submission to the Governor-General of India, was conducted to his capital by the British troops under Sir H. Gough, who formally took possession of the citadel two days after.
- 1846 March 6: At a special meeting of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in London, votes of thanks were unanimously passed to Sir H. Hardinge, Sir H. Gough, and the other officers and men of the army of the Sutlej.
- 1846 March 9: The treaty of Lahore signed by the Maharajah.
- 1846 April 6: At a special Court of Common Council of the city of London, the thanks of the court, and the freedom of the city, in gold boxes, each of 100 guineas value, was voted to Sir H. Hardinge, Sir H. Gough, and Sir H. G. Smith, with thanks to the other officers and men who had fought at Aliwal and Sobraon. The thanks of the Court, and the freedom of the city in a box of 100 guineas value, was also voted to Sir G. Pollock, for his distinguished services in Afghanistan.
- 1846 April 29: The Court of Directors of the East India Company, in London, passed resolutions conferring a pension of 5,000*l.* a year on Lord Hardinge, and 2,000*l.* a year on Lord Gough: these resolutions were subsequently confirmed at a meeting of the proprietors.
- 1847 Jan.: The Vizier Lall Singh deposed from the government of Lahore, on a charge of treasonable correspondence with the Cashmeer insurgents. The period for the retirement of the British troops had arrived; but, at the request of the Sikhs, a force of 10,000 men was left at Lahore during the minority of the Maharajah, who was only seven years of age.
- 1847 Aug. 4: At a Court of Directors held at the India House, the Earl of Dalhousie was appointed Governor-General of India, and Sir H. Pottinger Governor of Madras.
- 1848 April 18: Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieut. Anderson, in company with Khan Singh, the newly appointed governor of Mooltan, reached the town of Mooltan, and were killed in a quarrel with the troops of the old governor, Dewan Moolraj. The new governor was wounded and taken prisoner.
- 1848 June 18: Lieut. Edwardes, having formed a junction with the forces of the Rajah of Bhawalpoor, engaged the army of Moolraj, which, after a sanguinary conflict of nine hours' duration, was completely defeated, with the loss of nearly all its artillery.
- 1848 Sept. 22: General Whish obliged to raise the siege of Mooltan, in consequence of the desertion of Shere Singh, with a force of 5,000 men. The general falls back upon a position three or four miles south-west from Mooltan, on the road to Soojahabad. A relieving army, commanded by Lord Gough, concentrating

about this time at Ferozepoor; and another large force concentrating at Roree in Upper Scinde.

- 1848 Oct. 9: Shere Singh separates himself from Moolraj, and by skilful manœuvres leads the whole of his force across the Ravee, and through the whole extent of Doab-i-Rechna, to the country north-west of Lahore, and south-east of Vyseerabad. Chuttur Singh shortly after takes up his position at the latter place.
- 1848 Nov. 21: It was found that Shere Singh was entrenched on the right bank of the Chenab, behind Ramnuggur, with nearly 40,000 men and 28 guns well placed: the Bunnoo troops under Rham Singh had joined him. A picket of two regiments was posted advantageously on the left bank. Lord Gough despatched Major-General Thackwell with thirteen infantry regiments, besides artillery and cavalry, to cross the river some miles up the stream, and operate on the enemy's flank.
- 1848 Nov. 2: Lord Gough personally led the attack on the advanced position. A surprise was attempted, unsuccessfully. Some of the British troops fell into ambush, suffered great slaughter, and lost a gun; but they eventually took up a very advanced position, and drove the enemy out of Ramnuggur.
- 1848 Nov. 23: The enemy withdrew wholly from the back of the river.
- 1848 Dec. 3: Major-General Thackwell, having crossed the Chenab at Vyseerabad, came down the right bank, and engaged the whole body of the enemy. The Sikhs attempted to outflank the British force, but the artillery of the latter broke their centre.
- 1848 Dec. 4: The light troops, under General Thackwell, went in pursuit of the Sikhs, who had broken up during the night, and fled in the direction of Jailam.
- 1848 Dec. 18: News arrived that the army of Shere Singh had retreated 14 miles beyond General Thackwell's camp, and there entrenched itself in a position stronger than at Ramnuggur. Lord Gough had crossed the Chenab, and joined General Thackwell, and stopped all further engagement with the enemy until Mooltan should be taken.
- 1848 Dec. 21: The Bombay troops joined General Whish. The besieging army now amounted to 15,000 British troops; that of the allies to about 17,000; or 32,000 in all.
- 1848 Dec. 27: The troops advanced in four columns to the attack; and clearing the suburbs, and driving in the enemy on all sides, established themselves within 500 yards of the walls.
- 1848 Dec. 28: A terrific cannonade and bombardment commenced.
- 1848 Dec. 29: The besiegers had arrived so close to the walls that their heavy guns were breaching them at a distance of no more than 80 yards. Tremendous damage caused to the town; and in the fort a granary was set on fire, and several small magazines exploded.
- 1848 Dec. 30: The principal magazine of the fort blew up with a terrific explosion (nearly 800,000 pounds of powder were reported to have been stored in it). The Dewan's mother, and several of his relatives, with many of the Sirdars, and a great number of troops and people, were blown into the air; while mosques and houses, and huge masses of masonry, came tumbling down in destructive confusion.

- 1848 Dec. 31: The Mooltanees made a sortie from the south-west gate, and assailed the troops under Major Edwardes and Lieutenant Lake, when Sir H. Lawrence and Mr. M'Mahon (a volunteer) headed an attack, and beat them back with great loss. A large fire broke out in the fort, and continued blazing fiercely till the following morning.
- 1849 Jan. 2: Her Majesty's 32nd and 49th, and 72nd Native Infantry, pushed forward to a breach near the Delhi gate, but it proved impracticable. The troops then moved round to the opposite side of the town, where the entrance of the Bombay column had already been effected. The Fusileers entered first, and placed the standard on the city walls. The Bengal column followed, and the city, which was taken about 3 p.m., was before sunset filled with British troops.
- 1849 Jan. 3: Moolraj still continued to hold out in the fort; but the taking of the Dowlut gate, the last stronghold of the enemy, through the gallant conduct of Captain Young, completed the capture of the city.
- 1849 Jan. 11: Lord Gough suddenly altered his determination to await the coming up of the troops from Mooltan, and, with 22,000 men, and 125 or 130 guns, advanced towards the Jhelum.
- 1849 Jan. 13: Lord Gough came in front of the Sikh army, occupying a long line from Moong to Russool, intending to attack the latter place, and give his troops a day's rest. "A few shots, however, from the enemies' batteries, which were within range, happened now to fall close to the Commander-in-Chief," who altered his determination, and "without any preliminary reconnoissance," began a cannonade on the enemy's centre. This was kept up on both sides for an hour or two. Brigadier-General Campbell was then ordered to make a flank movement of infantry, which he did under a cross fire of batteries from the left, which had not previously been observed. In the course of the battle, a brigadier of cavalry having been ordered to charge, turned round and fled, through the ranks of its own horse artillery; 73 gunners were cut down by the pursuing Sikhs. The 14th regiment of Light Dragoons retreated in consequence of a misapprehension of orders. In another part of the field, the 5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry turned and fled. Night put an end to the battle. The British force bivouacked a little in the rear of the field; the Sikhs withdrew to Nussort. The total British loss at the battle of Chillianwallah was 26 officers killed, 66 wounded; 731 men killed, 1,446 wounded. The Sikh force was computed at 3,000 killed, and 4,000 wounded. Lord Gough announced the result as an "entire defeat" of the Sikhs.
- 1849 Jan. 18: Lord Gifford and Sir H. Lawrence quitted the camp of Lord Gough, for that of the Governor-General.
- 1849 Jan. 22: Practicable breaches having been effected, the British troops were about to storm the citadel of Mooltan, when the Dewan Moolraj surrendered himself unconditionally, with his whole garrison.

Accounts from Bombay about this period stated that the fort of Attock had been surrendered to the Afghans. Lieut. Herbert made an attempt to escape down the Indus, but fell into the hands of Chuttur Singh. Captain Abbott was still at large; Major Lawrence and his family in the power of the enemy.

There had been an unpleasant little affair in the Baree Doab, where a British force had suffered somewhat severe loss in attempting to storm, and take a strong stockaded position, occupied by Ram Singh and a large body of Sikhs.

- 1849 Feb. 13: Sir Walter Gilbert, with a reconnoitering party from Lord Gough's army in Chillianwallah, discovered that Shere Singh had abandoned Rossool, and that the main body of his army, instead of crossing the Jhelum, were on their march to Lahore.
- 1849 Feb. 15: Lord Gough set out in pursuit of the enemy. General Whish had in the meantime arrived at Ramnuggur with a brigade of his force; learning immediately after his arrival of Shere Singh's approach to Vizierabad, he had despatched Col. Byrne, with a small force of men and guns, to prevent or delay a crossing of the river. Col. Byrne found a force of 6,000 men and six guns about to cross the river opposite Sodra, but they retired on his appearance, and the main body of the Sikh army immediately after encamped in the neighbourhood of Goojerat.
- 1849 Feb. 16: The force under General Whish increased by the arrival of the divisions under Brigadiers Markham and Hervey.
- 1849 Feb. 17: The greater portion of the force crossed the Chenab, and came into co-operation with Lord Gough's army.
- 1849 Feb. 21: Battle of Goojerat. Lord Gough, with 25,000 men and 100 guns, attacked the enemy, numbering 60,000 men with 59 guns. The Sikh chief was strongly posted between two river courses, which protected his flanks, and yet allowed him good manœuvring space to retire either on the east or west side of the town of Goojerat, which afforded shelter and protection to his rear. The fight began at seven in the morning. The result of great gallantry on the part of the British army was, that by four o'clock the enemy had been driven from every post, and was in general retreat, which the field artillery and cavalry converted into a total rout and flight. They were pursued with great slaughter for about 15 miles, and next morning an adequate force took up the direct pursuit, and detachments were sent to the points where retreat could most effectually be cut off. The result was that 3 of the enemy's guns, and the whole of their ammunition and camp equipage, fell into the hands of the British. Shere Singh and his father escaped to the Salt Range Hills, with only 8,000 men. Goojerat was taken, and also Jailum and Rhotas. The loss on the British side was 100 killed and 900 wounded.
- 1849 March 7: Sir Charles Napier appointed commander-in-chief of the East India Company's forces, the term of Lord Gough's command having expired.
- 1849 March 8: Shere Singh came into the British camp and endeavoured to secure an advantageous capitulation, but was sent back with a notification that nothing but an unconditional surrender would be accepted.
- 1849 March 14: The whole Sikh force laid down their arms, and surrendered unconditionally.
- 1849 March 21: Dost Mahomed and the remnant of the Afghans, closely pursued by Sir W. Gilbert, reach the mouth of the Khyber Pass, which they traversed unmolested.
- 1849 March 29: Proclamation issued by the Governor-General an-

nouncing the formal annexation of the Punjaub to the British dominions.

- 1849 April 24: Thanks voted to the Indian army by both Houses of Parliament.
- 1849 May 6: Sir C. Napier arrived at Calcutta. A rebellion occurred about this time in the Nizam's territory, headed by one Appa Sahib, a pretended heir to the throne of Nagpore, who, however, was captured, and his followers dispersed.
- 1849 June 25: News from Bombay of this date announces the arrival of Sir W. Gomm at Calcutta, with orders to supersede Lord Gough. He found Sir C. Napier, however, already in command.
- 1849 July: Moolraj found guilty, after a fifteen days' trial, of the murder of Mr. Agnew and Lieut. Anderson, and sentenced to death; but the execution of the sentence was suspended, and a recommendation to mercy sent to the Governor-General.
- 1849 August: The long-pending negotiations between the East India Company and the East India Railway Company brought to a conclusion. The railway to be commenced at Calcutta, or within ten miles of the city, and to take a direction towards the upper provinces; its execution to be under the direction and control of the East India Company.
1849. Sept.: Moolraj sentenced to be transported for life.

VI.—THE COAL TRADE OF LONDON.

THE recent opening of the New Coal Exchange (an architectural description of which is given in a later page of the *Companion*, p. 241), will render interesting a brief account of the commercial arrangements connected with the supply of coal to the metropolis; a supply which involves an expenditure of capital, and an amount of employment, such as few would suppose who have not investigated the subject. Although the colliery statistics of Northumberland and Durham belong to the country at large rather than to London alone, yet the enormous consumption in London renders it desirable to begin at the first great stage of the subject, and to follow the commercial history of a ton of coals from the pit's mouth to the cellar of the consumer.

It will assist us in this object, if we first give a rapid glance at the legislative enactments now in force respecting the London coal trade.

In 1831 an Act was passed (1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 76), which has been the basis of much of the subsequent legislation. It swept away most of the provisions of six former Acts of Parliament, which had long lost their working efficiency; and laid down others in their stead. By the clauses of this Act the land and buildings of the Coal Exchange, which had in 1807 been vested in the Corporation of London, were continued under the same trust. The Coal Exchange was to be made a free open market, to be called the "Coal Market." The Corporation was empowered to appoint and pay clerks and other officers of the Coal Market; to enlarge

or to remove the market whenever deemed expedient; to purchase sites and tenements for any new buildings; to appropriate or dispose of the ground abandoned by such change; and to levy a duty of one penny on every ton of coals brought into the Thames westward of Gravesend, the said duty to remain in force until all the expenses attending the Coal Market were defrayed. All expenses connected with the erection or alteration of the Coal Exchange, and with the management of the market, were to be provided by loans, raised on the security of the penny duty. The Corporation was empowered to make bye-laws for the management of the market; and to appoint committees of disinterested persons to conduct the management. Then follow numerous regulations, declaratory that coals should be sold by weight instead of measure in the port of London; that a penalty should attach to the selling of coal as of other than its real quality; that lightermen may carry on partnership with coal dealers, for the transfer of their own coals in the Thames, under certain restrictions; that the sellers of any quantity above 5 cwt. of coals, to any person living within 25 miles of the General Post Office, shall send to the purchaser a ticket, calculated to act as a guarantee for the quantity and quality of the coals delivered; that the means shall be provided for weighing the coals if required, and of enforcing penalties for evasion; and that quantities less than 5 cwt. shall be delivered without a ticket, but shall be weighed before delivery. By charters granted in 3 James I. and 12 James I., the Corporation possesses certain rights in respect to metage and lighterage of goods brought into the port of London; and by Acts of Parliament passed in 1668, 1703, and 1830, certain dues were imposed upon all coals brought into the port of London—first to pay for rebuilding London after the great fire; next for the aid of “orphans and other creditors of the City of London;” and next for making the approaches to new London Bridge. The Act of 1831, after reciting these powers, enacts that the Corporation shall be empowered to commute these rights for a duty of one shilling per ton; viz. four-pence in respect to the chartered privileges, and eight-pence in respect to the London Bridge Approaches Fund. The duty payable on coals brought inland by the Grand Junction Canal was assimilated to the duty on coals brought coastwise. The Corporation dues were made payable before the removal of any coals from the vessels to the wharfs. The coal fitter or vendor must send to the clerk of the Coal Market, with every cargo of coals, a certificate, stating the date of shipment, the name and owner of the ship, the quantity of coals, the collieries whence brought, and the price paid for the coals; and the certificate so sent is to be registered at the Coal Market on the arrival of the ship.

In 1838 an Act was passed (1 & 2 Vict. c. 101) which may be considered as subsidiary to the statute just noticed. By the Act of 1831, most of the provisions were made for a period of seven years, to expire at the end of 1838; and by the Act of 1838 these were, with a few exceptions, continued for a further period of seven years. Among the exceptions were the following:—The coal-

ticket is changed in form; a ticket is to be sent with coals in a lighter as well as in a waggon or cart; every coal-weighing machine is to be tested and marked at Guildhall; a drawback of all the city dues is made, under certain regulations, on coals which are exported from the port of London without having been landed. To protect the labourers often employed in unloading coal ships, it was enacted that all such persons should be paid their wages daily; and to prevent crowding and accident in the river, the Corporation was empowered to make stringent regulations concerning the arrival, mooring, and departure, of the coal ships.

The coal labourers or coal-whippers attracted sufficient attention to their condition and alleged hardships to obtain an Act of Parliament in their favour in 1843 (6 & 7 Vict. c. 101). The following are the chief arrangements made by this statute:—A Board of Commissioners is to be appointed, for registering and regulating the coal-whippers. The Board of Trade is to appoint four of these Commissioners, the Corporation of London four more, and a ninth is to consist of the chairman for the time being of the General Ship Owners' Society of London. The Commissioners are to open books of registry, under the care of a registrar; in which are to be entered the name, the age, and other particulars, of every coal-whipper employed in the port of London; a small fee being paid at registry. A certificate given to the coal-whipper at the time of registry, is to be his passport and security in pursuance of his calling. No person is to act as a coal-whipper unless registered, except the crews of colliers, and the servants or labourers of the owner or purchaser of the cargo. Offices and stations are to be provided by the Corporation at the request of the Commissioners. The Commissioners are to provide all the requisite stages, planks, gins, baskets, shovels, and tackle, for whipping or discharging coals from the vessels: the coal owner may use apparatus of his own; but if he borrow such, it can only be from the Commissioners, and the hire is paid for at so much per cargo. The master of every laden coal ship is to send notice to the coal-whippers' office, as to the place, the quantity, and the time of the coals to be discharged. The officers of the coal-whippers' office, upon the receipt of this notice, are to hold a kind of auction among the gangs of coal-whippers there assembled; and the gang which will take the work at the lowest price is selected, subject to the approval of the master of the vessel. If either the clerk of the office or the master of the vessel neglects to carry out the arrangements, they are fined, as a security to the coal-whippers. Upon the conclusion of the discharge, the master is to pay the wages to a person appointed by the Commissioners; and this money is handed over to the coal-whippers, with a deduction not exceeding a farthing in a shilling. For carrying out the purposes of this Act, the expression "Port of London," is limited to the distance between London Bridge and Gravesend. A "gang" of coal-whippers, who work together as partners, consists of nine men; and the trade of coal-whipping is defined to mean "the discharging of coal from a vessel by raising the coal from the hold in a basket or box by manual labour only,

with the aid of ropes and a pulley ; and shall include not only the persons who so raise the coal, but also those who fill and empty the basket or box so raised.”

Another Act was passed in 1845 (8 & 9 Vict. c. 101), the chief object of which was to extend the operation of former Acts to a further period of seventeen years ; so that most of the powers given to the Corporation in 1831, and extended seven years further in 1838, are now extended from 1845 to 1862. One change effected has been a consequence of the opening of railways ; it provides that all coals brought within twenty miles of London by *any* conveyance, shall pay the Corporation dues. Out of these dues, however, one penny per ton is to be transferred by the Corporation to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and by them applied as a fund for opening new streets and making similar improvements in the metropolis. Provision is made for compensation to land meters and other officers whose duties have been superseded since the old mode of managing the coal trade.

The coal-whippers’ statute, as we may term it, was only passed for three years ; it expired in 1846 ; and another act was passed in that year (9 and 10 Vict., c. 36), extending the main provisions of the statute to 1851. A few alterations were made, but they are slight in character ; their chief tendency is to lessen in a slight degree the stringency of the rules which prevent a master of a coal ship from unloading where and how he pleases. All the bye-laws made by the Commissioners of coal-whippers require the sanction of the Board of Trade.

Such being the chief enactments in force, we may now proceed to elucidate them by a few details.

The area of all the coal-fields of Great Britain has been roughly estimated at 9,000 square miles. The produce is supposed to be about 32,000,000 tons annually, of which 10,000,000 are consumed in the iron works, 8,500,000 tons shipped coastwise, 2,500,000 tons exported to foreign countries, and 11,000,000 distributed inland for miscellaneous purposes. The exact declared values of the quantities exported in three recent years were—

1846	£971,174
1847	968,502
1848	1,096,356

The port of Newcastle ships nearly one-half of all the coals exported. France takes about two-thirds of all the coals exported from Great Britain. Of the eight-and-a-half million tons shipped annually from one port to another, about two-and-a-half millions are shipped from Newcastle alone. The number of collieries belonging to Newcastle and the Tyne is about 130 ; the fixed capital invested in them is supposed to amount to not much less than ten millions sterling ; and the vend or sale is from six to seven million tons annually. The increase in the home vend, at the Tyne, between the years 1800 and 1845, was 212 per cent. ; in the foreign vend, 1254 per cent. ; and in the aggregate, or total vend, 270 per cent.

The coals sent to London in four consecutive years amounted to the following large quantities:—

	Tons.
1843	2,663,114
1844	2,563,166
1845	3,463,630
1846	2,975,627

Of these quantities about eleven-twelfths are supplied by the three rivers, Tyne, Wear, and Tees. The Tyne alone supplies about two-fifths of the whole. The quantity brought to London by railway and canal is a very small fraction of the whole. The quantity brought by ships alone in 1848 was 3,418,340 tons, besides a small quantity by inland conveyance. The proportion of the entire produce of the Northumberland and Durham collieries which is brought to London, is probably about one-third; and as there are about 35,000 persons employed in connexion with those collieries, we may perhaps be justified in saying, that 12,000 persons are employed in the North in digging and shipping coals for London. Of all the coals brought to London, it is computed that about one-eighth part is required by the gas companies.

The Northumberland and Durham coal owners have certain arrangements among themselves, concerning the quantity and price of the coals forwarded to London; and the legislature has had much difficulty in breaking down or lessening the monopoly thus occasioned. After the coals have left the pit, they have to traverse rail or tramways—from a few yards to a dozen miles in length—to the banks of the Tyne (supposing this to be the river at which the coals are shipped). Here they have to do with *fitters* and *keelmen*. Fitters, who used to be designated *hostmen*, are coal brokers or factors residing at Newcastle; they manage all the transactions between the coal owners on the one hand, and the ship owners or other purchasers on the other. The keelmen are labourers who bring the coals down the Tyne in short strong barges, and hoist them into the holds of the coal ships which are moored near Shields; but by means of *stairths* or stages erected at the banks of the river, in connexion with the colliery railways, coals are now more frequently precipitated at once into the vessels, without the aid of keelmen; and the ship, so laden, proceeds on her voyage to London.

Numerous indeed are the items which raise step by step the price of coals to a London consumer. In the year 1830, the port charges at Newcastle alone, for coals shipped to London, comprised no fewer than nine items—the Richmond Shilling, Scarborough Pier dues, Bridlington Pier dues, Whitby Pier dues, Trinity Lights, Low Harbour Lights, Private Lights, Tynemouth Light, and town dues. These were reduced in after years, principally by means of the abolition of the “Richmond Shilling.” Then, arrived in the Thames, commenced the London dues. These at different periods have assumed the forms of orphan dues, metage dues, London Bridge dues, coal market dues, Coal Meters’ Compensation dues, water bailiage dues, groundage dues, permit fees, and registry fees. Many of these have been commuted from time

to time in the modes pointed out in the abstracts of the statutes given in a former page. But the numerous Newcastle dues were smaller in amount than those of London, and bear a still less ratio at the present time. The "Richmond Shilling" was originally a grant made by the Hostmen's Company of Newcastle to Queen Elizabeth (in return for privileges conceded by her), of one shilling per chaldron on all coals shipped from the Tyne. Charles the Second made over this grant to his children by Louisa Querouaille (afterwards Duchess of Portsmouth); whence has sprung the ducal house of Richmond. By the early part of the present century, this duty realized a very large amount; insomuch that the government commuted it for a perpetual annuity of 19,000*l.* per year, payable to the Richmond family; in the purchase of which annuity the government expended more than half a million sterling! Although it is impossible to give a correct average, where the larger items are continually changing, we shall perhaps approach the truth in saying, that in the price paid for a cargo of good coals at the Coal Exchange of London (say at the present market price of about 18*s.* per ton), about 8*s.* is the value when the coals have reached the hold of the ship in the Tyne; 8*s.* for the transit from the Tyne to the Thames; and 2*s.* for various Thames dues.

But to proceed with our account. The ships employed to bring coals to London amount to a large number. Three hundred years ago, the use of coal had only just commenced in the metropolis; wood having previously been used. Two or three ships were enough at first to furnish the supply. By the year 1615, the number had increased to 200; by 1700, to 600. In 1805 there were 4,856 cargoes; in 1820, 5,884; in 1830, 7,108; and in 1840, 9,132. In 1845 there were 2,695 ships, which brought 11,987 cargoes, containing 3,403,320 tons; and in 1848 there were 2,717 ships, which brought 12,267 cargoes, amounting to 3,418,310 tons. Taking the number of ships actually and regularly employed in bringing coals to London at 2,700, with eight men to a ship (which is about the average), this gives about 22,000 persons so employed. The freight from the Tyne to London, including the Tyne dues, varies from about 7*s.* to 11*s.* per ton, according to the state of the weather and the amount of competition. The average cargo of a coal ship is somewhat under 300 tons.

Arrived in the Thames, the laden coal ship passes through numerous official ordeals. There is first the registering in the city books, and the payment of the city dues and fees; there is the routine of arrangement whereby the coal factor or broker (whose place of business is at the Coal Exchange) effects a sale of the cargo to the coal merchants; and there are the singular regulations concerning the discharging or *whipping* of the coals from the ship into the barges of the merchant who has bought the cargo. The Corporation arrangements are sufficiently illustrated by an abstract of the several Acts of Parliament—the Coal Exchange arrangements deserve a little further elucidation.

The coal factors of London, acting in conjunction with the coal owners of the north, agree among themselves as to the number of

cargoes which they will offer for sale on any one market day. This is to depend partly on the number of ships which enter the Thames between one market day and another, and partly on the market price of coals. They press the coals for sale only in certain quantities, in order to prevent the price from descending below a certain point. On the other hand, the Corporation, to prevent these regulations from becoming too close a monopoly, acts on a specified set of bye-laws; so that the ultimate price to the consumer is the result of a balance between many conflicting agencies. Sometimes there have been 400 cargoes of coals in the Thames at one time, waiting for their turn to be sold according to the arrangements among the factors. There is a coal factor's office at Gravesend, and a coal trade office at Newcastle; and there is such a constant correspondence between these two offices and the coal factors of London, that the exact state of the market at both ends of the route is known at all times to those concerned.

In a Parliamentary Report of 1836, the following account of the dealings at the old coal exchange was given:—"There are three market days, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, continued as before, though not required by statute, and the hours to sell and buy are from twelve to half-past two o'clock, as by the former act of parliament. Every factor has a list, setting forth the sorts of coal he has for sale on the Coal Exchange every market day; and when a cargo is sold, an agreement is entered into with the buyer, the price and conditions of payment being stated in detail, and the buyer agrees to pay 1½d. per ton for half metage. All sales are private sales. The merchants may buy at all hours; but the factor will not enter his purchase on that day if it should be made after half-past two o'clock; after that hour, say on Monday, any person may buy for the next market day to deliver on Wednesday; but no factor will sell to deliver on Tuesday, as that would be against the regulations; and the factors will not take the consignment of coals, unless the owner complies with their rules and regulations; that is, to have their cargoes sold in rotation. Factors are paid by a commission of one half per cent. on the amount of sale, and three pence per ton factorage; and they take the risk of the merchants for payment." These regulations have been continued with but little change ever since; it is possible that a few modifications and improvements may be introduced in the arrangement of the new building. The old Coal Exchange belonged to private individuals till 1807, when the Corporation purchased it, to make it an open Coal Market. It was in 1845 that the leading firms in the coal trade petitioned the Corporation to build a new Coal Exchange. The Corporation assented; Mr. Bunning, the City Clerk of the Works, was commissioned to make plans and drawings; and the remarkable building just finished is the result.

As the meters' establishment of London was abolished in 1831, the coal owners, factors, and merchants, have agreed among themselves on a system of weighing, to ensure accuracy of dealings. A committee of owners and merchants (or sellers and buyers) manages the system and pays for the services of a large number

of weighers; the buyer and seller sharing the expense between them. In 1830 the expenses incurred by the merchant, from the time he bought a ship load of coals to the deposition of the coal in the cellar of the consumer, amounted on an average to as much as 11s. per ton—comprising commission, lighterage, cartage, shootage, metage, market dues, land metage, and other items. By the year 1836, these expenses had been reduced to 7s.; and at the present time they must be considerably lower. The coal owners and merchants have nothing to do with each other under ordinary circumstances, although they are the real sellers and buyers; the factor acts for both: the merchant is responsible only to the factor, and the factor to the owner. Excepting in the case of very large purchases, for gas works, breweries, and other extensive establishments, all the coal used in London passes through the hands of the merchants, who for the most part have their own barges, wharfs, waggons, and horses.

The actual discharge of the coals from the ships to the barges drawn up alongside, is a distinct system from all the other arrangements. The corporation, the coal factors, the coal merchants—none of these are concerned in the matter. The ship owner acting for the coal owner, or for the party who pays the freight of the vessel, hires and pays for the services of the men who make the transfer of the coals. For some reason or other, the crews of the coal ships seldom perform this duty; they either do not like it, or they are not equal to it, or the captain prefers another plan. The persons employed are coal-whippers, strong labouring men whose services are always available for this work. They work in gangs, usually of nine each; and the agreement is always so much per ton for the whole gang. The terms are usually about a penny per ton per man. The coal merchant who has bought the cargo, sends his barges to the side of the ship; and the gang of coal-whippers work on until they have emptied the cargo into the barges. Some of them descend into the hold, and fill the baskets or boxes with coals, and others draw up the laden baskets by means of ropes and pulleys, and empty the contents into the barges. The work is the coarsest and rudest kind of manual labour. Nine men can *whip* about 80 or 90 tons in a day. The men can often earn a shilling an hour each while at work; but the number of hours' work obtainable in a week is subject to much fluctuation. It seems plain, however, that the earnings are decidedly above those of labouring men generally. There are from 1,600 to 2,000 men thus employed in the Thames; and they have often found means to make the position of interlopers into their trade anything but agreeable.

Until within the last few years, these strong and hardy men suffered themselves to be duped in an extraordinary way by publicans and petty shopkeepers on shore. The custom was for the captain of a coal ship, when he required a cargo to be *whipped*, to apply to one of these publicans for a gang; and a gang was thereupon sent from the public house. There was no professed or pre-arranged deduction from the price paid for the work; the captain

paid the publican, and the publican paid the coal-whippers; but the middleman had his profit in another way. The coal-whipper was expected to come to the public house in the morning; to drink while waiting for work; to take drink with him to the ship; to drink again when the day's work was done; and to linger about and in the public house until almost bed time before his day's wages were paid. The consequence was, that an enormous ratio of his earnings went every week to the publican. The publicans were wont to rank their dependents into two classes—the "constant men" and the "stragglers;" of whom the former were first served whenever a cargo was to be whipped; in return for this, they were expected to spend almost the whole of their spare time in the public house, and even to take up their lodgings there. As the coal-whippers contrived by intimidation to keep out strangers from their trade, so the publicans and their immediate adherents were able to harass those who wished to escape from this truck system; and the "penny-a-ton men" used to receive many a drubbing from the "penny-farthing men." The captains preferred applying to the publicans rather than engaging the men themselves, because it saved them trouble; and because (as was pretty well understood) the publicans carried favour with them by indirect means. Grocers and small shopkeepers did the same; and the coal-whippers had then to buy bad and dear groceries instead of bad and dear beer and gin. The legislature tried by various means to protect the coal-whippers; but the publicans contrived means to evade the law. About 1834 Lieut. Arnold tried how far an individual could remedy the system, by establishing a coal-whipper's office, in which the men could receive the whole of their earnings, without the necessity of such constant resort to a public house; his attempt was a benevolent one, but it was hotly opposed by the publicans, and was not supported to any great degree by the coal owners and shippers. At length was passed, in 1843, an Act of which an abstract is given in a previous volume, and which has placed the coal-whippers in a more systematized position. The whole is a remarkable instance of what small matters (as they at first appear) the legislature will sometimes interest itself in.

When the coal-whippers have discharged the cargo from the ships to the barges, the coal owner, ship owner, Corporation, factor, coal-whipper—all have done their part. The merchant is then the only party concerned. He has (if in a large way of business) his own barges, wharfs, waggons, horses, sacks, weighing machines, screens, and every thing requisite for transferring the coals to the cellar of the consumer. If he is in a smaller way, he probably buys from the larger merchant. There are nearly 1000 persons in London who sell coals—from the merchant whose establishments are of great magnitude, to the small shopkeeper who sells a penny-worth either of coals or of greengrocery. The price of coals, as given in the London market in the daily papers, is the price up to the time when the coals are whipped from the ships to the merchants' barges. It includes, 1st, the value of the coals at the pit's

mouth; 2nd, the expense of transit from the pit to the ship; 3rd, the freight of the ship to London; 4th, the Thames dues; and 5th, the whipping. The difference between the market price and the price paid by consumers, is made up of the expense incurred by the coal merchant for barges, wharfs, waggons, horses, wages, &c., together with his profit and risk.

There is still one matter more to complete the chain of operations. The emptied coal ships must get back to Newcastle; and as there are not cargoes enough from London to freight them, they must take in ballast to make the ships heavy enough to sail in safety. This ballast is chiefly gravel or sand, dredged up from the bed of the Thames in and near Woolwich Reach. The Trinity House takes upon itself this duty. The captain, when he requires to sail, applies to the Ballast Office, and the required weight of ballast is sent to the ship in lighters belonging to the Trinity House; the captain paying so much per ton for it. About eighty tons on an average are required for each vessel; and the quantity thus supplied by the Trinity House is, we believe, about 10,000 tons per week. Some of the ships are ballasted with chalk taken from Purfleet; all ballast taken from higher up the river than that point, must be supplied by the Trinity House. When the ship reaches the Tyne, the ballast is of no further use; but it must not be emptied into that river; it has therefore to be deposited on the banks of the river, where huge mounds are now collected, two or three hundred feet high. It is a curious example of the mode in which commercial enterprises often originate, that parties have found it worth their while to make a railway from near South Shields to a point on the sea-shore, a mile or two distant, on purpose to deposit there the ballast which has become more and more an incumbrance on the banks of the river; the ship owners pay a small price per ton for the removal of the ballast from their vessels. It is something more than a metaphor, to designate this a transfer of the bed of the Thames to the banks of the Tyne; it has a percentage of truth in it.

Thus we find, that about 12,000 persons are engaged in mining and shipping coals for London; 22,000 in navigating the coal ships from the North to the Thames; 2,000 in "whipping" the coals from the ships to the merchants' barges; and 1,000 in selling the coals to the consumers in London. How many are engaged as coal bargemen upon the Thames and upon the canals, coal heavers at the wharfs, and coal waggoners in the streets, we have no data for determining.

VII.—SUPPLY OF WATER FOR THE METROPOLIS.

THE discussions which have lately taken place, and which are likely still to occupy a portion of the public attention, concerning the nature and amount of the water supply of the metropolis, have been marked in some instances by a little misapprehension of the present state of the subject. It is true that there is much reason to wish for improvement; but it is *not* true that the Water Compa-

nies are indifferent to such improvements ; nor is it true that those companies, as a whole, have reaped large profits by the existing rates : indeed, with the exception of the New River and the Lambeth Companies, these undertakings have yielded, on an average, less than a fitting return for the liabilities and risks attending such heavy works.

It may be useful to place in a condensed form a sketch of the modes by which London (taking that term in a very wide sense) is now supplied with water, and of the modes in which the various companies have endeavoured to make the supply as efficient in quality and quantity as the provisions of their several acts of parliament will permit. No advocate of new schemes is in a condition to use his advocacy satisfactorily, until the present state of things is really understood. We will first glance slightly at the early modes of procuring a supply.

Spring water was formerly conveyed to public reservoirs in the city of London by leaden pipes from various springs in the vicinity, viz., from Tyburn in 1236, from Highbury in 1438, from Hackney in 1535, from Hampstead in 1543, and from Hoxton in 1546. It is chiefly to the munificence of some of the lord mayors that the city was indebted for these supplies. London-bridge water works were formed in 1582, with water-wheels turned by the flood and ebb current of the Thames, passing through the arches of old London Bridge, and working pumps for the supply of water to the metropolis ; these were the first works which supplied water to the houses, for before that period water had only been supplied to public cisterns, from whence it was conveyed, at great expense and inconvenience, in buckets and water carts. The opening of that great undertaking, the New River, by Sir Hugh Myddleton in 1613, commenced what we may term the modern systems of supply. These systems we may best illustrate by viewing the condition of the water supply of the metropolis as it was in 1845, and then noticing a few minor changes since introduced.

The state of the water supply of the metropolis in 1845 was as follows :—There were nine water companies, viz., six north of the Thames—the *New River*, the *East London*, the *Hampstead*, the *Grand Junction*, the *West Middlesex*, and the *Chelsea* Companies ; and three south of the Thames—the *Vauxhall*, the *Lambeth*, and the *Southwark* Companies. The New River Company obtained its supply from the Rivers Lea and Amwell ; the East London Company from the River Lea ; the Hampstead Company from springs near Hampstead ; the Grand Junction Company from the Thames, near Kew ; the West Middlesex Company from the Thames, near Hammersmith ; the Chelsea Company from the Thames, near the Red House, Battersea ; the Vauxhall Company from the Thames, near Vauxhall Bridge ; the Lambeth Company from the Thames, near Waterloo Bridge ; and the Southwark Company from the Thames, near Battersea.

In looking at the mode in which the giant metropolis was divided among these nine companies, we find the following arrange-

ments:—The *New River* Company supplied the entire city of London, Westminster as far as Leicester and Trafalgar Squares, and nearly the whole of the large district bounded by Kingsland and Shoreditch on the east, Kentish Town and Tottenham Court Road on the West, Holloway and Stoke Newington on the north, and the cities of London and Westminster on the South. The *East London* Company supplied the whole of the metropolis eastward of the New River Company's district, bounded generally by Dalston and Spitalfields on the west, the River Lea on the east, and the Thames on the south. The *Hampstead* Company supplied the greater part of Camden and Kentish Towns. The *West Middlesex* Company supplied the greater part of St. Marylebone parish, the Regent's Park, Portland Town, Hampstead, West End, Kilburn, and the Harrow Road to near the cemetery, together with portions of Kensington, Brompton, and Earl's Court. The *Grand Junction* Company supplied the quadrangle included between Oxford Street, Wardour Street, Pall Mall, and Hyde Park, together with Paddington, Bayswater, and Notting Hill. The *Chelsea* Company supplied the district along the north bank of the Thames from Hungerford Market to Parson's Green, and including portions of Westminster, Millbank, Pimlico, Knightsbridge, and Chelsea. Such were the districts of the six northern companies. The three southern companies, embracing a district included between Deptford in the east and Wandsworth in the west, had their works so intermingled, that it is difficult to say which was the predominant company, especially in the heart of Lambeth and Southwark.

Noticing in a little more detail the operations of each company, and the successive improvements introduced by them, we find the following:—

The *New River* Company has a history of its own, which is incorporated in all histories of London, and would be beyond our scope to discuss here. All questions respecting property required by the company, or respecting indemnity for any damages that may occasionally be sustained, are settled by a board of commissioners, chosen by the Lord Chancellor in virtue of a Charter granted in 1619. The board consists of four commissioners for the city of London, four for Middlesex, four for Essex, and four for Hertfordshire. There are commissioners, also, on the part of the city and the three counties, to make an annual examination into the state of the company and its works. The water works which used to exist at Old London Bridge, for the supply of a portion of the city, were removed when the plans for the new bridge were in progress; and the New River Company agreed to extend its supply over the whole of the city, sharing with the corporation in the sum paid to the Water Works Company as compensation. Arrangements were made for obtaining a supply from the Thames by a steam-engine at Broken Wharf, in aid of the New River itself; but the latter-named river has ever since furnished almost the whole of the supply. The direct length of the New River is about 20 miles, but the numerous windings

increase its length to nearly 40 miles. In order that there may be no failure of supply from the springs at Chadwell and Amwell, the company pays yearly rent to the proprietors of the River Lea navigation for a partial supply from that river, near Hertford. The wooden pipes which were used by the company for conveying the water beneath the streets, were replaced by pipes of iron between 1810 and 1820. The reservoirs at Clerkenwell cover about five acres, and are the great centre whence the water is propelled by steam pressure in all directions. An elevated reservoir in the Hampstead Road will maintain a supply to a greater height than those at Clerkenwell. To keep the water clean in forty miles of open river, men called *walksmen* are employed to inspect and watch it from end to end; gratings and sluices are placed at intervals of a few miles to intercept all impurities; and settling reservoirs are formed. Two immense reservoirs near Stoke Newington enable a large body of water to be kept stationary long enough for the deposition of all solid particles. At a time when the New River Company was threatened with the opposition of a Well Water Company, Mr. Mylne sank a well for the former company at the Hampstead Road reservoir, to ascertain whether water could be cheaply supplied from such a source: he excavated to the depth of 150 feet through clay, sand, and chalk; but he reported to the company that the supply thence obtainable would be more expensive than that from the New River itself. The New River Company has not adopted any plan for filtering water; the settling reservoirs at Stoke Newington are alleged by the company to render such a process unnecessary.

The *East London* water works, which now supply such an immense district, have superseded the *Shadwell* and the *West Ham* water works, both of which had been previously in operation for a long period. Those two companies' works were purchased by the London Dock Company in 1807; and in the same year the East London Company was established. The company repurchased the old Shadwell and West Ham works from the London Dock Company, and proceeded to form extensive new works on the River Lea, near Old Ford. There are at this spot four fine reservoirs, two on each side of the river, with an aqueduct or conduit under the river to connect them all. The water is allowed to flow from the Lea into these reservoirs, there to remain till it has deposited its sediment. There is another reservoir belonging to the company at Mile End, besides establishments at Shadwell and Stratford.

The *Grand Junction* water works were first projected by the Grand Junction Canal Company in 1798, for the supply of Paddington with water from the canal. An act was obtained, but it was not till 1811 that the works were commenced by a new company, to whom the rights were transferred. The financial difficulties of the company were very great before they could get any considerable portion of the works in operation. Rennie, the engineer, recommended a trial of stone pipes, instead of pipes of wood or iron; but the trial failed, and a great outlay was occasioned thereby.

The company at first received its supply of water from the canal, which is itself supplied by the rivers Colne and Brent, and by springs collected in the Vale of Ruislip. This water was, however, found to be unsuited for domestic purposes, by the time it had flowed along such a length of navigable canal; and when the Regent's Canal was formed, deriving its supply from another source, the Water Works were supplied from thence, under the hope that the results would be more favourable. But neither the quantity nor the quality was satisfactory, and at length, in 1820, the company resolved to obtain a supply from the Thames. The company purchased ground near Chelsea Hospital, and there erected the necessary machinery for raising the water from the Thames. The water was forced by powerful engines to the reservoirs and works at Paddington, where basins of large area have been formed. The supply at Chelsea, being taken from a point near the mouth of the Ranelagh sewer, was after some years objected to, and the company wishing to remove the objection, thought first to obtain water from the River Colne, and then from the south side of the Thames opposite Chelsea; but the plan ultimately adopted was to build works near Kew Bridge, and force the Thames water from that point to Paddington, through a pipe six miles long by thirty inches in diameter.

The *West Middlesex* water works were planned early in the present century; and an act was obtained in 1806 for realizing the scheme. The district sought to be supplied was chiefly Hammersmith, Kensington, Paddington, and Marylebone, and the works were fixed on the banks of the Thames, at Hammersmith. A reservoir was formed at Kensington. For the first twelve years, the shareholders received no dividend whatever; but when the operations of the company began to extend into the busy streets of London, the returns became more profitable, and the works at Hammersmith required enlargement. The water was obtained from near the centre of the river at Hammersmith, and thence forced through a large iron pipe to the reservoir at Kensington. At a later period the company formed another reservoir on Barrow Hill, adjacent to Primrose Hill, which can be supplied with nearly two millions of gallons of water per day from the Thames at Hammersmith, by means of powerful steam-engines. Some of the houses supplied by this company are situated ten miles from the spot whence the water is forced. The western district is furnished from the Kensington reservoir; the eastern chiefly from the Barrow Hill reservoir. The company purchased 110 acres of land in 1829, on the Surrey side of the Thames, near Barnes, with a view of forming reservoirs of an enormous size, in which the water might settle before being applied to use. It was at first intended to filter the water at these reservoirs; but the late Dr. Bostock expressed an opinion that, at particular states of the tide, the water at Barnes is so clear that subsidence in a quiet reservoir would render it pure enough for all domestic purposes. The plan adopted was, to pump up the water into a long reservoir at about half an hour after high water; to let it pass slowly

through this reservoir, depositing impurities as it goes ; to let it pass over a weir, or decant into a second reservoir for another half mile ; to screen it through partitions formed of fine wire, into a large sunk shaft ; to force it from this shaft through a large main pipe under the Thames from Barnes to Hammersmith ; and from Hammersmith force it to the reservoir at Barrow Hill.

The *Chelsea* water works were founded so far back as 1724. A royal warrant in 1726 empowered the company to convert into reservoirs two ponds situated in St. James's Park ; and another warrant in the next year made over to the company the right of making a reservoir in Hyde Park. The company early supplied the palace and the offices of government, and had sundry privileges which aided its progress. The company established the works at the north-eastern part of Chelsea Reach, on the north bank of the Thames. As the district became built upon between the limits of the company's powers, the operations of the company extended, and have continued to increase till the present time. The water obtained from the Thames at Chelsea not being so clear as could be desired, the company has adopted a very extensive system of filtration.

The *Hampstead* water works are so small a concern, that they have seldom been mentioned in the Parliamentary discussions concerning the supply of the metropolis. We may therefore pass them without any particular notice ; and proceed to speak of the companies on the south of the Thames.

The *Vauxhall* water works were originally established in 1805, under the designation of the *South London* water works ; but the name was changed in 1834. After the competition between the three companies on the south of the Thames (presently to be noticed), it was resolved to amalgamate the Vauxhall Company with the Southwark Company. An Act for this purpose was obtained in 1845, and the joint company assumed the designation of the *Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company*. The united company was at the same time empowered to enlarge the reservoirs at Battersea, which had previously belonged to the Southwark Company. The original powers of the *South London* Company extended into Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, Deptford, Lambeth, Newington, Walworth, Camberwell, Kennington, Peckham Rye, Dulwich, Stockwell, and Clapham ; and the Act which empowered the change of name to *Vauxhall* water works, extended the powers to some of the Southwark parishes.

The former *Southwark* water works Company, now a component member of the united company, was formed out of some fragmentary bodies previously existing. Until the time of the destruction of Old London Bridge, Southwark was supplied in part by some ponds at Saint Mary Overies, and in part by works placed under one of the arches at the southern end of the bridge. These sources passed into private hands ; and a new project was put into operation, of drawing the water from the Thames at Southwark, by means of large pipes and engines. Out of this arrangement arose a few years afterwards the *Southwark* water

works Company. One of the first proceedings of the company was to remove their source of supply from Southwark to Battersea, where the water is obviously much less contaminated. The powers of the *Southwark* Company, before its union with the *Vauxhall* Company, spread over Southwark, and into the parishes and villages of Lambeth, Wandsworth, Battersea, Streatham, Clapham, Brixton, Stockwell, Newington, Kennington, Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, Camberwell, and Walworth—a list so nearly identical with that included within the powers of the rival company, that either competition or coalition became inevitable.

In 1848 the *Lambeth* water works Company was entirely reconstructed, by an Act obtained for that purpose. The works were established as early as 1785, chiefly for the supply of the large parish of Lambeth; but by the recent Act the powers are made to extend into Southwark, Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, Newington, Beckenham, Lewisham, Croydon, Streatham, Clapham, Battersea, Wandsworth, Tooting, Mitcham, Merton, Morden, Wimbledon, Putney, Kingston, Long Ditton, Thames Ditton, and Esher. In 1832 the company formed large reservoirs at Brixton Hill, at a point 150 feet above the level of high water; the suction-pipe was carried out into the Thames, near Waterloo Bridge, to a distance of 400 feet from the shore, in order to obtain rather purer water; and powerful steam-engines were employed to pump up the water thence to Brixton. The chief feature in the plan sanctioned by the Act of 1848 is the supply of parishes situated some distance south-westward of London. The company is empowered to take a supply of water from the Thames at Long Ditton. No Thames water is to be supplied by the company to any house, until the water has been filtered. As soon as the communication is completed between the company's new works at Ditton and the reservoirs at Brixton, no Thames water is to be used by the company except that drawn from Ditton—in other words, the source of supply near Waterloo Bridge is to be abandoned.

The filtration of the Thames water has been carried to a greater extent by the *Chelsea* Company than by any of the others. The company appointed Mr. Simpson, the engineer, to make experiments on the subject, about the year 1826. He found that all the modes of filtration by lateral or ascensive action (many of which have been proposed) are less efficacious than that by descent; and the method which he has put in practice at the company's works is the following:—There are three large reservoirs and two filtering beds. The water is pumped up from the Thames into a settling reservoir; whence it flows, after a few hours' settling, into the filtering bed. This filter consists of a slightly concave stratum of clay two feet in thickness; on this are laid six inches of concrete, then two inches of pit-sand; next upwards of three feet of coarse gravel; then six inches of fine gravel, six inches of pebbles and shells, and six inches of coarse sand; and uppermost of all, three feet of fine sand. The entire strata, though parallel one with another, are so disposed as to form an undulating surface, with ridges about twenty feet apart, and intervening hollows or valleys.

Under each ridge of the thick stratum of coarse gravel is laid a brick tunnel, built with cement blocks, and having some of the joints left open. The twofold object of this undulating structure is, that the filtered water may find its way through the open joints into the brick tunnels; and that the collection of the sediment in the intervening hollows of the undulating surface may facilitate the cleansing of the filters. The water flows from the reservoirs into the filters, where, by having to find its way through so many feet of shells, pebbles, gravel, and sand, it is separated from most of its mechanical impurities, and flows through the brick tunnels into other reservoirs.

The official statements of the number of houses supplied with water by the several London Companies, have not been given in detail in Parliamentary papers within the last few years; but we have compared the returns given at three periods somewhat wide apart. They are as follows:—

	1820.	1827.	1833.
	No. of Houses supplied.		
New River.....	52,082	66,600	70,145
East London	32,071	42,000	46,421
West Middlesex	10,350	14,500	16,000
Chelsea	8,631	12,409	13,892
Grand Junction.....	7,180	7,809	8,780
Lambeth.....	11,487	15,987	16,632
Vauxhall.. ..	5,200	10,000	12,046
Southwark.....	—	6,900	7,100

The *Hampstead* Company's returns do not appear in any of these documents. It has been estimated during the present year, that the number of houses now standing within the extreme limits of the metropolis, reaches nearly 300,000; of which between 70,000 and 80,000 are without any provision of water laid on within them. It is the condition of these 70,000 or 80,000 houses (as ascertained by "house to house" visits during the cholera period) which has mainly given rise to the present movement in respect to water supply; and it is unquestionably lamentable that those who have the most need of water are precisely those who are worst supplied with this necessary element. In respect to the total *quantity* supplied, the water-companies and the water-reformers always have differed, and still do differ, in their estimates. Dr. Roget, Mr. Brande, and Mr. Telford, who made investigations on the subject of the water supply in 1828, estimated the quantity at that time as follows:—

	Gallons.	
New River	13,000,000	} Gallons in 24 hours, = about 30,000,000.
East London.....	6,000,000	
Grand Junction.....	2,800,000	
West Middlesex	2,250,000	
Chelsea	1,760,000	
Lambeth	1,244,000	
Vauxhall	1,000,000	
Southwark.....	720,000	

Supposing this estimate to have been pretty nearly correct, the quantity must since have been largely increased—not only by the building of new houses, but by the greater attention paid to the subject generally. Mr. Wicksteed estimated the supply and consumption in 1845 at 45,000,000 gallons daily. As to the price at which this water is supplied, it varies so exceedingly under different circumstances, that hardly any trustworthy conclusions can be drawn. Where a district contains a good proportion of large houses, such as those that are supplied by the West Middlesex and Grand Junction Companies, the average charge per house is much larger than in poor districts, such as the East London or the Lambeth. But if we take the entries for 1833 we find that 277,587*l.* was received by the companies for supplying 191,000 houses, or about 29*s.* per house per annum. If we take the commissioners' estimate for 1828, and Mr. Wicksteed's estimate for 1845, to be correct, we may perhaps put down 34,000,000 gallons per day for 1833, which gave about 180 gallons per house, and for which was paid a fraction less than one penny per house per day. It is a convenient thing, for matters of comparison and memory, to bear in mind that the number of houses supplied, the total quantity of water furnished by all the companies, and the various rentals charged by them—all conducted in 1833 to give an average charge of about one penny a day per house, for all the houses supplied. In proportion as the average charge may have become during the last sixteen years, or may yet become in future years, a smaller fraction of a penny per house per day, so may we conclude that an advance is being made in the right direction; but the great variation in the sizes of, and charges for, different houses, renders such comparisons only approximately correct.

Before noticing any of the proposed changes in the water supply of London, it may be well to point out two recent legislative enactments, which have an important bearing on all new works of this nature throughout the country.

Under the provisions of the Act 9 and 10 Vict. c. 106, the Commissioners of Woods and Forests are empowered to make preliminary inquiries, in cases of application for Acts of Parliament for local improvements. Where such an application relates to the supply of water to a town, a surveying officer is sent by the commissioners to the locality, with powers to make a very minute examination of the whole question. He is first to investigate the existing supply of water, and prepare a plan of the town, the water works and aqueducts, and the geological structure of the district; then to give the number of inhabitants and of houses; to describe the existing water works, and ascertain the number of wells and pumps; to determine the prospective capabilities of the existing works; the sunk capital; the annual expenditure, and the net income of the water works company (if any); the number of houses and buildings supplied and the rates charged; the extent to which there is any gratuitous supply by public fountains or pumps; and the chemical quality of the water so supplied. Having thus determined the nature of the existing supply, the surveyor

directs his attention to the proposed improved supply. He is required to ascertain the plans and sections of the new works; the mode of conduit from the same to the town; the quantity of water estimated to be supplied; the quantity which the exigencies of the town require; the chemical quality of the water; the necessity or not for filtration; the financial arrangements of the company by whom the new works are to be undertaken; and the rates proposed to be charged for the supply. The surveying officer reports on all these matters to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests; and the Commissioners report to the Parliamentary Committees, by whom the proposed Bill is investigated. The large body of trustworthy information thus obtained by disinterested parties, is calculated greatly to assist the committee in their decisions.

Until 1847, all Acts relating to water works were filled with numerous minute details which required to be repeated in each Act; but in that year a statute was passed (10 Vic. c. 17), for consolidating in one group certain provisions common to all the Acts, and for introducing certain improvements insisted on in respect to all supplies of water for towns.

In the discussions which have been carried on more or less continuously for the last quarter of a century, respecting the supply of water to the metropolis, the points which have been in agitation are, the amount of the supply, the quality of the water, the charge made for it, and the facilities for adapting the supply to a steadily increasing demand. Some of these points, it is supposed, might be settled by competition between various companies; but there are peculiarities in respect to the supply of water to large towns, which render it difficult to decide how far competition therein is advantageous. The experience of the south of London will illustrate this. The district south of the Thames has been mainly supplied (as we have before explained) by three water companies — the *Lambeth*, the *Southwark*, and the *Vauxhall*. These companies all had occasion to apply to Parliament in 1834, for Acts which should give them increased financial powers; and in those Acts were clauses which seemed to throw out inducements for the companies to compete with each other in their respective districts. During the seven subsequent years the struggle became a fierce one. Double or treble sets of pipes were laid down in streets where one well-managed set would have sufficed; canvassers and commission agents were employed and paid for by all three companies to obtain tenants; plumbers were continually employed in changing the service pipes from one set of mains to another; pavours had quite a harvest in taking up and laying down roadways; treble sets of turncocks and pipe-layers were employed; and parochial and district rates were paid (in every parish where the competition went on) on all the pipes of all the companies, in proportion to the capital expended on them. By the year 1842 the consequences of the struggle became apparent. So great was the outlay compared with the income, that one company ceased to realize any dividend at all; while that of the other two was reduced to a very low rate. The competition ceased; and

each company was allowed by the other two to retain a district to itself. The rates were instantly raised to a point quite as high as they would have attained if there had been no competition; while the companies were unable to recover for many years the severe effects of the struggle.

There is unfortunately a great diversity of opinion among engineers and scientific men, as to which is the best *quality* of water, and which the most *abundant*, for the supply of the metropolis. Whoever has taken the trouble to wade through the Parliamentary Papers relating to this subject, will find sufficient evidence of this. The probable sources of supply are three—the river Thames; the small springs and rivers which flow into the Thames; and Artesian Wells. Dr. Bostock, Dr. Roget, Mr. Brande, Mr. Telford, Mr. Mylne, and a multitude of other persons whose names are well known in the scientific world, have expressed opinions so conflicting, that one side or other *must* be wrong; perhaps the truth lies midway between them all.

One class of new projects relates to the obtaining of water from a point so high up the Thames, as to avoid the pollutions of the London drainage. Dr. Arnott, many years ago, gave it as his opinion, that the water of the Thames, *above the tideway*, is excellently adapted for domestic purposes; and this idea has been the basis of many projects. Mr. Philip Taylor proposed a plan in 1824, for bringing water from a point between Brentford and Richmond, to a reservoir at Hampstead. Some of the later schemes have proposed to obtain water from the Thames at or above Teddington Lock; or to remove the lock now situated at Teddington to Richmond, and to take the supply from the portion of the river which would thus be cut off from the influence of the tide. Other projects have been planned from Staines and from Maidenhead; and in the spring of 1849, a Committee of the House of Commons was employed in investigating a project for a water supply from so distant a point as Henley-on-Thames. Vast as the scheme appears for an aqueduct of 34 miles (the amended plan), we may cease to deride it when we remember what Rome did with smaller mechanical means.

Those who prefer to look for a supply to the minor streams which flow into the Thames, rather than to the Thames itself, have directed their attention principally to the north-west parts of Middlesex. When Telford made his examination into this subject in 1824, he was guided by the fact, “that the water of the river Thames is strongly objected to by the inhabitants of this great city; and also condemned in the Report of the Commissioners of Water Inquiry (1828), in consequence of the impurities with which it is contaminated.” Thus forearmed, it is no wonder that he sought for a water supply from other sources. He perambulated the district on each side of the valley of the Thames, and examined the streams which fall into that river in the vicinity of London. He proposed, that all the north-western part of London, then (and now) served by the Grand Junction, the West Middlesex, and the Chelsea Companies, should be supplied by the

River Verulam, near Watford; the water being brought to a reservoir near Primrose Hill. The south side of the river, served by the Lambeth, Southwark, and Vauxhall Companies, he proposed to supply from the river Wandle, near Beddington; having an elevated reservoir on Clapham Common. It was not proposed to supersede the six companies just named; but to compel those on the north side of the Thames to receive their supply from the Primrose Hill reservoir of Verulam water, and those on the south side from the Clapham Common reservoir of Wandle water. A government expenditure in connexion with the works, and an increased water-rate on the inhabitants served, were parts of the plan. With respect to the very large districts supplied by the New River and East London Companies, Telford recommended no other changes than such as could easily be carried out by the companies themselves; he considered the supply from the Chadwell, the Amwell, and the Lea, to be both salubrious and plentiful.

Many projectors abandon both the Thames and its tributaries, and advocate the sinking of Artesian Wells to the watery sandy strata which lie beneath the dense London clay. Mr. Paten, an engineer who was examined before the House of Lords' Committee in 1840, was one of many advocates of the Artesian Well system. He stated, that at that time there were 176 Artesian Wells in London, and that he had no apprehension of any failure in such supply; but that, yielding to an impression which had gone abroad, that new wells on such a scale as would supply water works would diminish the supply at the private wells, he had planned to sink his wells at some distance from London, and bring the water thence by means of aqueducts. He proposed to sink the wells at Bushey, near the river Colne; to use the Colne water as well as the well water; and to bring both to a reservoir near Saint John's Wood. Many plans, more or less similar, have been brought forward. Geologists, however, for the most part, discountenance this system, on the ground that the supply so obtained would be wholly inadequate. The Dean of Westminster (Dr. Buckland), at a meeting held at the Hanover Square Rooms on October 22, 1849, in relation to the Water Supply Question, expressed himself in the strongest possible manner against the Artesian Well plans. He said, that every additional well bored, has the effect of lowering the level of the water in neighbouring wells. It has indeed been long known, that Calvert's well at the Thames Street Brewery, and Barclay's well at the Southwark Brewery, affect each other so much—even though the Thames lies between them—that the two firms have made a mutual arrangement so that they shall not be pumping at the same time. Dr. Buckland asserted, that it is utterly impossible to supply the whole of London by Artesian wells.

A measure has been recently brought forward, for combining the various metropolitan parishes into a union, in order to enable them to work out the details of a better supply of water. The chief features of the project are the following:—A local committee to be

organized in every parish ; a central association to be a nucleus to all the committees ; petitions and memorials to be sent by all the committees to Parliament ; an Act of Parliament to be obtained to incorporate the whole water supply of London into one public institution ; the rates to be levied to be of twofold character, one half to bear the annual cost of the water supply, and one half (for 30 years) to buying up the interests of the existing water companies ; and a Parliamentary Committee to determine, after full inquiry, what is the best mode of obtaining a supply of water. Whether the project is a practicable one, is not for us to say ; the projectors do not expressly advocate any particular water supply ; and so far it is open to future inquiry ; but in their prospectus, they make assertions which are not altogether well considered. We are told, that “ There are eight water companies in London, six of which draw the whole of their water from the river Thames, *adjacent to the outpouring of all the common sewers.*” The common sewers have much to answer for, it is true ; but it ought in fairness to be borne in mind, that the companies have (most of them) made removals higher up the river, in order to place a wider distance between their works and the polluted spot ; thus, the *Vauxhall* Company’s source is at Battersea ; the *Southwark* source has been moved from near Southwark to Battersea ; the *Chelsea* source is near the open Battersea Fields ; the *Lambeth* source is about being removed up the river from Waterloo Bridge to Long Ditton ; the *West Middlesex* source has been removed from Hammersmith higher up the river to Barnes ; and the *Grand Junction* source has been removed from the Paddington Canal and from the Thames at Chelsea, to the Thames at Kew Bridge. The result is this—that when the *Lambeth* Company’s works are completed, no part of London will be supplied with water from any point of the Thames lower down than Chelsea Reach. There is, on the other hand, one observation of the projectors which is deserving of remark, as pointing out a probable consequence of the Health of Towns Act passed in 1847, and abstracted in the *Companion* for 1849 (p. 128) : “ In case of the Health of Towns Act being fully carried out, the river Thames must become (independent of the solid and liquid excretions from the whole of London and its suburban districts) impregnated with the drainage and sewerage from Cirencester, Cricklade, Kempsford, Lechlade, Farringdon, Oxford, Abingdon, Wallingford, Reading, Henley, Great Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Staines, Chertsey, Walton, Thames Ditton, Kingston, Richmond, Putney, Fulham, Wandsworth, and numerous hamlets, comprising a population, including that of the metropolis, nearly equal to the whole of Scotland.”—A general application of sewage water to the purposes of agriculture is the only rational cure for this evil.

The reader will perceive, that we are advocating no specific plans respecting the water supply. The object of this paper is, to furnish a few materials which may assist him in forming his own opinions.

VIII.—THE CHOLERA.

IN the 'Companion to the Almanac,' of last year, will be found an article upon the Cholera adapted to its then recent arrival in this country, and calculated to reassure the timid as well as to stimulate the bold and active to the adoption of necessary measures of precaution. The non-contagious character of the disease; the baneful influence of fear in predisposing to its attacks; the efficacy of measures of precaution, especially of the early treatment of the premonitory symptom of diarrhœa; the similarity of the conditions which favour the spread of cholera, influenza, and typhus fever, namely moisture and aerial impurity; the rare immunity from diseases of this class enjoyed by persons living in cleanly and wholesome dwellings;—such were the points insisted on in the article in question. All of these, with the exception perhaps of the first proposition, that Cholera is not a contagious disease, have been fully borne out and enforced by our more recent experience; while the wisdom of our recommendation of local district visiting boards has been, in a very remarkable manner, proved and justified. The opinion so confidently expressed in our issue of last year in favour of the non-contagious character of Cholera, is in harmony with the views put forward in the early publications of the Board of Health; though, as we believe we are now justified in asserting, the majority of the medical profession are convinced that, in rare instances, it may be communicated from person to person. Some circumstances attending the outbreak of Cholera in Thomas Street, Horsleydown, and Albion Terrace, Wandsworth Road, have appeared to Dr. Snow to warrant the inference that the cause of the disease may exist in the water contaminated by the evacuations of Cholera patients, and directly applied as a beverage to the lining membrane of the stomach and bowels. Great and undue importance was also for a time attached to the discovery by Messrs. Swayne and Brittan, of Bristol, of certain microscopic bodies in the evacuations of Cholera patients, and in the air and water of infected places. These bodies were thought to be the essential cause of Cholera, but further and more extensive observation has served to demonstrate the fallacy of that opinion. The attempts which have been made to discover a remedy for this disease have also been doomed to disappointment—a disappointment, however, not without alleviation, if the happy success of measures of prevention may be allowed to compensate for the signal failure of all methods of cure.

It is now very generally admitted, that the Asiatic Cholera is a disease *sui generis*, as remarkable for the sudden and high mortality which it occasions as for the eccentricities of its progress, and the obscurity of the causes by which that progress is influenced. The date of the earliest distinct notice which we have of its existence is the year 1781, when it attacked a body of 5,000 troops stationed at Ganjam, a coast-town 535 miles north-east of Madras, and within three days destroyed or consigned to hospital more than half their number. Next year it visited, though with less severity, the troops under the command of Sir John Burgoyne at Madras, and in the

year after that, fell upon the pilgrims at Hurdwar, of whom it destroyed no less than 20,000, spreading at the same time among the civil and military inhabitants of India. It was not however till 1817 that the Cholera assumed the character of a wide-spreading epidemic. The jungles known as the Sunderbunds of India, formed by the overflow of the numerous streams which make up the delta of the Ganges, were the scene of this new outbreak. Jessore, a town containing about 60,000 inhabitants, was the first place attacked, and lost in a few weeks 10,000 souls. Within a month the pestilence was at Calcutta, about 100 miles to the south-west, destroying 200 persons daily. It soon travelled to every town and village within an area of several thousand square miles, from Silhet, in the east, to Cuttack, in the west, and from the mouths of the Ganges to its confluence with the Jumna. From this district as a centre, the Cholera spread in three principal directions:—to the south-west, along the Coromandel coast to Madras, which it reached in twelve months; thence to Ceylon, which it reached in another six months, and thence by the *Topaz* Frigate to the Mauritius, where it broke out in November, 1819—to the south-east, along the opposite coast of the Bay of Bengal to Arracan, which it reached in twelve months; thence it travelled along the coast to the Malay peninsula in another twelve-months, touching at the British settlement of Penang, where it destroyed three-fourths of the population; thence, through Sumatra, Java, and the Spice Islands, to Timor; thence to the Philippine Islands; thence to the western coast of Borneo, where it destroyed an entire Dutch garrison with the exception of one man; thence, in the following year (1820) to Canton, visiting Pekin in 1821, and after devastating China for several years, passing the Great Wall in 1827, and spreading to many parts of Mongolia—to the west, along the valley of the Ganges to Bundelcund on the banks of the Scinde, where it destroyed in one week 9,000 soldiers and camp followers in the army assembled under the Marquess of Hastings. Within 12 months, the epidemic, travelling along the Jumna, reached Delhi, Saharampore, and Kotah: it reached these places in August, 1818, when it was arrested during nearly a year by the mountain range which bounds on the west the basin drained by the Ganges and Jumna. In the meantime, it had spread to Nepaul, on the southern slope of the Himalayas, where its further progress towards Central Asia was checked for years. In the same interval it had made its way to Bombay, which it reached also in 1818; whence it descended till it reached Cape Comorin, the southernmost point of India.

The Cholera, having lingered on the eastern slope of the hills which bound to the west the basin of the Ganges and Jumna during the period of 12 months, suddenly appeared at Odeypore, the capital of Chittore, and committed great ravages, both there and in many adjacent towns; in this district it lingered another two years, shut in, as it would seem, by the mountains and deserts lying westward of Hindostan. In July, 1821, it attacked Muscat, Bushire, and Bussorah, the three principal ports of the Persian Gulf; 10,000 persons perished at Muscat, and at Bussorah no less than 18,000;

nearly a third of the population being cut off in eleven days. From Bussorah, at the mouth of the Tigris, it spread up that river and its tributary the Euphrates to Bagdad, where it destroyed thousands both within and without the walls of the city, which was at that time besieged by the Persians. The following summer (1822) it travelled along the Tigris to Aleppo, and along the Euphrates to Erzeroum in Armenia. Thence the army of the Turks, defeated by the Persians, near that town, conveyed the infection to Bakou on the western shore of the Caspian. During the next year (1823) the Cholera spread from Aleppo to Antioch and several other ports on the western coast of the Mediterranean, and from Bakou, northward along the western shore of the Caspian to Astrachan, at the mouth of the Volga; here it destroyed 144 persons, and then appeared to subside. For six entire years the pestilence paused on the western skirts of Europe, but in the summer of 1829 broke out afresh with unabated virulence at Orenburg on the Tartar frontier, 400 miles up the river Oural, which extends northward from the Caspian sea, whose shores the disease had ravaged in 1823. Next year (1830), in the month of July, the pestilence broke out again in Persia, and spreading again along the western shore of the Caspian, infected Saliany, at the mouth of the Cur, and Astrachan at the mouth of the Volga. From Saliany it spread along the valley of the Cur to Tiflis, along the Terek and Kuma into Caucasia, and from Astrachan, along the Volga to Saratoff. Thence it travelled to Moscow, which it reached September 14th, 1830. From Moscow the disease spread in spite of the most rigorous quarantine, ascending to the north-west, and spreading from the Caspian to the Baltic with extraordinary rapidity to St. Petersburg. Whilst the disease was thus travelling along the Volga to Moscow and St. Petersburg, and the shores of the Baltic, it also spread down the river Don to the borders of the Black Sea, Odessa, and the mouth of the Danube; along the valley of the Danube to Vienna, which it reached in August, 1831; and along the shores of the Baltic by way of Riga and Stettin to Berlin. Warsaw and Cracow, with several other towns of Poland; Austria, Hungary, and Germany, Egypt and Turkey, were all attacked in the same year, and early in October, 1831, the disease appeared at Hamburg. On the 26th of the same month it broke out at Sunderland. Three months later (January, 1832), the Cholera appeared at Edinburgh; on the 14th of February in London: and on the 22nd of March at Dublin. From these several points, and from other centres on the sea-coast, the disease spread throughout Great Britain and Ireland. Calais and Paris were attacked in March, 1832, simultaneously; thence the disease spread throughout France. In three months from this date (namely, June 9, 1832), the Cholera broke out at Quebec, and in the same month at New York, whence it spread to the whole American continent. Lisbon and Madrid were not visited till 1833.* The British garrison at Gibraltar was attacked in 1834; Piedmont, Genoa, and Florence,

* According to some accounts, the Cholera did not show itself at Vigo Bay till February 21, 1833; but, according to other authorities, it attacked Corunna and Vigo early in the month of November, 1832.

in 1835; Naples in 1836; and Rome in 1837. Marseilles and Toulon, which escaped till 1835, were the centres whence the disorder spread to Algiers in 1837; and thence along the northern coast of Africa. Malta was one of the last places to be attacked—the disease reached it in 1837, and then disappeared.

It would appear by the official returns that from the 18th June to the 18th October, 1831, the Cholera had appeared in nearly 3,000 places; and had attacked upwards of 335,000 persons, of whom it destroyed upwards of 151,000, or nearly one-half. The number of cases in England and Wales during the two years 1831-2 was 62,326, of which 41,600 recovered, and 20,726 died—a mortality of about 1 in 3. In Scotland 20,202 were attacked, of whom 10,650 died, being a mortality of more than one-half. In Ireland there were 54,552 attacks, and 21,171 deaths. The mortality, therefore, was intermediate between that of England and Scotland. In London there were 11,020 cases, of which 5,745 recovered, and 5,275 died.

The attack of Cholera in 1831-2 has been traced to Jessore, whence it began to spread in the year 1817. The birthplace of the present epidemic has not been so well ascertained. It is stated to have made its appearance at Cabul, at the beginning of the hot season of 1845, from which period till the month of June of the same year it devastated Afghanistan and the Punjab. The mortality of Ferozepore was frightful, and the disease raged fiercely in the dirty city of Umballa, which it reached in July, 1845; on the 10th of which month, we find it raging amongst the troops stationed there. From the 10th of July to the 5th of September, 322 cases occurred in the 31st regiment, of which 142 were fatal. Soon after the Cholera appeared at Umballa, it broke out in the hill-stations, and extending down the country attacked Kernaul, Meerhut, Kawnpore, and some other towns. In the short space of five or six months it had travelled many hundred miles from north to south, sweeping away whole villages in its course. Returning to Cabul, where, as we have stated, the disease broke out during the hot season of 1845, we next find the disease prevailing at Herat, whence it was conveyed by the pilgrims of Trebizonde to Samarcand, which it reached in September, 1845; thence it spread in the November following into Bulgaria. We next hear of it at Teheran, where it raged with great violence, and after the 12th of June, 1846, carried off as many as 300 people a day. From Teheran the disease spread to Ispahan, Shiraz, and Bagdad, and from Bagdad it was carried in December by the pilgrims to Mecca. Two months previously, viz., on the 29th September, 1846, it made its appearance at Tauris, and attained its height on the 29th of the following month. On the 16th November, 1846, some cases occurred at Saliandy and Leukoran, which places, it is worthy of remark, were also attacked in 1830. The disease also appeared at Bakou, and in the month of December attacked Schêmakha and Derbent. In the month of February, 1847, it reached the town of Kouba. In the month of March, after a delusive interval of repose, the disease broke out with increased violence in the Transeaucasian provinces,

and in April began to spread with fearful rapidity in three principal directions—to the north, along the shores of the Caspian Sea; to the north-west, in the direction of the mountains; and to the west, towards Tiflis, the capital of Georgia Proper, which it reached on the 17th May. It appeared on the other side of the Caucasus at Kizliar on the 24th May; thence it travelled along the Terek to Mozdok; thence, at the end of June, to Piatigorsk and Georgierk, and arrived at Stavropol in the first week of July. At the same time it made its appearance in the government of Astrachan, in which it attacked 5,195 inhabitants, and destroyed 3,131 out of 31,300. At Saratoff, the capital of the province of that name, 2,500 persons were attacked, of whom 1,991 died. In the country of the Cossacks of the Don, there were 12,651 cases, of which 7,017 terminated fatally. Large numbers of cases also occurred at Charcow and Kursk; and at Woronesch, a town with a population of 44,000, where the Cholera broke out on the 4th of September, the attacks during the height of the malady amounted to as many as 420 daily, of which 150 proved fatal. According to some accounts the Cholera had reached Moscow as early as the 8th of April, at which date it had also appeared at Alexandroff, and on the 17th of the same month at Novogorod; but according to other accounts, the disease does not seem to have reached Moscow until 14th December, 1847, when Witepsk was also attacked. During the summer and autumn of 1847, the Cholera was raging throughout the whole extent of the Russian empire, and had spread even into Siberia. It appears from official accounts, that already not less than 300,000 persons had been attacked in Russia, of whom one-third had died. On the 24th October, 1847, the disease reached Constantinople, and by the 22nd December, 1847, had spread to Tilsit on the Niemen, situate on the Prussian frontiers, five miles from Memel, on the Baltic, and ten miles from the Russian boundary. During the month of December, the severe cold so completely arrested the progress of the Cholera in Russia, that there seemed to be good ground to expect its entire disappearance. It had already ceased in the provinces of the Caspian Sea, and with the exception of Moscow, Mowilew, and Witepsk, was no longer met with in the great cities.

During the first quarter of the year 1848, the accounts of the Cholera which we have been able to obtain from the newspapers and other sources of information are so scanty, that there is reason to believe that the Cholera had subsided, or been reduced to such an extent as to occasion little or no alarm. In the month of May, however, we learn from the public prints that the Cholera was again raging at Moscow, Jaraslow, Robinsk, Kalonga, and Novogorod. On the 9th of May it was reported at Constantinople, and at Marmora and Scutari, distant twelve leagues from it. It was also prevalent at the same date at Aleppo. On the 22nd, it was raging at the quarantine at Odessa, and in the provinces of the Danube, especially at Galatz. On the 20th of the following month (June) it was raging at Bucharest, the capital of Wallachia, and at Jassy, in Moldavia, on the 17th of that month. In July, the disease still raged at Moscow, and was very severe at Cronstadt; and at Constan-

tinople was beginning to attack the higher classes. It prevailed along the entire western frontier of Galicia, whence it spread to the frontiers of Silesia. It prevailed with great severity throughout the whole of Asia Minor, and at Alexandria, Cairo, and the principal towns of Egypt. Cases had also occurred at Stockholm and other towns of Sweden. It had penetrated even into Finland and Lapland. The disease broke out at Berlin the last day of the month, and within a short period at Königsberg and Dantzic. In the month of August, it was reported to be fast disappearing from St. Petersburg and Moscow, but to be still very severe in Poland, especially in the government of Lublin. On the 5th of August, the Cholera was at Posen, on the 8th at Stettin, and on the 18th at Riga, Aleppo, and Smyrna. Early in September the Cholera had broken out at Vienna and at Trieste. Cases were also reported at Paris. On the first day of the month the disease made its appearance at Hamburg, both in the city and among the shipping. The month of October, 1848, witnessed the arrival of the Cholera in England. In order to complete the history of Cholera as it prevailed abroad, we have to notice its outbreak, during the autumn of 1848, in Syria and Palestine, in the cities of Aleppo, Antioch, Tripoli, Latakia, Homo, Hamah, Beyrout, Sidon, St. Jean d'Acre, Alexandretta, Damascus, and Scanderoon: these towns, especially Damascus, were visited with unusual severity. At Antioch, about 50 deaths were reported daily; at Aleppo, 150; at Damascus, from 500 to 600. Rhodes and Cyprus are also mentioned amongst the places attacked. At Constantinople and at Smyrna, the disease was on the decrease. It had broken out at Skiatos, in Greece, to which place its ravages were said to be confined. It had also reached Dunkirk. Malta is also mentioned amongst the infected places. On the 1st November it had reached Rotterdam, and had broken out afresh at St. Petersburg. The total number of cases which have occurred in Russia during the present epidemic, according to official reports, is 505,328, of which no less than 210,836 cases are stated to have proved fatal. On the 21st of November, Berlin was reported to be free. On the 13th of the month, it is stated to have disappeared from Poland, which from August 3rd to that date had, according to official reports, experienced 39,162 attacks, and 18,395 deaths. In December, 1848, the Cholera was still prevailing in Syria, at Acre, Alexandretta, Latakia, and Tripoli. It broke out at Lille, in France, the middle of the same month.

Towards the end of the year 1848 the Cholera reached America: it appeared about the same time at two remote points—at the quarantine station at Staten Island, whither it was conveyed by the American packet ship *New York*; and at New Orleans, carried by the ship *Swanton*. In both places the disease broke out among the passengers.

We shall conclude this short and imperfect outline of Cholera, as it occurred abroad, by a few scattered notices of its progress during the year 1849. In January it was reported to be raging at Guignes, in France; in February, at Bergen, in Norway; in March, it reached Paris; and in the second week in June, it was destroying

from 600 to 700 persons daily. During this and the following month it is reported to have committed fearful ravages at New York and in other parts of the American continent. In June it visited Holland. In August it was still spreading in France. According to the returns of the sanitary commission, made up to the middle of September, 19,750 deaths had occurred in Paris, of which no less than 5,000 were soldiers, being about one-twelfth of the entire number in garrison there, and had penetrated into Spain. On the 7th of that month it broke out on board the ship Sheridan on its way to America, attacked 80 passengers, of whom 31 died, and landed several sick at Staten Island on its arrival. Recent accounts from India have spoken of the prevalence of Cholera in several parts of that empire.

The time has not yet arrived for giving a complete and connected history of the rise and progress of the present epidemic of Cholera. It is only from reports and works of authority yet to be published in the several countries visited by the pestilence that the necessary materials for such a history can be obtained. In the meantime, the imperfect sketch now presented will serve to show the close resemblance which the recent epidemic bears to that of 1831-2, both in the course which the disease has taken in other countries and our own, and in the high mortality which it has everywhere occasioned. The main points in which the recent visitation of Cholera appears to differ from that of 1831-2, are the longer continuance of the disease in the places visited, the greater tendency to subside and reappear, and the higher mortality. These differences have been very strongly marked in this country, to which we must now especially revert.

In the epidemic of 1831-2 the Cholera, which broke out in Hamburg in the early part of the month of October, 1831, made its appearance in Sunderland on the 26th of the same month. In the present epidemic the pestilence arrived at Hamburg one month earlier, namely, September 1, 1848, and broke out in the shipping in the ports of London and Hull towards the end of September. A death from Cholera, presenting all the appearances of the Asiatic malady, was registered in London as early as the week ending June 3, 1848. It occurred in a boy twelve years of age, and was fatal in forty-eight hours. On the 17th of the same month five cases were reported, of which two proved fatal in twenty-four hours, and one in thirty-six hours, and from this time forward a separate place was given to Cholera cases in the weekly return. In like manner in Hull and Sculcoates a case of Cholera was reported as early as June 29, 1848, a second on August 9, a third on the 23rd of the same month, a fourth September 7, a fifth September 9, a sixth September 12. A case was also reported on the 24th, and another on the 25th of September. The cases on the 12th and 25th both occurred to seamen. Fatal cases of Cholera were also reported on the 6th, 10th, 14th, 15th (3 cases), 16th, 18th (2 cases), 19th, 29th, and 30th of October. In Hull and Sculcoates, however, as in London,

the disease subsided towards the end of the year 1848 to break out again the following year, with tenfold violence. The progress of the Cholera in 1831 from Sunderland, the first point of attack, was very slow. The disease was limited for nearly two months to the district bounded on the south by Houghton-le-Spring, 5 miles distant; and on the north by Morpeth, distant about 30 miles. It was not till the 17th of December that it appeared in Scotland (at Haddington); whereas in the epidemic of 1848-9, it was reported at Edinburgh, Leith, and Newhaven, on the 4th of October, within a few days of its outbreak in London and Hull.

The duration of the two epidemics is another point of considerable interest. On its first invasion, the disease, as already stated, broke out in Sunderland on the 26th of October 1831, and disappeared from England at Knaresborough on the 31st of December 1832. It broke out at Haddington in Scotland on the 17th of December 1831, and disappeared from Scotland also on the last day of 1832. In the case of the present epidemic, the Cholera made its first appearance in London and Hull towards the end of September 1848; and at the present moment (the middle of November) cases are still occurring both in England and Scotland.

The number of places in Great Britain attacked by the Cholera in the first epidemic from October 1831 to December 1832 inclusive was 422, of which number 295 were in England and Wales, and 127 in Scotland. During the present epidemic, the disease has spread much more extensively. The number of places attacked in England and Wales having been, in round numbers, about 470, and in Scotland 175, making a total for Great Britain of 645, in the place of 422; or an increase of about 50 per cent. Several places are being added to the list every week, and the mortality is still considerable. During the week ending November 3, 1849, 341 deaths from Cholera, and 110 from diarrhœa, were reported to the Board of Health in England and Wales, and 50 deaths from Cholera in Scotland. Several places exhibited a considerable mortality. There were 31 deaths from Cholera in Bridgewater, 29 in Wigan, 20 in Knaresborough, 18 in Stourbridge, 17 in Dudley, 13 in Lancaster, 12 at Clutton and North Witchford, and 11 at South Shields and Walsall. It is worthy of remark that the disease broke out at Knaresborough (from which place it disappeared in the first epidemic) on the 20th of October, and by November 1 had destroyed, in one registration district, 31 persons.

The mortality in the epidemic of 1848-9, bears a similar relation to the mortality in the epidemic of 1831-2. In the earlier epidemic, the deaths in the whole of Great Britain were 31,376; while the deaths from Cholera and Diarrhœa in the present attack have already exceeded 52,000, being an increase of upwards of 50 per cent. The mortality in Ireland in 1831-2 was 21,171. We have at present no means of comparing this mortality with that of the recent epidemic.

The following table contrasts the mortality in the two epi-

mics in London, in the rest of England and Wales, and in Scotland:—

	1831-2.	1848-9.
London	5,275	14,574
Rest of England and Wales.....	15,451	24,854
<hr/>		<hr/>
England and Wales, including London ...	20,726	39,428
Scotland	10,650	6,857
<hr/>		<hr/>
Great Britain	31,376	46,285
<hr/>		<hr/>

The second column of this table, which represents the mortality from Cholera alone (exclusive of diarrhœa), must be understood to be imperfect, the mortality for London being made up only to November 3, and that of England and Scotland to the 20th of October 1849. The foregoing table, as it stands, without taking into account the increase of population in the interval between 1832 and 1849, would lead us into error as to the degree in which the recent epidemic has exceeded in intensity the first visitation of Cholera. Correction, however, being made for increase of population, the mortality from the recent visitation will be still found greatly in excess of that of 1831-2.

We are not yet in a condition to enter into minute details relative to the mortality of particular places during the two epidemics. We should, however, be inclined to infer, from the great increase of mortality in London, that the disease was likely to have been more fatal in our large cities generally in 1848-9 than in 1831-2; and that where marked exceptions to this rule have occurred, they have been due, as at Nottingham, to improved water supplies and other sanitary improvements. Where, on the other hand, such improvements have been altogether neglected, or but little attended to, as is the case with London itself, it is probable that the mortality will have been greater in the second than in the first attack. The same remark will probably apply to such places as Bilston, which, in both epidemics, has been visited with a severity proportioned to its unfavourable situation over exhausted coal mines, receiving the drainage of one of the filthiest towns of England. The mortality in small places would also seem to have been greater than in 1831-2. The highest rate of mortality in England and Wales in 1831-2 happened at Goole in Yorkshire, where one-twelfth of the population perished. That town has been less severely attacked during the present epidemic, but several small places have sustained much heavier losses. Thus at Wreckington, in the parish of Gateshead, four miles from Newcastle, where the disease broke out on the 9th of September, 1849, 120 deaths from Cholera took place in a population of 1,000, of which number no less than 19 occurred in a Lunatic Asylum containing 40 inmates. This gives the high ratio of one death in about 8 inhabitants. About the

same rate of mortality occurred in the little Cornish fishing town of Kingsand, the deaths from Cholera being 93 in a population of 719, or about two deaths in every 17 inhabitants. At Noss Mago, in the parish of Revelstoke, and district of Plympton St. Mary, Devon, the disease committed still more fearful ravages. The deaths from Cholera were 48 in a population of 300, or 1 death in little more than 6 inhabitants. This greatly exceeds the highest mortality in Scotland in 1831-2, which took place at Duddingston, near Edinburgh, when, out of a population of 397, no less than 52, or more than one-eighth, were carried off by Cholera.

From what has been just stated, therefore, it would appear that the epidemic which is now passing away has been both more extensive and more fatal than the visitation of 1831-2. Its history, as it relates to the whole of the kingdom has yet to be written; but we already possess the materials for a more complete account of the Cholera in the metropolis.

THE CHOLERA IN THE METROPOLIS.

Although a case, presenting most of the symptoms of Asiatic Cholera, is reported among the deaths in the week ending June 3, 1848, and the mortality from Cholera in several weeks of the autumn quarter of that year was unusually high, the deaths from Cholera during the month of September in no case exceeded the average, and, in the very last week of the month fell short of it; and it is not until the 1st week of October, when the weekly average from Cholera falls as low as a single death, that we find the return so high as to justify the belief that the *Asiatic* Cholera had actually arrived. The number of deaths in the week ending Oct. 7, was 13. Of these, 5 occurred in the south, 5 in the east, and 3 in the central districts of the metropolis. In the week ending Oct. 14, 5 deaths from Cholera are reported as occurring among the convicts in the Unité Hospital Ship, moored off the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, and 3 in the Dreadnought. Of the remainder, 22 in number, 5 occurred in the east, 5 in the west districts, and 12 on the south side of the river. In the following week the deaths of 7 convicts were reported, and of 1 seaman in the Dreadnought. Of the remainder (37 in number) 4 occurred in the west, 5 in the north, 3 in the central, and 5 in the east districts, and 20 on the south side of the river. In the week ending October 28th, the number of deaths fell from 45 to 34, of which 3 occurred in the Dreadnought Hospital Ship, 3 in Woolwich Dockyard, and 3 in the Millbank Penitentiary. No new cases had occurred in the central districts, nor had the disease made any progress on the north side of the river.

During the three following weeks the deaths on the south side of the river still continued to be in great excess. In the third week of November the mortality in the eastern districts suddenly increased from 3, 4, and 5, in previous weeks, up to 12. The other districts remained comparatively free. In the week ending Nov,

25, for the first time during the prevalence of the disease, the deaths in the east districts, comprising Shoreditch, Bethnal Green, Whitechapel, St. George-in-the-East, Stepney, and Poplar, exceeded those which occurred on the south side of the river, the numbers being 17 and 14 respectively; only a single death was reported in each of the other districts. The return for the following week, ending December 2nd, exhibits a remarkable falling off in the deaths on the south side of the river, which were only 3 in number, while no less than 12 deaths were reported in the east districts. From this time till the end of the year 1848 the Cholera continued to present the same excess of deaths in the east districts, but in the entire metropolis a considerable falling off in the number of deaths. The total mortality from Cholera, from its outbreak in the metropolis to the end of the year, being the entire winter-quarter of 1848, was 468.

With the beginning of the year 1849, the deaths from Cholera would have exhibited a still further falling off had it not been for the occurrence, in the first week of January, of no less than 47 fatal cases in Mr. Drouet's establishment for pauper children, at Tooting.

In the week ending January 13th, out of a total of 94 deaths, the enormous number of 78 deaths occurred among the inmates of Mr. Drouet's establishment: of which 69 were from Cholera and 8 from diarrhœa, dysentery, and mesenteric disease. The list of deaths comprises that of a nurse and a single woman employed in the establishment; 9 of the children also died from Cholera in the workhouses to which they had been removed. In the 3rd week of January, 27 out of the 62 recorded deaths from Cholera took place in Mr. Drouet's establishment, and 6 children died in workhouses to which they had been removed. In the following week 2 other deaths were reported in Mr. Drouet's establishment; and 2 occurred at a later period, making with those already reported a grand total of 162, besides several deaths from diarrhœa, dysentery, and mesenteric disease.

The deaths in the east districts, which towards the end of the year 1848 had been on the increase, fell in the four weeks of January to 4, 2, 4, and 3, respectively. In the central districts, on the contrary, a sudden increase took place in the last week of January, from 3 to 13 deaths, all of which occurred in the Holborn Union workhouse.

During the month of February, the disease showed a tendency to decline, though particular places and buildings were very severely visited. In the week ending February 3, for instance, 9 deaths occurred in Jennings' Buildings, Kensington; in the week ending February 10th, 4 among children in the Islington Poorhouse, lately removed from Tooting to Hackney; in the 3rd week, 5 in the Dreadnought Hospital Ship; and in the 4th week, 10 in the Female Refuge for the Destitute, and 16 in the Messrs. Warburton's Lunatic Asylum.

In the month of March, the disease declined in a very marked

manner. In the last two weeks of the month, not a single case was reported either on the south side of the river, or in the west and central districts. The greater number of cases took place in the eastern parts of the metropolis.

The deaths from Cholera during the quarter ending March, 1849, were 516, against 468 in the last quarter of 1848. But for the awful mortality in Mr. Drouet's establishment at Tooting, the disease would doubtless have exhibited a considerable decline.

The second quarter of 1849 opens very favourably with only 9 deaths during the entire month of April, and 13 during the month of May; but the five weeks of the month of June exhibit a progressive increase, the numbers being 9, 22, 42, 49, and 124. The majority of deaths from Cholera were on the south side of the river, the central districts coming next in order, then the east districts, then the west districts—the north districts still enjoying a comparative immunity. The cases most worthy of notice are 15 reported during the month from houses bordering upon a disgusting tidal ditch at Bermondsey, and 10 cases registered in the last week of the month from Millbank Penitentiary. The deaths from Cholera in the quarter ending June 1849, were 268.

During the third quarter of 1849, the Cholera raged with ever increasing violence till it reached its climax in the week ending September 8th. The deaths in the quarter were 12,847.

During October the Cholera rapidly subsided, the numbers in the four weeks being 288, 110, 41, and 25; so that it had nearly disappeared from the metropolis by the end of the month, at the beginning of which it made its first appearance, having lasted 13 months, or more than four months longer than in 1832, when it began February 14, and disappeared December 18.

The following table exhibits the march of the Cholera in London, week by week, month by month, and quarter by quarter, from the week ending October 7, 1848, when the disease may be said to have fairly set in, to the week ending November 10, when the deaths from Cholera fell below the weekly average of the season.

Week ending			Deaths from Cholera.		
Oct.	7, 1848	13	Month of October,	}	Quarter ending December 31, 1848. Total, 468. Weekly Average, 36
	14, „	30				122.
	21, „	45	Weekly Average,		
	28, „	34				30.5.
Nov.	4, „	65	Month of November,	}	
	11, „	62				215.
	18, „	54	Weekly Average,		
	25, „	34				53.75.
Dec.	2, „	20	Month of December,	}	
	9, „	21				131.
	16, „	29	Weekly Average,		
	23, „	31			26.20.
	30, „	30			

Week ending		Deaths from Cholera.	
Jan.	6, 1849	61	Month of January, 262. Weekly Average, 65·5.
	13, "	94	
	20, "	62	
	27, "	45	
Feb.	3, "	37	Month of February, 181. Weekly Average, 45·25.
	10, "	55	
	17, "	49	
	24, "	40	
March	3, "	35	Month of March, 73. Weekly Average, 14·60.
	10, "	15	
	17, "	9	
	24, "	10	
	31, "	4	
April	7, "	5	Month of April, 9. Weekly Average, 2·25.
	14, "	2	
	21, "	1	
	28, "	1	
May	5, "	4	Month of May, 13. Weekly Average, 3·25.
	12, "	3	
	19, "	1	
	26, "	5	
June	2, "	9	Month of June, 246. Weekly Average, 49·20.
	9, "	22	
	16, "	42	
	23, "	49	
	30, "	124	
July	7, "	152	Month of July, 1952. Weekly Average, 488.
	14, "	339	
	21, "	678	
	28, "	783	
Aug.	4, "	926	Month of August, 4251. Weekly Average, 1062·75.
	11, "	823	
	18, "	1230	
	25, "	1272	
Sept.	1, "	1663	Month of September, 6644. Weekly Average, 1328·80.
	8, "	2026	
	15, "	1682	
	22, "	839	
	29, "	434	
Oct.	6, "	288	Month of October, 464. Weekly Average, 116.
	13, "	110	
	20, "	41	
	27, "	25	
Nov.	3, "	11	
	10, "	6	

Quarter ending
March 31, 1849.
Total, 516.
Weekly Average,
39·7.

Quarter ending
June 30, 1849.
Total, 268.
Weekly Average,
20 61.

Quarter ending
September 29, 1849.
Total, 12,847.
Weekly Average,
987·7.

From the 1st of October, 1848, to the 10th of November, 1849, the total number of deaths from Cholera in the métro-

polis was 14,574. During the epidemic of 1831-2, the number of deaths recorded by the Board of Health was 5,275, or somewhat more than one-third of the mortality in the late epidemic. In order, however, to show more nearly the true proportion which the mortality in the one epidemic bears to that in the other, it will be necessary to take into account the population at the respective periods. This is done in the following table.

	1831-2.	1848-9.
Number of deaths from Cholera.....	5,275	14,580
Population.....	1,489,500	2,206,076
Mortality	1 in 282	1 in 151

If as much dependence could be placed on the Cholera returns of 1831-2 as on those of 1848-9, the above proportions would express the relative fatality of the two epidemics; but as the returns of the Board of Health in 1831-2 are obviously extremely defective as compared with the recent returns of the Registrar-General, there is no doubt that the difference is less considerable than is represented by these figures. There is nevertheless good ground for believing that the late epidemic has been both absolutely and relatively much more destructive of life than its predecessor.

The comparative progress of the Cholera in the metropolis in the year 1832 and in 1848-9, is a subject of considerable interest. By the courtesy of Mr. Farr we have been furnished with a series of curves contrasting the mortality from the Cholera, week by week, in the two epidemics, the attacks of Cholera in the first epidemic being computed from the returns of the parish clerks, corrected by a formula tested by previous experience. The results may be briefly expressed as follows:—

The Cholera in 1832 began Feb. 14; in 1848-9 about Oct. 1.

The Cholera of 1832 attained its maximum of about 900 in a week towards the end of July; that of 1848-9 reached its climax of upwards of 2,000 in a week towards the middle of September.

The Cholera of 1832 terminated about the middle of December; that of 1848-9 had not yet ceased at the beginning of November.

The duration of the Cholera in 1832 was therefore about ten months; that of 1848-9 has already exceeded 13 months.

The Cholera of 1832, at the end of six weeks from its commencement, destroyed, in one week, upwards of 300 persons. This was in the first week in April. The Cholera of 1848-9 never destroyed so many as 100 persons in a week until it had been already in existence eight months.

The maximum mortality from all causes in 1832 occurred in the second week in April, one week later than that in which the mortality from Cholera rose to more than 300; the maximum mortality of 1848-9 occurred on the same week in which the deaths from Cholera reached the high figure of upwards of 2,000.

Such are some of the differences between the two attacks of Cholera.

It has been already incidentally stated that the recent epidemic of Cholera committed its most severe ravages on the south side of the river. This fact, as well as the relation which the other districts of the metropolis bear to each other, will be seen in the following table, in which the mortality in the several districts of London is given for the two epidemics. The districts are placed in the order of their mortality, beginning with that which suffered most severely. The deaths in the late epidemic are those registered from October 7, 1848, to November 3, 1849.

DISTRICTS.	Population.	Deaths from Cholera.	Ratio.	Deaths of Females from all causes to 1,000 females living.*
South { 1831-2.	361,266	1,919	1 in 188	24
{ 1848-9.	585,047	7,340	1 in 80	
East { 1831-2.	325,814	1,146	1 in 284	26
{ 1848-9.	445,859	3,168	1 in 141	
Central { 1831-2.	240,252	905	1 in 265	25
{ 1848-9.	384,213	1,722	1 in 224	
West { 1831-2.	261,404	535	1 in 489	22
{ 1848-9.	346,509	1,235	1 in 282	
North { 1831-2.	234,940	379	1 in 620	20
{ 1848-9.	444,448	953	1 in 471	

This table shows a difference between the two epidemics which is worthy of note, namely, that while in the first epidemic the central districts suffered more severely in proportion than the east districts, the order has been reversed in the recent epidemic. In other respects it will be seen, that the mortality of the several districts coincides. The cause of this difference may, perhaps, be found in the great improvements which have taken place in the central districts during the last twenty years, especially in and about the parish of St. Giles. On comparing the mortality from Cholera in the several districts during the recent epidemic, it will be seen that the deaths in the low-lying districts on the south side of the river have been, relatively to the population, nearly twice as numerous as in the east districts, nearly three times as numerous as in the central districts, nearly four times as many as in the west districts, and nearly six times as numerous as in the north districts. If we throw all the districts on the north side of the river together, we obtain a mortality of about 1 in 280, which is, as nearly as possible, a third of that prevailing on the south side. The column which gives the mortality of females from all causes, proves that the mortality from Cholera does not submit itself to the same rules, whatever they may be, which govern the ordinary mortality.

From the Cholera as it prevailed in the several districts of London, let us now proceed to determine its mortality in the sub-districts into which they are divided; and here, as in the foregoing

* See the Fifth Report of the Registrar-General.

table, let us compare, where we have the means of so doing, the two epidemics of 1832 and 1848-9. This is done in the following table, in which the several sub-districts are arranged in the order of their mortality in 1848-9, beginning with that in which the greatest relative number of deaths from Cholera took place.

No.	District.	Estimated	Deaths from Cholera, 1848-9.	Proportion to Population		Deaths of females from all causes to 1000 fe- males living.*
		Population 1849.		1848-9.	1832.	
1	Rotherhithe	13,894	370	1 in 37	1 in 678	26
2	Bermondsey	39,672	762	1 „ 52	1 „ 142	25
3	St. Olave	19,804	362	1 „ 55		
4	St. George's, South- wark	52,004	861	1 „ 60		28
5	St. Saviour's & Christ Church, Southwark ..	32,918	539	1 „ 61		
6	West London	29,092	428	1 „ 68		
7	Newington, Surrey ..	64,137	924	1 „ 69	1 „ 223	22
8	Lambeth, Vauxhall, Kennington, Brix- ton, and Norwood ..	143,557	1,641	1 „ 87	1 „ 260	23
9	Wandsworth, Batter- sea, Clapham, Streatham, and Tooting ..	46,054	503	1 „ 91		
10	Camberwell, Peck- ham, and Dulwich ..	52,246	531	1 „ 98	1 „ 264	19
11	Bethnal Green	85,109	794	1 „ 107	1 „ 365	26
12	Poplar	36,729	326	1 „ 113	1 „ 166	22
13	Shoreditch	96,272	779	1 „ 124	1 „ 1,203	28
14	Greenwich, Deptford, and Woolwich	93,964	751	1 „ 125	1 „ 407†	23
15	Whitechapel	77,199	542	1 „ 142	1 „ 117	30
16	Westminster	62,881	440	1 „ 143	1 „ 383	26
17	Chelsea	48,392	262	1 „ 185	1 „ 395	
18	St. Giles	51,199	279	1 „ 194	1 „ 189	28
19	Stepney	107,408	519	1 „ 207		25
20	St. George's-in-the-East	43,142	208	1 „ 207	1 „ 313	29
21	East London	39,588	181	1 „ 219		
22	City of London	55,825	212	1 „ 263	1 „ 155	19
23	Holborn	44,386	160	1 „ 277	1 „ 594	28
24	Strand	43,521	155	1 „ 281	1 „ 269	23
25	Lewisham, Lee, El- tham, Charlton, and Plumstead	26,796	96	1 „ 279		
26	St. Luke's	51,874	181	1 „ 282	1 „ 395	26
27	St. Martin's-in-the Fields	25,049	86	1 „ 291	..	22
28	Hackney	50,214	141	1 „ 356	1 „ 769	18
29	Kensington	98,320	260	1 „ 378	1 „ 1,395	
30	Islington	76,919	195	1 „ 394	1 „ 957	20
31	Pancras	154,152	353	1 „ 437	1 „ 933	22
32	Clerkenwell	65,725	123	1 „ 534	1 „ 733	25
33	St. George's, Hano- ver Square	74,533	129	1 „ 578	1 „ 787	17
34	Marylebone	151,706	255	1 „ 595	1 „ 546	22
35	St. James, Westmin- ster	37,334	58	1 „ 643		21
36	Hampstead	11,457	9	1 „ 1,273		
Totals of London and its environs		2,206,076	14,418	1 in 153	1 in 319	

* From the Fifth Report of the Registrar-General.

† Greenwich and Deptford.

This table exhibits, for the several sub-districts, similar results to those just obtained for the five principal groups. There is only a general correspondence between the localities in which the two epidemics have proved most and least fatal, and in which the mortality from all causes is highest and lowest. The districts least and most severely visited by Cholera are, with few exceptions, grouped towards the two extremities of the table; but the mortality from all causes refuses to be brought into subjection to the rule of the prevalence of Cholera, the most and least healthy districts being blended in every part of the table with great irregularity.

In searching for a local explanation of the variable fatality of Cholera in different parts of London, that which appears most feasible, is elevation. The outbreak of Cholera in the low swamps of India in 1817; and its marked preference, as a general rule, for sea and river ports, for towns, like Salisbury, situated amidst marshes, and for low-lying situations on the borders of rivers or water-courses, point strongly in this direction. The great fatality of the Cholera on the south side of the river, and the especial severity with which it visited Rotherhithe and Bermondsey, so notorious for their filthy ditches, and equally filthy habitations, go far to confirm this explanation. A table given by the registrar-general, showing the deaths from Cholera for every 10,000 inhabitants in each district in London, in the 52 weeks ending September 29, 1849, supplies the means of testing this probability. From it we have compiled the following table:—

DISTRICT.	Elevation in feet above Trinity High Water Mark.	Deaths from Cholera in 1,000 inhabitants.		
		Max.	Min.	Mean.
Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, St. George, Southwark, and Newington	From 2 feet below to 0.	263	142	189
St. Saviour, St. Olave, Lambeth, Camberwell, Greenwich, Westminster, and Poplar	0 to 10 feet above.	162	69	109
Chelsea, Stepney, and St. George-in-the-East	10 to 20 feet above.	53	46	49
Wandsworth, West London, White-chapel, and Lewisham	20 to 30 feet above.	108*	35	72
Bethnal-green, City, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and St. George, Hanover Square	30 to 40 feet above.	91	16	44
St. Luke, Shoreditch, St. James, East London, Strand, Kensington	40 to 50 feet above.	71	15	39
Hackney and Holborn	50 to 60 feet above.	35	26	30
St. Giles and Clerkenwell	60 to 70 feet above.	51	18	34
St. Pancras, Islington, Marylebone, and Hampstead	Upwards of 70 feet above.	25	8	18

* District of Wandsworth, comprising Mr. Dronet's establishment at Tooting.

These comparisons certainly favour the conclusion, that the most fatal Cholera is in low situations; but it is obvious that the influence of elevation is modified by many concurrent predisposing and exciting causes. Thus, if we select three districts, Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, and St. George's, Southwark, each of which has the same mean elevation as the river itself at high water, we find the mortality to be respectively 263, 189, and 164, in the 10,000; but that which constitutes the main difference between these three districts, namely, the proximity to the Thames, and the consequent easy access of sailors from infected ships, probably offers a sufficient explanation of the different rates of mortality. Rotherhithe, which is most accessible, and a common resort of seafaring men, suffers the greatest mortality, while St. George's, Southwark, which is least liable to the intrusion of this class of the population, exhibits the lowest rate. Bermondsey is intermediate in both respects. To take another instance:—Wandsworth and Lewisham, both on the south side of the river, have an elevation, the one of 22 feet, the other of 28 feet, above high-water mark; but Wandsworth lost 108 in the 10,000, while Lewisham lost only 35 in the 10,000; but a great part of the excess in the Wandsworth district is at once accounted for by the awful loss of life in Mr. Drouet's establishment at Tooting, a loss evidently due to causes existing within the establishment itself. Allowance being made for this accidental circumstance, the mortality is at once reduced to 76 in the 10,000, which would doubtless be still further diminished by the omission of the frightful mortality in Albion Terrace, due also to causes unconnected with mere elevation: The advantage of six feet of elevation added to that of less density of population, will probably go far to account for the disparity still existing. Density of population will perhaps be found to account, at least in part, for the difference of mortality in other districts, having the same degree of elevation. Three such districts are Whitechapel and West London on the north, and Lewisham on the south side of the river, all of which are twenty-eight feet above the Thames at high water. The mortality of Whitechapel is 67 per 10,000, and that of West London 79 per 10,000, while that of Lewisham is only 35 per 10,000, or less than half the average of the other two districts. This difference coincides with, if it do not depend upon, the great density of the population in the first-named districts, when compared with the last. On the other hand, there are districts of equal elevation which differ comparatively little in density of population, and which, nevertheless, have suffered in a very different degree from the ravages of Cholera. The adjoining districts of St. Luke and Shoreditch, for instance, have each the same elevation of 48 feet above the Thames at high water, and yet St. Luke's has lost by Cholera 48 in the 10,000, while Shoreditch has lost 71. St. Luke's, which suffered least, has a density of population represented by 23 square yards to each person, while Shoreditch has a density represented by 36 square yards to each person. A still greater difference in the mortality from Cholera in two districts having nearly the same elevation, exists

in the case of St. Giles-in-the-Fields and Clerkenwell, of which the first has an average elevation of 68 feet, and the last of 63 feet. The mortality from Cholera in St. Giles was 51 in the 10,000, while in Clerkenwell it was only 18 in the 10,000, and yet the density of the population differs but little in the two cases, the parish of St. Giles giving 22 square yards to each person, and that of Clerkenwell 27.

As it is natural to suppose that density of population is one of the elements which regulates the mortality from Cholera, let us now inquire in what degree this influential cause of disease has influenced the spread of the pestilence.

The district which has suffered most severely by Cholera is Rotherhithe, which lost 263 in the 10,000, and yet the density of its population is represented by the favourable figure of 240 square yards to each person. Again, the Strand and Holborn presents the very favourable rate of mortality of 35 in the 10,000, and yet the population in the one has a density represented by 18 square yards, and in the other by 20 square yards to each person.

Another way of testing the influence of density of population on the mortality from Cholera, will be to compare districts having the same density of population.

We find two such districts in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields and Bethnal Green. Each has a density of population represented by 50 square yards to each person, and yet the mortality from Cholera in the one has been 33, and in the other 91 in the 10,000.

We may bring the question to one other test; the density of population in Shoreditch is just double that in Westminster, and yet the mortality of the former was 71, and of the latter 69 in the 10,000.

From all the comparisons which we have just instituted, the conclusion seems justified that elevation exercises a greater influence upon Cholera than density of population. Perhaps few facts are better established in reference to the Cholera than its fatality in low-lying districts upon the banks of rivers; but no argument is necessary to prove that that increased mortality is not dependent on the mere elevation, but on the defective drainage, and consequent dampness and impurity of the air, which, in the present condition of our towns, are apt to prevail in such low situations. The dreadful ravages committed by Cholera in the elevated but filthy districts of Bilston and Merthyr Tydvil, are strongly confirmatory of this view of the case. Merthyr, which is 500 feet above the level of the sea, and, according to Sir H. T. de la Beche, in an open, airy, and well-exposed situation, shares with Sculcoates, on the level of the Humber, a mortality (mainly due to Cholera) at the rate of upwards of 10 per cent. per annum.

Having examined the influence of elevation and density of population, separately, on the mortality from Cholera, it will be interesting to inquire into the relation of the two causes combined to the prevalence and mortality of that disease. This may be best done by taking two districts having the same, or nearly the same, density, and the same, or nearly the same, elevation. The two districts of

St. Martin's-in-the-Fields and Bethnal Green fulfil these conditions. The former has an elevation of 35, the latter of 36 feet, and both have a density of population represented by 50 square yards to each inhabitant; nevertheless, while St. Martin's lost only 33 inhabitants in every 10,000, Bethnal Green lost 91. So far, then, as one instance may be allowed to test a principle, there seems no ground for supposing that the two combined circumstances of elevation and density of population exercise any marked or invariable influence on the spread of Cholera.

Much has been said on the coincidence of the track of typhus fever, with that of Cholera. It has been alleged that the same places are favourable to the prevalence of both diseases, and that the fact of typhus fever having been very fatal in any particular district, affords good ground for anticipating a similar fatality of the Cholera in the same place. If in alleging the coincidence of the fever track and the Cholera track it be meant to assert that in spots remarkable for the neglect of all sanitary precautions, the two diseases are both pretty sure to prevail to a greater or less extent, the allegation may certainly be received as a truth; but if we were to affirm that the mortality of the two diseases in any two or more districts has so close and intimate a relation that the district which suffers most from Cholera shall also suffer most from typhus fever, we should find our facts refusing to bear us out. The same may be said of scarlet fever, and probably of all other contagious disorders. This question also is brought to the test of figures in the following table, in which the deaths from Cholera are taken from the returns of the Registrar-General for the week ending September 29, 1849, and the mortality from typhus and scarlatina from the third annual report of the Registrar-General, which gives the deaths from these two diseases for the last half-year of 1837, and the two complete years 1838 and 1839. For convenience sake, this mortality is compared with the estimated population of the middle of the year 1849, which is sufficient for the general purposes of comparison.

DISTRICT.	Elevation above high water mark.	Deaths from Cholera in 10,000.	Deaths from Fever in 10,000.	Deaths from Scarlet Fever in 10,000.
{ Rotherhithe	0	263	29	22
{ St. George, Southwark	0	164	32	29
{ St. Luke	48 feet.	48	29	26
{ Clerkenwell.....	48 „	71	24	22
{ St. Giles ¹	68 „	51	69	25
{ Clerkenwell	62 „	71	24	22

Thus, then, we glean from statistical data that neither elevation alone, nor density of population alone, nor even the two combined, nor the predisposing causes, whatever they may be, of typhus and scarlet fever, exercise such an influence on the spread of Cholera as to determine its prevalence, or otherwise, over the larger districts of our town populations. The want of coincidence between

the mortality of Cholera and that of typhus fever and scarlatina, may probably be explained by the highly contagious nature of the two latter, when compared to the comparatively feeble contagiousness of the former; and it is not improbable that, in spite of the utter failure of the 'fungoid theory,' the spread of the Cholera may, at least in certain instances, be dependent on the use of water contaminated by the contents of sewers and cesspools. This theory has been put forward and justified by Dr. Snow in his pamphlet 'On the Mode of Communication of Cholera.' In support of this view he instances the joint towns of Dumfries and Maxwell-town, which, though not usually unhealthy, have been severely visited by Cholera, both in 1832 and in 1848. The inhabitants drink the waters of the Nith, into which the sewers of the town empty themselves. He also instances the city of Glasgow, similarly supplied from the Clyde, and the south and east districts of London, which are supplied with water from the Thames and the Lea, where those rivers are much contaminated by the sewers. Dr. Snow also enters into a minute examination of one or two special cases of high mortality, in which he traces the existence of the same cause. The first case is that of Thomas Street, Horsleydown, where two adjoining courts suffered with very unequal severity, the comparative immunity being probably due to the use of good water, and the high mortality to the drinking of water contaminated by the drainage. Another case quoted by the same author is that of Albion Terrace, Wandsworth Road, where also the mortality was frightful, and the water found to be greatly polluted by the drainage. The Cholera, as it is well known, was also extremely fatal at Jacob's Island, Bermondsey, where the water used for drinking purposes was notoriously polluted by the excreta of a large population.

Our space is too limited to allow us to enter further into the examination of this very interesting question; but we think it not unlikely that this peculiar cause of disease, combined with the very feebly contagious nature of Cholera, may account for the difference already pointed out between the prevalence of Cholera on the one hand, and of typhus and scarlet fever on the other, in the large registration districts of the metropolis.

But though the conclusions at which we have just arrived are at variance with the popular expositions which represent the fatality of Cholera as directly proportioned to density of population, or lowness of situation, and the track of Typhus and Cholera as minutely coincident, they do by no means invalidate the great practical truth, that where the sanitary laws are most wantonly outraged and set at defiance, Cholera, in common with other epidemics, is almost certain to prevail with greater or less severity. And it is even probable that where sufficiently small districts are compared with each other, the general mortality from all causes, and the special mortality from epidemics inclusive of Cholera, will be found to coincide.

Mr. Simon, for instance, in his able sanitary report, cites in illustration of this truth the two metropolitan districts of Dulwich and

St. Ann's, Blackfriars—districts probably nearly equal in population—in the former of which there was not a single death from Cholera, while in the latter the deaths from that cause alone were at the rate of 25 to every 1,000 of the population. Mr. Simon adds, “Dulwich is one of the healthiest subdistricts within the bills of mortality. St. Ann's belongs to one of the unhealthiest subdistricts of the city of London; and the Cholera visited them in proportion to their ordinary healthiness.” So also of still smaller districts. No one who is aware of the close and unwholesome condition of the streets immediately surrounding Printing House Square; or of the squalid wretchedness of Church Lane, and Carrier Street, St. Giles; or of the still worse condition (if that be possible) of Jacob's Island, Bermondsey, could doubt for a moment that the Cholera would find in those localities a ready reception and a hearty welcome. Again, when the Cholera broke out at the notorious establishment of Mr. Drouet, at Tooting, no one, informed of the over-crowding, defective clothing, and, at least occasionally, unsuitable diet of the children, could be surprised at the fearful ravages which it made; nor could it excite our wonder that Milbank Penitentiary, built in a swamp, and supplied with water from the Thames, the scene in turn of scurvy, dysentery, and fever, should have its 30 deaths from Cholera in the quarter ending September 30th. The recent reports of the Registrar-General abound with cases both in the metropolis and in the rural districts in which the coincidence of filth and Cholera is established beyond the reach of doubt or cavil. We proceed to extract a few instances from the last quarterly return. The registrar of Shoreditch says, “The greater proportion of cases of the epidemic has occurred in the narrow streets, courts and alleys, with which the district abounds, and which for the most part are very badly drained and ill-ventilated.” From the registrar of Hackney Road sub-district we learn, that “The principal seat of this calamitous visitation has been a very small portion of the district, which is in a very wretched state from defective sewerage, has suffered much from the want of timely sanitary arrangements, and is still only partially cleansed.” From the Trinity sub-district of Newington the report is, “The deaths are about four times the average: 308 deaths were from Cholera, and 30 from diarrhœa. The most important local causes I believe to be the very defective drainage; and the over-populated and ill-ventilated habitations of the poorer class.” One of the Lambeth registrars (Kennington 1st part) says, “The parts of my district which have suffered most are Spring Place and the small streets adjoining, near the Wandsworth Road. The neighbourhood is thickly populated and badly drained.” The registrar of Greenwich East gives the following comparison:—“North side of the district, chiefly below high-water mark, and (Greenwich Hospital excepted) badly drained, 102 Cholera, 12 diarrhœa. South side of the district, a rising ground and healthy, 28 Cholera, and 21 diarrhœa.”

¶ The tenour of the reports from the rural districts is in strict keeping with those from the metropolis. From Mortlake, Surrey,

we learn that 20 cases and upwards of Asiatic Cholera, "have arisen principally from defective drainage, deficient ventilation, overcrowded habitations, and intemperance," and "the drainage is very bad"—and from Gravesend that "Cholera has prevailed in the same and similar localities as those that were severely visited with fever in the September quarter of last year," that there "are no available common sewers," and that "the whole of the surface and underground drainage falls into rudely constructed cesspools." The registrar of Portsea island calls attention to two localities, Fountain Street and Nance's Row. The first has the main sewer of the parish passing under it, which having been "blown," during the wet season of last winter, the whole place was inundated with its contents, so that the poor inhabitants were obliged to wade through 14 inches deep of foul refuse. Here the Cholera first appeared, and here it raged most severely. Nance's Row contains about 20 mean crowded houses, and is situate in an open field. At the end of this Row there is a junction of the four parish water courses about 6 feet deep, where a vast accumulation of foul stagnant water is formed, and here the Cholera appeared in its most fatal form, 22 persons falling victims in the seven northern houses, and not a single case in any of the others. In Windsor, out of 26 deaths from Asiatic Cholera and four from diarrhœa, 14 were in Bier Lane and the courts adjacent. The medical attendant remarks of one of these courts that the houses abut on a black ditch, and are filled with disgusting odours from this source at all times; and other nuisances are in the neighbourhood. There have been within a radius of 25 yards of this part of Bier Lane, 10 deaths from Cholera in the last month, and cases of diarrhœa have occurred in every one of the houses. At Edmonton the pestilence "broke out in a row of houses to which there are no back yards. The privies are in the wash-house on a level and communicating with the houses where the families live. In this row, of eight houses only, there were 11 fatal cases." Three cases of Cholera at St. Albans are reported to have occurred in houses with an open cess-pool close to the back doors. The Cholera prevailed to a very alarming extent in the town of Great Marlow (Bucks), but "the disease was confined to the poor and over-crowded, ill-drained, and ill-ventilated part of the town." One of the registrars of Norwich reports that of 14 cases of Asiatic Cholera, 10 occurred in a small yard, underneath some of the houses of which runs a most abominable sewer.

Such are a few of the cases reported in the last quarterly return of the Registrar-General. It would be easy to increase their number three or fourfold. Sufficient facts have, however, been adduced to prove that though it may not be possible by statistical returns from large districts to establish any broad principle of causation, it is quite possible to show that in small districts, in single buildings and streets, defective drainage, polluted water, and overcrowding, have acted as efficient predisposing causes of the pestilence.

There still remains to be considered, in addition to the local circum-

stances we have detailed, the influence of sex, age, and occupation, on the mortality from Cholera. We are indebted for the following table setting forth the per centage mortality by Cholera and diarrhœa in London in the two sexes, at different ages, to the courtesy of Mr. Farr, of the Registrar-General's office.

Mortality per cent. by Cholera and Diarrhœa at 11 different ages.

	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Cholera.	Diarrhœa.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa.
All Ages.	·671	·176	·648	·154
0	·864	·957	·707	·837
5	·652	·052	·569	·044
10	·380	·024	·316	·020
15	·364	·014	·264	·013
25	·523	·015	·492	·023
35	·694	·035	·801	·048
45	1·007	·070	1·000	·067
55	1·328	·218	1·439	·184
65	1·617	·564	1·903	·453
75	1·788	1·212	2·337	1·191
85	1·079	2·397	1·555	1·675

From this table it appears that the mortality of males from Cholera and diarrhœa exceeds that of females at all the earlier ages up to 25, after which time the excess is generally on the side of females. With regard to age, the mortality, with the exception of the first 10 years of life, and of aged persons above 75, follows the general rule of progressively increasing fatality.

The influence of occupation on the mortality from Cholera is a subject of interesting inquiry, upon which we have not had time or space to enter so minutely as we could have wished. The following table gives a rough approximation to the ratio of deaths by Cholera among the several classes of males in the metropolis.

Deaths from Cholera.

Gentlemen and men of independent means	1 in 200
Learned Professions - - - -	1 in 297
Other Professions - - - -	1 in 187
Tradesmen - - - -	1 in 154
Working men - - - -	1 in 121

* * * We have to acknowledge our obligations to Mr. Farr of the Registrar-General's Office, and to Mr. Austin, the Secretary of the Board of Health, for some of the facts contained in this paper. We have also derived much assistance from an able history of the Cholera of 1831-2, published in the Times Newspaper; from a short summary of the progress of the recent epidemic given by Dr. J. C. Hall, in the first volume of the Journal of Public Health; and from the excellent Cholera map of Dr. Peterman.

IX.—HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL FUNDS, from Nov. 1848 to Oct. 1849.

1848—9.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. Annul-ties, 1726.	New 3½ per Cent.	New 5 per Cent.	Long An-nuities, 30 years, exp. 1860.	Long An-nuities, 30 years, exp. 1859.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Exchequer Bills, £.1000.
1848: November	190	86½	87½	85½	89	..	8½	8½	237	95½	45 pm.at 2d.
December	188	84½	85½	..	85½	..	8½	8½	232	94	36 pm.
1849: January	191½	88½	89½	..	89½	..	8½	8½	241	96½	42
February	188½	86½	87½	88½	92½	..	8½	8½	237	94½	37
March	196	91½	92½	87½	89½	..	8½	8½	245	98½	51
April	193	94½	95½	..	95½	120	8½	8½	238½	96½	40
May	196	91½	92½	..	92½	116	8½	8½	249	102	53
June	193	92½	93½	..	93½	119½	8½	8½	243	100	39
July	200	91	90½	..	91½	..	8½	8½	245	100½	45
August	195	90½	91½	90½	91½	..	8½	8½	240	99½	35
September	192½	89½	90½	..	91½	..	8½	8½	248	101	49
October	196	90½	91½	90½	91½	..	8½	8½	243	..	44
									250	100½	49
									245	99½	44
									252	100½	48
									250	..	44
									253½	103	51
									251	102½	44
									255½	102½	51
									252	101½	40
									254	102½	42
									252	..	35
									257	102½	47
									254	100½	41

X.—EUROPEAN AND OTHER POWERS, 1849.

*** Last year we gave a list of the reigning sovereigns and principal states of the world, remarking that what was called "The Settlement of Europe," such as was effected in 1816, appeared then "crumbling into utter confusion." We repeat the list to show the alterations that have taken place.

STATES AND REIGNING PRINCES, Nov. 1, 1849.		Regular Army:
GREAT BRITAIN	Population. 27,151,035	138,895
Victoria I. <i>b.</i> May 24, 1819; <i>r.</i> June 20, 1837.		
FRANCE	35,400,486	453,884
Louis Napoleon, <i>b.</i> April 20, 1808; President of the French, <i>proclaimed</i> Dec. 20, 1848.		
BELGIUM	4,335,319	90,000
Leopold I. <i>b.</i> December 16, 1790; <i>r.</i> King of the Belgians, July 21, 1831.		
NETHERLANDS	3,206,804	100,000
William III. <i>b.</i> Feb. 19, 1817; <i>r.</i> May 12, 1849.		
GERMANIC CONFEDERATION (exclusive of Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria)	10,712,894	189,193
AUSTRIA (Empire and Kingdom of Hungary)	35,767,966	405,159
Francis-Joseph, <i>b.</i> Aug. 18, 1830; <i>r.</i> Dec. 2, 1848.		
PRUSSIA	16,112,948	121,100
Frederick-William IV. <i>b.</i> Oct. 15, 1795; <i>r.</i> June 7, 1840.		
BAVARIA	4,504,874	57,839
Maximilian II. <i>b.</i> Nov. 28, 1811; <i>r.</i> March 21, 1848.		
DENMARK	2,239,077	75,169
Frederic VII. <i>b.</i> Oct. 6, 1808; <i>r.</i> Jan. 20, 1848.		
SWEDEN and NORWAY	4,467,355	57,847
Oscar I. <i>b.</i> July 4, 1799; <i>r.</i> March 8, 1844.		
RUSSIA and POLAND	54,092,300	674,000
Nicholas I. <i>b.</i> July 6 (June 25) 1796; <i>r.</i> Dec. 1 (Nov. 19) 1825.		
TURKEY (Europe)	8,900,000	300,000
Asia and Africa	15,500,000	
Abdul-Medjid-Khan, <i>b.</i> May 6, 1822; <i>r.</i> July 20, 1839.		
GREECE	637,700	8,918
Otho I. <i>b.</i> June 1, 1815; <i>r.</i> May 7, 1832.		
SWITZERLAND (Confederation, 23 Cantons).	2,188,009	64,019
SARDINIA	4,658,868	146,270
Victor-Emanuel II., <i>b.</i> March 14, 1820; <i>r.</i> March 23, 1849.		
ROMAN STATES	2,908,015	
Pius IX. <i>b.</i> June 13, 1792; <i>r.</i> June 16, 1846.		
TWO SICILIES	8,423,316	48,832
Ferdinand II. <i>b.</i> 1810; <i>r.</i> November 8, 1830.		
TUSCANY (Grand Duchy)	1,699,938	5,500
Leopold II. <i>b.</i> October 3, 1797; <i>r.</i> June 18, 1824.		
SPAIN	12,386,841	119,000
Isabella II. <i>b.</i> October 10, 1830; <i>r.</i> September 29, 1833.		
PORTUGAL	3,412,500	28,100
Donna Maria II. <i>b.</i> April 4, 1819; <i>r.</i> May 2, 1826, by abdication of Don Pedro I.		
UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA (republic)	19,614,138	17,020
General Zachary Taylor, President, March 4, 1849.		
BRAZIL (Empire)	4,500,000	15,000
Don Pedro II. <i>b.</i> December 2, 1825; <i>r.</i> April 7, 1831.		
MEXICO	8,500,000	
GUATEMALA	1,662,000	
LOWER PERU	1,373,736	
UPPER PERU or BOLIVIA	1,030,000	
CHILI	602,000	
UNITED STATES OF THE RIO DE LA PLATA	675,000	
URUGUAY	2,500,000	
VENEZUELA	1,052,000	
HAYTI	800,000	

PART II.

THE LEGISLATION, STATISTICS, PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS,
AND CHRONICLE OF 1849.

XI.—ABSTRACTS OF IMPORTANT PUBLIC ACTS

PASSED IN THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTEENTH PARLIAMENT OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

INLAND REVENUE.

[12 Victoriae, c. 1.—February 27th, 1849.]

An Act to consolidate the Boards of Excise and Stamps and Taxes into one Board of Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and to make provision for the Collection of such Revenue.

THE Boards of Commissioners of Excise and Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes are by this Act (§ 1) formed into one Consolidated Board of Commissioners of Inland Revenue, such Commissioners to be appointed (§ 2) during her Majesty's pleasure; and all the powers heretofore vested in the said Boards to be now vested in and exercised (§ 3) by the Commissioners of the Board of Inland Revenue. The powers so given (§ 4) may be exercised by any three or other prescribed number of commissioners. The chief office is to be held at such place as the Board of Treasury may from time to time appoint (§ 5), and to be called 'The Chief Office of Inland Revenue.' The limits of their power to be the same as those given to the Board of Excise by the 7 and 8 Geo. IV., cap. 53, 'An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Collection and Management of the Revenue and Excise throughout Great Britain and Ireland.'

The offices of Receiver-General of Excise and Receiver-General of Stamps and Taxes are, by § 6, consolidated into one office of Receiver-General of Inland Revenue; and by § 7 those of Accountant-General of Excise and Accountant and Comptroller-General of Stamps and Taxes are consolidated into one office of Accountant and Comptroller-General of Inland Revenue, with the same powers (§ 8) as full and effective as were given to the previous offices.

The Commissioners of the Treasury are empowered (§ 9), if they think fit, to abolish the office of Comptroller and Auditor of the Excise, and to cause the accounts of the Excise revenue to be passed before the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts.

All commissions and appointments (§ 10) under the two former boards are to remain in force, the persons holding the same to be officers of Inland Revenue; and all bonds and securities given for persons so employed are (§ 11) also to continue in force. Where deposits of Stock or Exchequer Bills are made in lieu of giving security by bond, they are to be placed (§ 12) in accordance with the regulations of 6 and 7 William IV., c. 28, and 1 and 2 Vict. c. 61, under the management of the Board of Inland Revenue, and such deposits to be made, and transfers effected, in the Bank of England, in the name

of the chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue; to whom is also to be transferred (§ 13) the Stock standing in the names of the chairmen of the Boards of Excise, and of Stamps and Taxes. All lands, buildings, &c., now vested in trust in the Secretary of the Excise (§ 14) to be vested in the Secretary of the Board of Inland Revenue on the like trusts.

By § 15 the Commissioners of Inland Revenue are empowered to appoint officers to be collectors and receivers of one or more branches of the revenue or duties in such districts as they shall determine on. Licenses (§ 16) may be granted by such persons as the Commissioners shall appoint.

By § 17 it is declared that terms used in former Acts, and in documents relating to the Revenue, are to be construed as applying themselves to the purposes of this Act.

INCLOSURES.

[12 Victoria, c. 7.—March 9th, 1849.]

An Act to authorize the inclosure of certain lands, in pursuance of the Fourth Annual General Report of the Inclosure Commissioners of England and Wales.

This is one of the annual Inclosure Acts of the session; it authorizes the inclosure of the commons of the following twenty-two places, arranged under their counties:—

Brecknockshire—Cefn Ertham. *Cheshire*—Bickerton Hills, Chorley Green. *Cumberland*—Langwathby Moor. *Devonshire*—Black Torrington, Holster Yard. *Dorsetshire*—Buckland Newton. *Hampshire*—Abbot's Wood, Headley. *Herefordshire*—Cradley. *Kent*—Westwell Leacon. *Lancashire*—Cadishead Moss. *Norfolk*—Bramerton Common. *Nottinghamshire*—Mansfield Woodhouse Forest, Oxtun. *Oxfordshire*—Cowley Open Fields, the Marsh, Bullingdon Green, and Elder Stubbs; Oatlands, Botley, and Osney; and Pyrton. *Suffolk*—Bell, Swan, and Silverlace Greens. *Westmoreland*—Firbank Fells. *Yorkshire*—Dent, Oakworth.

LARCENY ACTS AMENDMENT.

[12 Victoria, c. 11.—April 3d, 1849.]

An Act to amend the Laws in England and Ireland relative to Larceny and other Offences connected therewith.

After reciting the provisions of the Acts of the 7 and 8 Geo. IV., c. 29, and 9 Geo. IV., c. 55, § 1 declares that from May 1, 1849, the punishment of transportation is abolished in the case of simple larceny, but every person convicted of larceny to be liable, at the discretion of the court, to be otherwise punished as by the said Acts provided. Tenants and lodgers (§ 2) stealing from houses to the value of more than 5*l.*, and larceny (§ 3), after two previous summary convictions, to continue liable to the punishment of transportation. In indictments against persons twice convicted (§ 4) it shall be sufficient to state the fact, and certified copies of conviction are to be received as evidence.

PAUPERS MAINTAINED BY CONTRACT.

[12 Victoriae, c. 13.—May 11th, 1849.]

An Act to provide a more effectual Regulation and Control over the Maintenance of Poor Persons in Houses not being the Workhouses of any Union or Parish.

The first section of this Act empowers the Poor Law Board "to make and issue all such rules, orders, and regulations for the management and government of any house or establishment wherein any poor person shall be lodged, boarded, or maintained, for hire or remuneration, under any contract or agreement entered into by the proprietor, manager, or superintendent of such house or establishment, or on his behalf, with any guardians, overseers, or other persons having the ordering or management of the poor in any union or parish, or for the education of any poor children therein, in like manner and to the same extent as the said Commissioners are by law empowered to do in the case of any workhouse belonging to any union or parish; and all such rules, orders, and regulations, shall have the like effect as other rules, orders, and regulations, of the said Commissioners, and shall be obeyed accordingly, with the like penalties on any neglect or disobedience thereof, to be enforced upon summary conviction, as penalties under the 4 and 5 William IV. c. 76." Lunatic asylums, hospitals, schools, and other institutions supported by public subscriptions are exempted by § 2.

By § 3 they are empowered to direct their rules to the managers of such houses, and by § 4, on finding just cause, they may forbid the reception or retention of any poor in such house, and after giving notice in writing no guardian or overseer is to send any poor person to such house. The Poor Law Commissioners may also (§ 5) remove or dismiss any officer employed in such house whom they may deem unfit or incompetent to perform his duties, and (§ 6) they may regulate the mode in which any contract shall have been made for the lodging, board, or maintenance, of the poor in such house. Section 7 empowers them to appoint a person, either temporarily or permanently, to inspect houses or establishments used for the reception and maintenance of such poor persons, to be paid by the guardians or overseers of the several unions from which such poor persons shall have been sent; any justice of the peace also (§ 8) has power to inspect such houses whenever he pleases, and the General Board of Health may authorize a superintending inspector to visit any such houses, examine its state and condition, and report thereon to the Board.

Sections 9, 10, and 11, are the interpretation clauses confining the Act to England and Wales, and empowering an alteration during the session, if necessary.

POOR LAWS, IRELAND (RATE IN AID).

[12 Victoriae, c. 24.—May 24th, 1849.]

An Act to make provision until the 31st of December, 1850, for a General Rate in Aid of certain distressed Unions and Electoral Divisions in Ireland.

The first section of this Act declares that it is expedient for a limited time to make further provision for the relief of the destitute

poor of certain districts in Ireland, and therefore authorizes the Poor Law Commissioners in Ireland, with the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, to fix the amount they may deem necessary for such relief, and to "assess the same upon the several unions in Ireland in proportion to the annual value of the property in each union rateable to the relief of the poor according to the valuation thereof for poor rates in force for the time being; provided that the sum so to be levied in any union shall not exceed sixpence in the pound on such annual value," in one year. On receipt of the order for the levy of such rate, (§ 2), the amount is to be forthwith collected, and to be paid by the treasurer of each union into the Bank of Ireland to the credit of 'The General Rate in Aid Account.' The Commissioners of the Treasury (§ 3) are to direct the disposal of such money, either for the purpose of affording relief to poor persons in any union, or of assisting emigration, or of repaying advances made out of the Consolidated Fund; from which (§ 4) the Treasury are empowered to advance as loans such sums as they think fit, not exceeding 100,000*l.* in the whole. Accounts of the sums received and expended under this Act are, by § 5, to be made up in a prescribed form for the years ending Dec. 31st, 1849, and 1850, and laid before parliament.

NAVIGATION LAWS.

[12 and 13 *Victoriæ*, c. 29.—June 26th, 1849.]

An Act to amend the Laws in force for the Encouragement of British Shipping and Navigation.

By the first clause the whole or parts of the following Acts are repealed from Jan. 1, 1850:—the 8 and 9 *Vict.* c. 88; 8 and 9 *Vict.* c. 89, ss. 3, 5, 7, and 9; 8 and 9 *Vict.* c. 93, ss. 2, 4, and 44; 8 and 9 *Vict.* c. 86, s. 63; 7 and 8 *Vict.* c. 112, s. 37; 37 *Geo.* III. c. 117; 4 *Geo.* IV. c. 80, s. 20; 4 *Geo.* IV. c. 77; 5 *Geo.* IV. c. 1; 8 and 9 *Vict.* c. 90, s. 8; and 5 and 6 *Vict.* c. 14, s. 8. Sections 2 and 3 then enact that no goods or passengers shall be carried coastwise betwixt the Isle of Man, or the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark, and the United Kingdom, nor betwixt each other; nor (§ 4) from one part to another of any British possession in Asia, Africa, or America, except in British vessels; but § 5 empowers the Queen in Council to regulate the coasting trade of any colony, or of any two or more colonies with each other, on the address of the legislatures of such colony or colonies. In like manner, by § 6, the coasting trade of India may be regulated by the Governor-General; such regulations to be transmitted to England, and laid before parliament.

No ship (§ 7) to be deemed a British ship unless duly registered as such, and navigated in any part of the world by a British master, and a crew of which at least three-fourths are British seamen; and if employed in the coasting trade or home fishery, the whole of the crew to be British: but if in any foreign port, or in British India, a due proportion of British seamen cannot be procured, a certificate to that effect from the collector or comptroller of Customs will exempt from penalty, and if there is one British seaman for every twenty tons of the ship's burthen, it is to be deemed sufficient, though the number of other seamen should exceed one-fourth. British seamen (§ 8) are to be deemed such as are natural-born subjects of her Majesty, or have been naturalized by Act of parliament, or the legis-

lature of any British possession, or have received letters of denization, or have become British subjects by conquest or cession of country, or natives of places within the limits of the Charter of the East India Company, or who may have served in her Majesty's ships of war, in time of war, for a space of three years. The relative proportion of British seamen may be altered (§ 9) by royal proclamation.

In cases where British vessels are subjected in any foreign countries to restrictions as to their voyages, or the articles they may import or export, the Queen is empowered (§ 10) to place such country by order in council on as nearly as possible the same footing in British ports as that on which British ships are placed in ports of such country; and where duties are placed on British ships or goods greater than those on native ships, or on goods imported by them, additional duties may be imposed (§ 11) on the ships and goods of such country as her Majesty in council may deem sufficient to countervail such differential duties. Such orders in council (§ 12) to specify what ships are to be considered ships of the country to which the order applies; and the order (§ 13) may be revoked at her Majesty's pleasure. The orders, when made (§ 14), are to be published twice in the *Gazette* within fourteen days, and copies are to be laid before parliament.

If goods are imported or exported, or carried coastwise, contrary to the provisions of this Act (§ 15), they are liable to forfeiture, and the master to a penalty of 100*l*.

All penalties and forfeitures (§ 16) incurred under this Act are to be sued for and recovered under the provisions of the 8 and 9 Vict. c. 87, and the costs of all proceedings are to be defrayed out of the consolidated duties of Customs.

§ 17 defines who may be owners of British vessels; § 18 gives the form of registration certificate; and § 19 the form of declaration to be made by the owner or owners before such certificate is granted. Vessels under fifteen tons (§ 20), if wholly owned and navigated by British subjects, need not be registered, if confined to the navigation of the British coasts and rivers; nor if engaged in the Newfoundland fishery, or trading coastwise within its limits, when not having a fixed deck, nor exceeding thirty tons burthen.

This Act (§ 21) is to come into operation on Jan. 1st, 1850.

PASSENGERS' ACT, 1849.

[12 & 13 *Victoriæ*, c. 33.—July 13, 1849.]

An Act for regulating the Carriage of Passengers in Merchant Vessels.

This Act embodies and amends all the previous regulations, and § 1 repeals, from and after Oct. 1, 1849, the 5 & 6 Vict. c. 107, 8 & 9 Vic. c. 14, 10 & 11 Vic. c. 103, and 11 & 12 Vic. c. 6, except as to existing liabilities and orders in council issued under them, which are to remain in force until altered or revoked by order in council. § 2 defines the short title of the Act to be *Passengers' Act, 1849*; and § 3 is the interpretation clause.

The Act (§ 4) is declared to extend to every passenger ship leaving the United Kingdom for any place out of Europe, or within the Mediterranean Sea, but not to ships of war or transports, nor to steam-vessels carrying mails.

The Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners are appointed (§ 5) to carry this Act into execution; and they are to nominate (§ 6) the necessary emigration officers and assistant emigration officers, but existing appointments to continue until revoked. The duties of the

Emigration Officer (§ 7) may be performed by the assistant in the absence of the chief, or by the chief custom house officer, in any port where there may be no emigration officer or assistant. Every facility is to be given (§ 8) by the master of every ship carrying passengers to the emigration officers for inspecting such ship, and for ascertaining that the provisions of this Act have been duly complied with.

No passenger ship (§ 9) shall be allowed to clear out without a certificate under the hand of the emigration officer; nor (§ 10) with a greater number of persons on board than in the proportion, including the crew and the master, of one person to every two tons of the registered tonnage, nor with a less superficial space for each passenger than twelve superficial feet on the main deck and on the deck immediately below the same, or in any compartment of either appropriated to passengers not being *bonâ fide* cabin passengers; the space to be fifteen feet if the ship has to pass within the tropics, or if the duration of the voyage is computed to exceed twelve weeks; and no passenger is to be carried on an orlop deck: the penalty on the master for an infringement of these provisions is for a sum not less than 2*l.* nor more than 5*l.* for each passenger so taken in excess. Children under a year old (§ 11) are not to be computed; between that age and fourteen two are to be computed as one, all others to be reckoned as persons or passengers; and two lists of passengers are required to be made out in a certain form (§ 12 and schedule A), each signed by the master and the custom house officer, one to be retained by the custom house officer, and one by the master, to be exhibited by him to the custom house officer or consul at any port where passengers may land, and to be delivered to the custom house officer at the port of final discharge; if additional passengers are taken at any port after the clearance certificate has been given, the names are to be added (§ 13) to the master's list, and a separate list left with the custom house officer of such port, who shall also countersign the master's list.

No passenger ship (§ 14) is to be allowed to clear out unless she has been surveyed by a competent surveyor, and her fitness certified, whether the ship be foreign or British. The decks in such ships (§ 15) are to be not less than an inch and a half in thickness; the height between decks to be not less than six feet: there are to be not more than two tiers of berths on any one deck, of which the lowest is to be not less than six inches from the floor of the deck beneath it, and of which the dimensions of each are to be not less than six feet in length, and eighteen inches in width, for each passenger: persons above the age of fourteen of different sexes, except husband and wife, not to be placed in the same berth, and no berth occupied by passengers during the voyage to be taken down within forty-eight hours of the arrival of such ship at her port of final discharge, unless all the passengers shall have voluntarily quitted her within that time. Passengers during the voyage (weather permitting) are to have free access to and from the between decks by the whole of each hatchway situated over the space appropriated to their use, and these hatchways are to be kept clear; but if the main hatchway be not one of them, the emigration officer at the port of clearance may direct such other provision for insuring air and light to the between decks as he may consider requisite; and in case of non-compliance with his directions, the owner, charterer, or master, incurs a penalty not exceeding 50*l.*: any passenger ship carrying as many as 100 passengers must also have a proper ventilating apparatus before she can clear out. Every passenger ship (§ 17) must carry two boats if between

one hundred and two hundred tons, three boats if between two hundred and five hundred tons, and carrying more than fifty passengers, and four boats if above five hundred tons, and carrying more than two hundred passengers; in every case one boat to be a long boat, and one to be properly fitted as a life boat, and each ship to have two properly fitted life buoys kept constantly ready for use. No passenger ship (§ 18) to clear out unless manned with a proper complement of seamen; nor may she receive on board as cargo (§ 19) gunpowder, vitriol, guano, green hides, or anything likely to endanger the safety of the ship or the health of the passengers.

§ 20 defines how the length of voyages is to be computed, namely,—
To *North America*, except the *West Coast* thereof, ten weeks:

To the *West Indies*, ten weeks:

To any part of the *East Coast* of the *Continent of Central or South America* northward of 25° S. lat., except *British Guiana*, twelve weeks:

To the *West Coast of Africa*, twelve weeks:

To the *Cape of Good Hope* or the *Falkland Islands*, or to any part of the *East Coast of South America* south of 25° S. lat., fifteen weeks:

To the *Mauritius* and to the *Western Coast of America* south of the Equator, eighteen weeks:

To *Ceylon*, twenty weeks:

To *Western Australia*, twenty weeks:

To any other of the *Australian Colonies*, twenty-two weeks:

To *New Zealand* and to the *Western Coast of America* North of the Equator, twenty-four weeks:

The Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, by notice in the *London Gazette*, may alter the above, or fix the time for other places.

No passenger ship to clear out (§ 21) until provisions and water are supplied at the expense of the owner or charterer, and properly stowed away, of such quality as shall be approved by the emigration officer, and in such quantities as to afford the allowance for each passenger as hereafter prescribed; a conviction for a fraudulent clearance in this matter involves a penalty not exceeding 100*l.*, nor less than 50*l.* The water (§ 22) must be in tanks or casks, properly charred inside, not made of fir or soft wood, not containing more than 300 gallons in each, and to be approved of by the emigration officer; the provisions and water (§ 23) are to be surveyed by the emigration officer before clearing out, but if the ship be destined to call at any intermediate port or place, the supply of water may be limited to the quantity requisite for the supply to such place, subject to certain conditions. The dietary scale (§ 24) during the voyage is to be, for each adult passenger, "of water at least three quarts daily, and of provisions after the rate per week of 2½*lbs.* of bread or biscuit, not inferior in quality to what is usually called navy biscuit, 1*lb.* of wheaten flour, 5*lbs.* of oatmeal, 2*lbs.* of rice, 2*oz.* of tea, ½*lb.* of sugar, and ½*lb.* of molasses: such issues of provisions to be made in advance, and not less often than twice a week, the first of such issues to be made on the day of embarkation: potatoes, when good and sound, may be substituted for either the oatmeal or rice, in the proportion of 5*lbs.* of potatoes to 1*lb.* of oatmeal or rice; and in ships clearing out from *Liverpool*, or from *Irish* or *Scotch* ports, oatmeal may be substituted in equal quantities for the whole or any part of the issues of rice;" but the Emigration Commissioners (§ 25), by notice in the *London Gazette*, may modify the above scale. Every passenger ship (§ 26) must have a place for cooking and proper apparatus, and if carrying more than 100 passengers must have a sea-faring person rated as ship's cook, for the purpose of cooking for the passengers.

No passenger ship having as many as fifty passengers (§ 27), if the length of the intended voyage shall exceed six weeks, nor in any case if the number of passengers exceed one hundred, shall clear out unless a properly qualified medical practitioner be on board duly rated, and not objected to by the emigration officer; except in ships bound to North America, when, if fourteen clear superficial feet instead of twelve be allowed to each passenger, a medical practitioner may be dispensed with. Every passenger ship (§ 28) must be furnished by the owner or charterer with a medicine chest, to be approved of as sufficient by the emigration officer; and before clearing out (§ 29) the medicine chest must be inspected by some medical practitioner appointed by the emigration officer, who shall certify to the sufficiency thereof: he is also to examine the passengers to ascertain that they are free from infectious diseases; if any such are found (§ 30) they may be relanded, with their clothes and effects, and their passage money (§ 31) is to be returned to them by the owner or charterer; which is also to be done (§ 32) in case of proceeding without them, or if for want of room they cannot be taken, together with such sum not exceeding 10*l.* as the magistrate may adjudicate, unless within forty-eight hours another equally eligible ship is provided, and in the meantime subsistence money is to be paid them.

In case of detention beyond the day appointed for sailing (§ 33), the owner or charterer shall pay one shilling per day as subsistence money for every person so delayed, either to themselves or to the emigration officer of the port, unless they are received on board and there provided for: and in case of any passenger ship being wrecked (§ 34), or from any other cause prevented from landing her passengers at the destined port, a passage shall be found within six weeks either by the same vessel when efficiently prepared, or by some other, or in default passengers may recover compensation by summary process. No passenger to be landed (§ 35), without his consent, at any other port than the one contracted for; and each passenger (§ 36) is to be maintained, and be allowed to sleep, on board the ship for forty-eight hours after its arrival at the port of destination; nor is anything in this Act (§ 37) to take away or abridge the right of action of any passenger for any breach of the contract. Ships detained after clearing for more than seven days, or putting back into any port or place of the United Kingdom (§ 38), must obtain a fresh certificate of having the requisite quantities of provisions and stores from the emigration officer under a penalty not exceeding 100*l.*, nor less than 50*l.*, and must produce the master's list of passengers to the emigration officer under a penalty not exceeding 10*l.* nor less than 2*l.*

Her Majesty in council is empowered (§ 39) to issue, alter, or revoke, from time to time, rules and orders for preserving cleanliness and ventilation on board passenger ships; and the surgeon or master (§ 40) is empowered to enforce obedience to such regulations, and any one guilty of disobedience to such regulations incurs a penalty not exceeding 2*l.*, and if brought before two justices of the peace may also be committed to prison for any period not exceeding one month.

The Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners (§ 41) are to prepare an abstract of this Act, and of the orders in council, of which six copies are to be given to every master, together with two copies of this Act, the Act to be shown to any passenger on his demand for perusal, and copies of the abstract to be posted in at least two conspicuous places on board the ship: the master to be liable to a penalty not exceeding 40*s.* per day for each day he neglects; and any one defacing or destroying the same also incurs a penalty not exceeding 40*s.*

The sale of spirits (§ 42) is forbidden in any passenger ship under a penalty not exceeding 20*l.* nor less than 5*l.* for each offence.

Before clearing out (§ 43) the owner or charterer, or some one on his behalf, shall enter into a bond in a form prescribed for the due performance of the requirements of this Act, and of any order in council, and also for the payment of penalties that may be incurred, such bond to be exempt from stamp duty, and any suit thereon for any breach of the requirements must be brought within twelve months of the return of the ship or the master to the United Kingdom.

§ 44 enacts that no person is to act as a passage broker in respect of passengers to North America without a license, and entering into a bond, with two sureties, for 200*l.*, in a prescribed form, under a penalty for each offence not exceeding 50*l.* nor less than 20*l.*; and § 45 prescribes the forms of license, of notice, of proceedings in cases of forfeiture, and of notice of the same to the Commissioners. Licenses taken out under the previous Act (§ 46) to be in force until Feb. 1, 1850, and no longer.

Contract tickets, in a prescribed form (§ 47), are to be given to each passenger to North America under a penalty for neglect not exceeding 10*l.* nor less than 5*l.*; and any owner, master, or broker (§ 48), altering or inducing any person to part with, or alter, or destroy, or render useless, such contract ticket, incurs a penalty not exceeding 5*l.* nor less than 2*l.*

Licensed brokers (§ 49) acting as agents and receiving money from passengers for North America without a written authority from the principals are liable for each offence to a penalty not exceeding 10*l.* nor less than 5*l.*, and no person unless acting as agent for a licensed passage broker to claim any fee or commission for services rendered to emigrants, under penalty not exceeding 5*l.* nor less than 2*l.*

§ 50 imposes a penalty on the master of any passenger ship, not exceeding 50*l.* nor less than 5*l.* for any and each infringement of the provisions of the act concerning the certificate for clearing out, the passenger lists, the additional lists, the survey of the ship, the providing of boats and life buoys, the manning of the ship, the shipment and the issue of provisions and water, the providing of a cook and cooking apparatus, of a surgeon and medicines, of medical inspection before sailing, and for not relanding of diseased passengers; § 51 imposes a like penalty on the forging or falsifying the form of application for passages or the certificate in support thereof, and § 52 prescribes the process for recovering the penalties or the passage money, subsistence money, or any compensation that may become due to passengers. § 53 prescribes the payment of the penalties if recovered by a government officer into the government treasury, either at home or abroad, but the justices have power to allot a portion, not exceeding a half, to parties who may have suffered damage from the act for which the penalty is imposed. The burden of proof that a ship was not within the provisions of this act (§ 54) is to be on the persons claiming such exemption; *viva voce* evidence to be admitted as proof (§ 55) of any person being actually an emigration officer in any proceedings under this act; and a passenger (§ 56) suing under this act for damages or compensation money not to be deemed an incompetent witness. Tender of amends (§ 57), if sufficient, to be a good plea in any action; and ten days' notice of action (§ 58) must be given before it can be commenced, nor can an action be brought after an interval of more than three months from the time of the committal of the act for which the action is brought, and the defendant is at

liberty to plead the general issue. If the plaintiff is nonsuited, the defendant to have his costs.

In Scotland (§ 59) the sheriff substitute or steward substitute to have the like powers and to act in the same manner as justices in England.

§ 60 defines a colonial voyage to be from any port or place in any of her Majesty's possessions abroad (except the territories of the East India Company) to any other port or place in any of her Majesty's possessions of which the duration shall exceed three days: and § 61 extends the provisions of this act to such voyages with certain modifications depending on the presumed length of the voyage, which the governor of the colony is empowered (§ 62) to fix, and also to alter the articles of food and medicine; this to be done by proclamation, which is to be transmitted for confirmation or disallowance to her Majesty. The governor is also (§ 63) to make provision for the survey of ships in the colonies, and for appointing surgeons on board.

§ 64 gives power to the Governor-General of India in council to adopt this act with certain exceptions, to make the necessary modifications, and to prescribe the mode of recovering the penalties.

SEWERS ACTS AMENDMENT. !

[12 and 13 Victoriae, cap. 50.—July 28, 1849.]

An Act for further Amending the Laws relating to Sewers.

This Act, which only contains ten clauses, is chiefly for the purpose of facilitating the recovery of penalties imposed by previous Acts. The first clause, however, empowers the Commissioners of Sewers to partition districts into sub-districts; and the second enables them to make a separate rate for each district; the third, fourth, and fifth clauses empower them to nominate a new officer, to be called a dyke-reeve, for a district or sub-district, who is to be selected from occupiers of not less than ten acres of sewable land, who is to serve for a term not exceeding five years, without fee or reward, and whose duties and authorities are to be prescribed by the Commissioners of Sewers; the refusal to serve such office incurs a penalty not exceeding 20*l.* and fines not exceeding 40*s.* in each case are impossible for any breach or neglect of the law brought before them on presentment by the dyke-reeve.

COMMONS INCLOSURE, (No. 2.)

[12 and 13 Victoriae, cap. 57.—July 28, 1849.]

An Act to authorize the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of a Special Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales.

This is the second Inclosure Act of the session. It authorizes the inclosure of the common lands of the following twenty-one places:—

Cornwall—St. Ives Down. *Cumberland*—Calder, Crosby and Birkby, Ponsonby. *Hampshire*—Binsted, Rotherwick. *Kent*—Brasted Chart. *Norfolk*—Brandiston, Haverland, Swannington. *Oxfordshire*—Harley and Crawley. *Radnorshire*—Creigbyther, St. Harmon. *Somersetshire*—Loxton. *Suffolk*—Bedfield Long Green, Bradfield St. George, Brockley, Rumburgh. *Sussex*—Arlington, Hailsham, Hellingly.

MARRIAGES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FACILITATING.

[12 and 13 Victoriae, cap. 68.—July 28, 1849.]

An Act for facilitating the Marriages of British Subjects resident in Foreign Countries.

§ 1 repeals so much of the Act 4 Geo. IV. cap. 94, which requires the marriage of foreign subjects abroad to be solemnized by a minister of the Church of England, in the house or chapel of a British ambassador or minister, or the chapel of a factory, and legalizes all marriages solemnized as by this Act directed. A notice of every intended marriage is to be given in a specified form (§ 2) to the consul of the district in which the parties may have resided for a calendar month; and the consul (§ 3) is to file the notices, register them, and suspend a copy of the notice in some conspicuous place of the consulate offices, for seven days if the marriage is to be by license, and for twenty-one days if without, for which he is to receive a fee of 10s. Duly authorized persons (§ 4) may forbid the marriage; and the like consent is required (§ 5) as is necessary to any marriage by license in England. Where there is no lawful hindrance to the marriage (§ 6) the consul on payment of a fee of 20s. may certify on the original notice, and also in the register, that license has been granted, and such certificate to be deemed a license for such marriage. Any person (§ 7) may, on payment of a fee of 20s., enter a caveat against a marriage, signed with their name and address, and stating the grounds; the consuls then to examine and decide as to the objection, and in case of doubt to refer it to the decision of the registrar-general in England, but in case the marriage is refused the parties have an appeal to one of her Majesty's Secretaries of State. If the marriage is not solemnized within three months from the time of the notice being given, a new notice (§ 8) is required. After seven days by license (§ 9) or twenty-one days without license, the marriage may be solemnized at the British consulate, with open doors, between the hours of eight and twelve in the forenoon, in the presence of two or more witnesses, according to the rites of the Church of England, or such other form as the parties may see fit to adopt, or may be solemnized by the consul himself according to a prescribed form, and the consul (§ 10) in either case is to receive a fee of 20s. The consul is to register (§ 11) the marriage in duplicate books of prescribed form, and transmit the duplicate copy of the same in January of each year (§ 12) to the registrar-general through the Secretary of State. After marriage (§ 13) proof of residence or consent not to be deemed necessary to establish its validity. The consul (§ 14) may ask the several questions required to be registered touching the marriage, and in case of any fraudulent marriage under this Act (§ 15) the guilty party is to forfeit all property accruing from the marriage, as enacted by 4 Geo. IV. cap. 76; and false oaths, declarations, &c. (§ 16) are punishable as perjury; the certificate (§ 17) being deemed sufficient evidence of the oath, declaration, &c. as made. The provisions of the Registration Act are by § 18 extended to this Act. The consuls (§ 19) are to be authorized by the Secretary of State to solemnize marriages, and in his absence or where there is no resident consuls the vice-consul or consular agent. § 20 renders valid marriages that have already taken place between British subjects on board a British vessel of war, or in the presence of a British ambassador, consul, or other minister representing the nation, whether by an ordained

minister, or according to other religious ceremonies, or *per verba de præsenti*, except where such marriage has been already legally declared invalid, and the act (§ 21) is not to affect the question of marriages performed otherwise than is herein provided, nor to extend to the royal family.

REGIMENTAL BENEFIT SOCIETIES.

[12 and 13 Victoria, cap. 71.—July 28, 1849.]

An Act to dissolve Regimental Benefit Societies, and to provide for the Application of the Funds of such Societies, and of Regimental Charitable Funds.

This is a short Act which declares that from its passing all regimental benefit societies are to cease; the funds are to be paid into the Bank of England to the account of the paymaster-general; from this fund annuities are to be purchased for such discharged soldiers as are entitled to pensions, and the remainder is to be equitably divided among the members of the societies who may be entitled thereto, and to be vested in their names in the military savings banks of their respective regiments established under the provisions of the 5 and 6 Vict. cap. 71, to be paid to any one on his discharge, or earlier on the recommendation of his commanding officer that it may be for his advantage so to receive it.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN.

[12 and 13 Victoria, cap. 76.—July 28, 1849.]

An Act to protect Women from fraudulent Practices for procuring their Defilement.

The first clause enacts that “if any person shall, by false pretences, false representations, or other fraudulent means, procure any woman or child under the age of twenty-one years to have illicit carnal connexion with any man, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall, being duly convicted thereof, suffer imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, with hard labour.”

§ 2 enacts that “where any prosecutor or other person shall appear before any court on recognizance to prosecute or give evidence against any person charged with any offence against this Act, every such court is hereby authorized and empowered, whether any bill of indictment for such charge shall or shall not be actually preferred, to order payment of the costs and expenses of the prosecutor, and witnesses for the prosecution, in the same manner as courts are now by law authorized and empowered to order the same in cases of prosecutions for felony.”

§ 3 gives costs as in cases of felony.

INCUMBERED ESTATES (IRELAND).

[12 and 13 Victoria cap. 77.—July 28, 1849.]

This is an important and a long Act of 55 clauses, but as it involves chiefly legal proceedings which it will require a professional man to conduct, we only select a few of its provisions to show its general nature. Commissioners with a secretary and the necessary offices are appointed, who form a court of record to carry it into execution.

§ 16 enables an owner of land, or of a lease or leases of land for not less than 60 years unexpired, subject to incumbrance, to apply within three years from the passing of the Act to the commissioners to direct a sale of such property; or (§ 17) the incumbrancer may apply, within the same term, for a like sale; but where the interest and annual payments in respect of charges payable out of the annual income (§ 22) do not exceed half the net annual income, the commissioners are not to make an order for the sale of the property on the application of the incumbrancer. The sale is to be made (§ 23) subject to existing tenancies, leases, or under-leases, and may also be made subject to such annual charge as the commissioners may direct. The sale is to be made under the direction of the commissioners (§ 24), and the conveyance or assignment signed by two of them under their seal to be sufficient. Where an incumbrancer (§ 26) becomes the purchaser, the commissioners may authorize him to retain the amount of his incumbrance, and to pay the balance into the Bank of Ireland. Where application is made (§ 43) for the sale of an undivided share of any property, the commissioners may direct a partition, and allot the portions to the respective parties in severalty, and §§ 44 and 46 empower them to effect changes of property for the objects of this Act even where such property is not liable to be sold under its provisions.

STAMPS, &c. ALLOWANCES.

[12 and 13 Victoriæ, cap. 80.—August 1, 1849.]

An Act to repeal the Allowances on the Purchase of Stamps, and for the Receiving and Accounting for the Duties on Gold and Silver Plate, and to grant other Allowances in lieu thereof.

By this Act all former allowances on the purchase of stamps, and on the payment of the stamp duty on gold and silver plate, are repealed, and instead thereof it is declared that from and after Oct. 10, 1849, the following allowances only are to be granted:—

“To any person who at one and the same time shall produce at the office of the commissioners of Inland Revenue in London or Dublin to be stamped, or shall purchase of the said commissioners at their office in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, vellum, parchment, or paper stamped with stamps (not being labels for medicines), under the value respectively of 10*l.* each, but to the amount or value in the whole of 30*l.* or upwards, 1*l.* 10*s.* for every 100*l.*, and so in proportion for any greater or less sum not under 30*l.*

“To any person who shall at one and the same time purchase of the commissioners of Inland Revenue, at their office in London or Edinburgh, stamped labels for medicines the duty whereon shall amount to 50*l.* or upwards, 5*l.* for every 100*l.*, and so on in proportion for any greater or less sum not under 50*l.*

“For receiving the duty for and in respect of gold plate or silver plate made or wrought in Great Britain or Ireland, paying the same, and making out the Accounts according to the directions of the several Acts of Parliament in that behalf made, 1*l.* for every 100*l.* so received, paid, and accounted for, and so in proportion for any greater or less sum.”

The allowances are to be under the care and charge of the commissioners of Inland Revenue, and all former powers, provisions, regulations, and directions, to remain in full effect.

PILOTAGE.

[12 and 13 Victoria, c. 88.—August 1, 1849.]

An Act to amend the Laws relating to Pilotage.

This Act enacts that masters and mates of merchant vessels may, after lodging testimonials of sobriety and good conduct with the corporation of the Trinity House, or other legally constituted authorities for regulating the pilotage of any port or district, present themselves for examination by the proper authorities, and if approved of shall receive a certificate declaring them competent to pilot the vessel of which they may be masters or mates within the limits in regard of which they shall have passed their examination without the aid of a licensed pilot, but they must in no case employ the assistance of an unlicensed pilot, nor may the certificate be granted for places in which the authorities have not full jurisdiction. The certificate is to be granted for a year, but renewable from time to time at the discretion of the persons authorized to grant the same.

CUSTOMS.

[12 and 13 Victoria, c. 90.—August 1, 1849.]

An Act to amend the Laws relating to Customs.

By § 1 this Act comes into operation from the time of its passing. § 2 enacts that snuff the produce of and coming directly from the United States of America may be imported in packages of not less than 150lbs. weight into any port into which tobacco may be now imported, and § 3 cigarillos or cigarettees in packages of not less than 75lbs. weight, but packages of tobacco or snuff where now required to be of a certain weight may not (§4) be separated or divided internally into separate packages.

In case (§ 5) any dispute arises as to the amount of duty to be paid on any goods imported, the importer is to deposit the amount demanded, on doing which, and passing the entries, the goods are to be delivered, and the importer may then bring an action for the amount he deems he has overpaid. The amount deposited (§ 6) is to be carried to the account of the crown, and if an action be not brought within three months the deposit is to be deemed the proper duty, and retained; but if on an action it is found that too much has been charged, the excess is to be returned forthwith to the importer, with £5 per cent. interest.

§§ 7 to 15 contain various regulations to be observed and enforced by the masters of vessels and the custom-house officers, and of which of course all practically engaged will be duly informed. §§ 16 to 27 are for the prevention of smuggling. By § 16 the 8 and 9 Vict. c. 87 is repealed so far as relates to the licensing of vessels and boats, § 17 empowers the commissioners of customs to make regulations as to the mode and limits in which vessels and boats not exceeding 170 tons burthen are to be navigated, and the arms and ammunition they may carry; and § 18 empowers officers of the army, navy, or marines, duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, to seize any boat or vessel used contrary to such regulations, and declares such boat or vessel to be forfeited, unless (§ 19) the commissioner may have granted a special license on such terms as may be expressed in the license; which

license (§ 20) may be revoked or the terms altered at their discretion. Former licenses (§ 21) are to remain valid until revoked or superseded. Vessels made use of for the removal of uncustomed or prohibited goods are declared (§ 22) liable to seizure and forfeiture, and the owner to pay a penalty equal to the value of the boat, if not exceeding 1000*l.* These regulations (§ 23) are to extend to the Channel Islands, and notices of the regulations are to be printed and posted in each custom house (§ 24), and copies delivered to owners and masters on application. § 25 fixes the penalty for smuggling at 100*l.* or treble the value of the goods; § 26 fixes the fees (by a schedule) payable to justices' clerks in cases of prosecution under this Act; and § 27 empowers the lords of the treasury or the commissioners of the customs to distribute the rewards on seizures as they may see fit.

§ 28 repeals the provision of the Act 8 and 9 Vict. c. 89 so far as relates to the issue of Mediterranean passes.

§ 29 imposes the following new rates of duty upon embroidery and needlework—for every 100*l.* value a duty of 15*l.* from foreign countries, and of 5*l.* from British possessions; on men's boots and shoes, if the quarter do not exceed 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches or the vamp 4 inches, a duty of 7*s.* per dozen pair; if above those dimensions, but not exceeding 6 inches in height from the sole inside, 10*s.* 6*d.* per dozen pair; if exceeding those dimensions, 14*s.* per dozen pair; on wild nutmegs, not in the shell, 5*d.* per pound; on wines of any description not otherwise charged in any other acts, 2*s.* 9*d.* per gallon; on the lees of such wine, 2*s.* 9*d.* per gallon; on coffee, kiln-dried, roasted, or ground, after January 1, 1850, 8*d.* per pound from foreign countries, 5*d.* per pound from British possessions. But such goods as shall have been warehoused at the commencement of these duties (§ 30) are to be liable to them; the duties (§ 31) to be as formerly under the management of the commissioners of customs; and when new duties (§ 32) are imposed goods are to be liable to the former duties until the new duties become chargeable.

When warehoused spirits are re-gauged (§ 33) at the request of the importer the duty is to be charged on the quantity so ascertained, but if not delivered for three months the importer may have them then gauged again.

From the passing of this Act the duty (§ 34) upon corn, grain, meal, and flour, is to be paid upon importation and entry even when warehoused; all goods in warehouse whatever (§ 35) shall be chargeable with the duties when delivered to which they were liable at the time of entry; and goods warehoused (§ 36) and not cleared within seven years may be sold for payment of the duty, the surplus, if any, being paid to the owner, or if not worth the duty, may be destroyed.

§ 37 declares that any Act relating to the customs done in her Majesty's possessions abroad by the proper officers, to be deemed as valid as if done by any collector or comptroller or other officer of the customs.

Muscovado sugar is declared (§ 38) admissible into the Isle of Man on payment of a duty of 1*s.* per cwt., and tea on payment of a duty of 1*s.* per pound. By § 39 this Act is to be registered in the royal courts of Guernsey and Jersey.

§ 40 provides that any alteration made by the lords of the treasury as to the limits of ports shall not affect the powers of trustees appointed under the 4 and 5 Wm. IV. c. 52; the tonnage duty on ships entering the port of London imposed by the 39 Geo. III. c. 69, for the improvement of the said port, is repealed by § 41, so far as relates to

their being paid to the commissioners of customs, and they are transferred by § 42 to the management of the corporation of London.

Goods brought into docks (§ 43) are not to be landed or warehoused without being duly entered.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS PREVENTION BILL.

[12 and 13 Victoriæ, c. 92.—August 1, 1849.]

An Act for the more effectual Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The first section repeals the Acts 5 and 6 Wm. IV. c. 59, and 7 Wm. IV. and 1 Vict. c. 66, respecting cruelty to animals, except as to offences committed before the passing of this Act.

§ 2 enacts that "if any person shall from and after the passing of this Act cruelly beat, ill-treat, overdrive, abuse, or torture, or cause or procure to be cruelly beaten, ill-treated, overdriven, abused, or tortured, any animal, every such offender shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding 5*l*."

By § 3 every person keeping or acting in the management of any place for bull, bear, or badger baiting, or for dog or cock fighting, or other kind of animal domestic or wild, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 5*l*. per day while so using the place, or suffering it to be so used, and any person assisting at such practices to be liable to a penalty not exceeding 5*l*. for each offence.

Where injury is done by such practices (§ 4) either to the animal or to any person or property, a justice of the peace may award compensation to an amount not exceeding 10*l*., but such compensation, or the imprisonment in consequence of non-payment, is not to affect the punishment to which the offender is liable for the cruelty to the animal, and nothing in this act to prevent any proceeding where the amount of damage is not sought to be recovered under this act.

Persons impounding animals (§ 5) must provide them with sufficient food and water, and if they refuse or neglect to do so they are liable to a penalty not exceeding 20*s*. for each offence; and when any animal shall continue for twelve hours without sufficient food and water, any person is empowered, without being liable to an action for trespass, to open the pound, and to supply the animal so long as it is confined, and the reasonable cost for so doing shall be paid to such person by the owner before the animal is released, or it may be recovered in the same way as the penalties under this Act.

§§ 7 to 11 contain regulations as to the slaughtering of horses and cattle not intended for butchers' meat.

A penalty not exceeding 3*l*. for the first offence (§ 12), and 5*l*. for every subsequent offence, is inflicted on any one carrying animals in any vehicle so as to cause unnecessary pain.

Any constable is empowered (§ 13) to apprehend any offender and convey him forthwith before a justice of the peace; who may determine on the same; and also on the complaint of any person (§ 14) without information in writing, within one month of the committal of the offence; and if the offender be not in custody may summon him to appear, and on his appearance, or in default of appearance, award such penalty or compensation as he thinks meet, together with the costs of conviction.

The summons (§ 15) may be served on the offender personally or left at his usual or last known place of abode; or the justice (§ 16) without summons may issue a warrant for his apprehension on sufficient

grounds being given upon oath. The justice also (§ 17) may summon witnesses to appear, and compel their appearance. Offenders not paying the penalty (§ 18) may be committed to the house of correction for any term not exceeding two months, with or without hard labour, but two justices or one police magistrate may, instead of a penalty, commit the offender for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour as they see fit.

Vehicles or animals (§ 19) in charge of any one accused of an offence under this act may be taken possession of by any constable, and placed in a place of security, and any expenses incurred for keeping the same, and the amount of the penalty, if any, must be paid by the person in charge of the same, or by the owner, and in default may be sold for that purpose.

Any person (§ 20) obstructing a constable or pound keeper in his duty under this act is liable to a penalty not exceeding 5*l*.

One moiety of the penalties (§ 21) is to be paid to the prosecutor, the other to the use of the poor of the parish in which the offence was committed, but in Ireland to such hospital, infirmary, or dispensary, as the justice shall direct; but any sum awarded as compensation for damage shall be paid to the sufferer.

Proprietors of stage carriages, or of carts, waggons, or other vehicles (§ 22) may be summoned to produce their servants when complained against, and if not produced are liable to the penalty or compensation to which the offender would be liable, which however may be recovered from the offender; or if the owner do not give a satisfactory excuse for not producing the offender, the justice may impose a fine of 40*s*. so often as he shall be summoned to produce the offender and shall fail to do so.

§ 23 gives the form of conviction; § 24 provides that convictions shall be transmitted to the general or quarter sessions; § 25 gives power of appeal to the general or quarter sessions for sums exceeding 40*s*.; § 26 enacts that convictions are not to be removed into the superior courts or quashed for want of form; § 27 prescribes the course of action brought in consequence of any proceedings under this act; § 28 further regulates the proceedings; § 29 is the interpretation clause; and § 30 declares that the act is not to extend to Scotland.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS.

[12 and 13 *Victoriæ*, c. 93.—August 1, 1849.]

An Act to amend the Metropolitan Sewers Act.

The greater part of the clauses of this Act, which contains only 18, are for extending the powers of the commissioners and regulating their proceedings. The most important are—§ 4, which enables the commissioners to make compensation in cases of accidental damage; § 5, which enables them to remove soil or other matter, or conduct any works connected therewith, in the day time, notwithstanding any act to the contrary, but the persons employed must take all reasonable precautions to prevent any annoyance or nuisance, under the liability of incurring a penalty not exceeding 5*l*. for each offence; and § 9, by which the commissioners are empowered to order payment by the owner or occupier of any premises, of contribution toward the original expense of a sewer made within thirty-five years before the passing of this Act, where the existing drain is not considered suffi-

cient for the purpose of drainage. Some of the clauses provide for the recovery of rates and contributions.

GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

[12 & 13 Victoriae, cap. 94.—August 1, 1849.]

An Act for confirming certain Provisional Orders of the General Board of Health, and for other matters relative to the Public Health, and the Improvement of Towns and populous Places.

The first seven clauses confirm the orders of the board for the election of local boards of health in several towns and districts. § 8 enables the local boards of health to contract for the lighting of their respective districts; the others, 9 to 13, are explanatory of the former Act.

SMALL DEBTS ACT AMENDMENT.

[12 & 13 Victoriae, cap. 101.—August 1, 1849.]

An Act to amend the Act for the more easy Recovery of Small Debts and Demands in England, and to abolish certain Inferior Courts of Record.

The first five clauses repeal so much of the previous Act as allowed of debtors being committed to the common gaol or house of correction, and enacts that in future they shall only be imprisoned in a debtor's prison, except in cases of contempt; but where the debtor's prison is crowded, or at an inconvenient distance, the Secretary of State may authorize commitment to the house of correction.

§ 6 empowers the Secretary of State, with the consent of the Treasury, to alter the rate of fees payable on proceedings in the County Courts; and § 7 directs the application of the money so received.

So much of the 9 & 10 Vict. cap. 95, as enacts that the clerk of the county court shall make the contracts for furnishing, cleaning, lighting, and supplying with books and stationery, is repealed by § 8; and the Treasury is empowered to provide and defray the expense of the same by the agency of such officer of the court as they may think fit.

§ 9 provides for the payment of the expenses incurred under the 10 & 11 Vict. cap. 102 (the Act abolishing the Court of Review, and making alterations in the jurisdictions in the Courts of Bankruptcy and Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors), and for applying the surplus of the general fund of any court to the payment of the expenses of any other court of which the general fund may be insufficient.

§ 10 empowers the judge of any court held under the 9 & 10 Vict., cap. 95, to authorize any of the bailiffs appointed by the high bailiff to act as brokers and appraisers in selling or valuing goods taken in execution under the said Act.

So much of the said Act as requires notice of the intention of making any order in council to be published in the *London Gazette*, is repealed by § 11.

By § 12, the Lord Chancellor may appoint five judges of the county courts to make such general rules and orders as they may deem expedient, as to the practice and proceedings in the courts held under the said Act, which rules must be submitted to three judges of the superior courts, of whom one must be a chief justice, who may allow, amend,

or disallow, the same; and when approved by them, must be laid before parliament, and are not to come into effect until they have so lain for six weeks.

By § 13, from and after the passing of this Act, no action or suit is to be commenced in the Marshalsea Court, the Palace Court, or the Peveril Court; all the powers of the said courts (§ 14) are to cease on Dec. 1, 1849; and actions and suits then depending are to be transferred to the Court of Common Pleas, or to the proper county court, as the case may require: but judgments obtained in any of the said courts (§ 15) on or before Dec. 31, 1849, may be enforced as heretofore. The records of the abolished courts (§ 16) are to be placed under the charge of the Master of the Rolls, according to the provisions of the Act for "keeping safely the public records" (1 & 2 Vict., cap. 94). § 17 provides compensation to the various officers of the abolished courts.

§ 18 enacts that "no privilege shall be allowed to any attorney, solicitor, or any other person, to exempt him from the provisions of this Act, or the said Act "for the more easy Recovery of Small Debts and Demands in England."

LEASEHOLD TENURE OF LANDS (IRELAND).

[12 & 13 Victoriae, cap. 105.—August 1, 1849.]

An Act for converting the renewable Leasehold Tenure of Lands in Ireland into a Tenure in Fee.

This very important Act involves so much of legal technical knowledge, that no step can be taken under it without professional assistance; it will, therefore, be sufficient to say, that the first clause enacts "that where lands in Ireland are held under any lease in perpetuity, the owner of such lease in perpetuity, at any time after the passing of this Act, and whether the time for renewal has or has not arrived, may require the owner of the reversion to execute a grant, according to the provisions of this Act, of the lands comprised in such lease; and the owner of the reversion, upon being so required as aforesaid, shall execute a grant to the owner of such lease of an estate of inheritance in fee simple in such lands, subject to a perpetual yearly fee-farm rent, of such amount as hereinafter mentioned, to be charged upon such lands, and to be payable on the same days and times as the yearly rent made payable by such lease, and subject to the like covenants and conditions for securing the payment of such fee-farm rent as are contained in such lease with respect to the rent thereby reserved, and with and subject to such other covenants, conditions, exceptions, and reservations (save covenants to grant or to accept and take a renewal of such lease, and such covenants, conditions, exceptions, and reservations, as may be commuted as hereinafter mentioned), as are contained in such lease, and then subsisting;" and the same with regard to under-leases held in perpetuity; or by § 6 a portion of the lands comprised in such lease or under-lease may be allocated in lieu of fee-farm rent, or the fee-farm rent may be charged on a part only of the lands. The provisions regarding the various conditions of the lease and other contingencies are numerous, but interesting only to the parties concerned.

BANKRUPT LAWS CONSOLIDATION.

[12 and 13 Victoria, cap. 106.—Aug. 1, 1849.]

An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Laws relating to Bankrupts.

This very important Act is on the whole of so professional a nature, and is so long (it contains 278 clauses), that it is impossible to give a useful popular analysis of it: we shall only therefore give an outline of its construction, with an abstract of a few of such clauses as more immediately apply to and the knowledge of which is likely to be useful to the trader himself.

§ § 1 to 5 are general provisions. The Act is confined to England and Wales, and several previous Acts and parts of Acts are repealed.

§ § 6 to 11 constitute the Court; § § 12 to 25 define its jurisdiction, primary and appellate; § § 25 to 30 reduce the number of registrars to four and prescribe their duties; § § 31 to 36 prescribe the duties of the accountant; § 37 prescribes the duties of the master; § § 38 to 45 prescribe the duties of the official assignee; and § § 46 and 47 reduce the number of messengers to four.

§ § 48 to 55 (with a schedule) regulate the fees, and the application of them; § § 56 to 59 provide for the payment of the salaries of the officers; and § § 60 to 64 relate to the buildings of the courts.

§ § 65 and 66 define the persons liable to become bankrupts; § 65 enacts, "That all alum-makers, apothecaries, auctioneers, bankers, bleachers, brokers, brickmakers, builders, calenderers, carpenters, carriers, cattle or sheep salesmen, coach proprietors, cowkeepers, dyers, fullers, keepers of inns, taverns, hotels, or coffee-houses, limeburners, livery stable keepers, market gardeners, millers, packers, printers, shipowners, shipwrights, victuallers, warehousemen, wharfingers, persons using the trade or profession of a scrivener receiving other men's moneys or estates into their trust or custody, persons insuring ships or their freight or other matters against perils of the sea, and all persons using the trade of merchandize by way of bargaining, exchange, bartering, commission, consignment, or otherwise, in gross or by retail, and all persons who, either for themselves or as agents or factors for others, seek their living by buying and selling, or by buying or letting for hire, or by the workmanship of goods or commodities, shall be deemed traders liable to become bankrupt: Provided that no farmer, grazier, common labourer, or workman for hire, receiver general of the taxes, or member of or subscriber to any incorporated commercial or trading company established by charter or Act of Parliament, shall be deemed as such a trader liable to become bankrupt." By § 66 it is declared that traders having privilege of Parliament shall be dealt with like any other person, but not to be arrested or imprisoned, except in cases of felony or misdemeanour.

Acts of bankruptcy in general are declared to be (§ 67) departing the realm, absenting himself or beginning to keep house, suffering himself to be arrested or taken in execution for any debt not due, yielding himself to prison or suffering himself to be outlawed or procuring himself to be arrested or his goods to be taken in execution, or making any fraudulent grant or conveyance, or fraudulent gift or transfer, of his lands or goods. A conveyance (§ 68) of a trader's property however to trustees for the benefit of his creditors not to be considered an Act of bankruptcy unless a petition for adjudication be filed within three months, but public notice of the conveyance must be given in the Gazette, and one or more newspapers. Lying in prison (§ 69) for twenty-one days or escaping from prison are acts of bankruptcy; as are also (§ 70) filing a declaration of insolvency in the

office of the secretary of bankrupts if a petition for adjudication be filed within three months; and (§ 71) compounding with a petitioning creditor so that he would receive more in the pound than the other creditors. So is also (§ 72) the not paying, giving security for, or compounding for, a judgment debt upon which the plaintiff might sue out execution within seven days after giving notice requiring payment; and (§ 73) disobeying the order of a court of equity, &c. for payment of money after the service of a peremptory order for payment on a certain day; and so is also (§ 74) the filing of a petition in the Insolvent Debtors Court of England on application for adjudication by any creditor within two months; or on a similar petition, (§ 75) in the Insolvent Debtors Court in India, if application be made for adjudication within two months of such notice appearing in the London Gazette; also (§ 76) the filing a petition for arrangement between a debtor and his creditors, if adjudication is prayed within the same term of two months; and (§ 77) a trader, having the privilege of Parliament, not paying or compounding with his creditors or entering an appearance to an action within one month from the time of serving him with notice of such action.

§ § 78 to 86 define the acts of bankruptcy committed by nonpayment of the debt after summons to appear before the court; § § 87 and 88 are general provisions with respect to acts of bankruptcy; § § 89 to 100 prescribe the form of procedure in order to obtain adjudication, in which the chief clauses are (§ 91) that the petitioning creditor's debt must be 50*l.* or upwards, or two creditors of 75*l.* or upwards, or three of 100*l.* or upwards, and § 99 that the debtor may be arrested if there is probable cause for believing that he intends quitting England, or that he is fraudulently removing or concealing his goods. § § 101 to 124 regard the adjudication and the proceedings under it; search warrants may be granted by § 106; the messenger may break open the bankrupt's doors, chests, &c., and seize his property or person by § 109; and by § § 110 and 111 may execute the warrant in a similar way in Ireland or Scotland. By § § 117 and 118 the court may examine the bankrupt or his wife; and (§ 120) may summon and examine persons suspected of having any of the bankrupt's property in their possession, or who may be supposed capable of giving information concerning it.

§ § 125 to 132 treat of the consequences of adjudication which may generally be said to vest all the bankrupt's property, real or personal, in the assignees; but bona fide payments, conveyances, or contracts, made before the fiat (§ 133), are not to be impeached (if not fraudulent), provided no notice has been given of a prior act of bankruptcy; nor bona fide purchases from the bankrupt, (§ 134) even where notices have been given, unless a fiat be sued out within twelve months from such prior act of bankruptcy.

Warrants of attorney, cognovits, &c. (§ 135) are to be void if given within two months of filing the petition of bankruptcy; or (§ 136) if not filed within twenty-one days from the execution thereof; and the same with regard to a judge's order (§ 137) obtained by consent.

§ 138 exempts deeds and other instruments relating to bankruptcy from the stamp duties.

§ § 139 to 159 regulate the rights and duties of the assignees.

§ 160 enacts that in order to pass his last examination the bankrupt is to draw out and file a balance-sheet in such form as the court shall direct, for the preparation of which the court may make such allowance out of the bankrupt's estate as they may think fit, either for himself or for assistance if it is needed. If (§ 151) he has been

apprehended on warrant and submit to be examined he is to have the same benefit as if he had surrendered. The court (§ 162) may adjourn the last examination sine die, but in such case the bankrupt is to be free from arrest or imprisonment for such time as the court may endorse on the summons. If in custody (§ 163) the court may appoint a person to attend him from time to time to produce his books, papers, &c., in order that he may prepare his balance-sheet.

§ § 164 to 184 relate to the proving of debts. Assessed taxes (§ 166), moneys or securities in his hands belonging to Friendly Societies, and (§ 167) three months' wages to clerks, and wages (§ 168) not exceeding 40s. to labourers, are to be paid in full. Mutual debts (§ 171) may be set off.

§ § 185 and 186 relate to the audit.

§ § 187 to 190 regulate the method of making and paying dividends; and § § 191 and 192 provide for the disposal of unclaimed dividends.

By § 194 it is provided that the bankrupt shall have such allowance out of the estate as the court may think fit for his support, until he have passed his last examination, but no allowance is to be given after the court have postponed his examination sine die. If his estate (§ 192) pay 10s. in the pound he is to have an allowance of 5 per cent. on the produce, so that it does not exceed 400*l.*; if 12s. 6*d.* in the pound 7½ per cent. so as not to exceed 500*l.*; and 10 per cent. but not exceeding 600*l.* if he pay 15s. in the pound. Such payments not to be made until twelve months after the bankruptcy, and then only in case the requisite dividends have been paid. If at the expiration of twelve months the dividends paid be under 10s. in the pound, the court may allow what they think fit so as not to exceed 3 per cent. or 300*l.* One partner (§ 196) may receive an allowance, though other members or member may not be entitled. If the estate pay 20s. in the pound (§ 197) and leave a surplus, it is to be paid to the bankrupt after payment of interest on the debts.

§ 198 gives the mode of obtaining the certificate of conformity; which (§ 199) is to be under the seal of the court and the hand of the commissioners, in a form given in a schedule (Z), which prescribes forms of certificate, 1st, that the bankruptcy arose from unavoidable losses or misfortunes, or, 2nd, that it arose not wholly from unavoidable losses or misfortunes, or, 3rd, that it did not arise from unavoidable losses and misfortunes; and such certificate (§ 200), in either class, is to act as a discharge of the bankrupt from all debts due by him when he became bankrupt. But no bankrupt (§ 201) to be entitled to a certificate who has lost 20*l.* by gaming in one day, or 200*l.* by gaming or stock-jobbing within the twelve-month preceding his bankruptcy, or if he have concealed or destroyed or falsified his books, or made fraudulent entries or permitted fictitious debts to be proved. Any contract or security (§ 202) given to induce a creditor to forbear opposition is declared to be void. The certificate (§ 203) may be recalled on sufficient cause being shown before the vice-chancellor. After the certificate is allowed (§ 204) the bankrupt is to be no longer liable upon any promise or agreement made after the issue of the fiat to pay any debt or part of a debt discharged by the certificate, and (§ 205) having obtained his certificate he is to be free from arrest for any demand proveable under his bankruptcy; the certificate in such cases to be proof of the bankruptcy and of his discharge. The certificate (§ 206) not to be delivered until after the time allowed for entering an appeal, and if appealed against, not till the judgment of the vice-chancellor is

obtained, but the allowance of the certificate (§ 207), unless fraudulently obtained, and the refusal or suspension of it, except in case of appeal, to be final and conclusive.

§§ 208 to 210 relate to the management of bankrupts' estates in tail and copyholds under this Act.

§ 211 and the following clauses to 223 regulate the proceedings for arrangements under the control of the court. By § 211 any trader unable to meet his engagements to his creditors may petition the court, setting forth the true cause of such inability, and praying that his person and property may be protected from all process until further order, and the court may grant protection, renewable from time to time, taking bail for his appearance at the sittings of the court, unless he is already in prison, when the protection shall not affect his release nor affect the right of the creditor at whose suit he is imprisoned. The petition (§ 212) must be supported by affidavits, and the court (§ 213) is then to appoint a private sitting, an official assignee, and by the messenger to take possession of all his property. Ten days (§ 214) before the time appointed for the private sitting the petitioning debtor must file a full account of his estate, and deliver a copy to the official assignee, with the proposal of the payment or compromise he is able to make. §§ 215 to 217 regulate the proof of debts and the assent to, or rejection of, the proposal, to which, if three-fifths in number and value above 10*l.* agree, they shall bind the rest. § 218 vests the estate in the official assignee, together with, if required by the creditors, another person, as a joint assignee. Every six months, or oftener if required by the court (§ 219), the assignee is to file an account, and if any difficulty arise in the execution of the agreement (§ 220) the court may hold a special sitting. When the agreement has been carried into effect (§ 221), the court may give the debtor a certificate, which shall operate as a certificate of conformity, except that debts contracted fraudulently, or by reason of any judgment for breach of the revenue laws, or in any action for breach of promise of marriage, seduction, criminal conversation, libel, slander, assault, battery, malicious arrest, malicious trespass, or maliciously suing out a fiat or a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy, shall not be barred by such certificate. The official assignee (§ 222) having duly performed his trust, the court is to give him a certificate thereof. If the petitioner (§ 223) do not attend the sittings, or if he do not file his account as directed, the petition is to be dismissed; and if the proposal be not assented to, or if any of the debts have been fraudulently contracted, or arise from any of the causes above recited, or his accounts be not truly stated, the petitioner is to be adjudged a bankrupt, and the proceedings removed into the public court.

§§ 224 to 228 relate to arrangements by deed, in which six-sevenths of the creditors in number and value above 10*l.* (§ 224), have power to bind the rest, but not (§ 225) to be obligatory on any creditor who has not signed until three months after notice of the proposed deed, unless the court shall otherwise order. The trustee under the deed (§ 226) to certify as to the proper number of creditors having signed, and the certificate to be filed, with (§ 227) an account, verified by the affidavit of the debtor, annexed, and any culpable negligence or fraud in the statement is to deprive him of the benefit of the provisions of the Act with respect to arrangements by deed, but not defeat the arrangement itself.

The bankrupt (§ 230) after having passed his last examination,

may call a meeting of his creditors, of which twenty-one days' notice must be given in the *Gazette*, and make an offer of composition, to which, if nine-tenths of the creditors in number and value accede, it shall bind the rest, and the bankruptcy, upon payment of such sum as the court shall direct, is to be superseded; no creditor however (§ 231) to be reckoned in number whose debt is below 20*l.*, but the amount is to be reckoned in value.

§§ 232 to 246 relate to the nature of the evidence to be taken; the most important clause is § 246, enabling the evidence of the bankrupt and his wife to be taken; § 247 prescribes who are to be admitted to act as solicitors in the court; and §§ 248 to 250 relate to the costs.

§§ 251 to 274 relate to offences against the law of bankruptcy, of which the most important are—not surrendering (§ 251), or not delivering up books, or not discovering all his estate, or removing, embezzling, or concealing property to the value of 10*l.* or upwards, or books of account or writings with intent to defraud, for any of which the bankrupt is liable to transportation for life or any term not less than seven years, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding seven years. For destroying or falsifying books (§ 252) he is liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three years, with or without hard labour. For obtaining goods under false pretences (§ 253) within three months of his bankruptcy he is liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour. For false evidence (§ 254) he is liable to the penalties for perjury: and for any of these offences (§ 255) the court may direct prosecution. If at the sitting for the last examination (§ 256) it appears that the bankrupt has been guilty of certain offences, further protection is to be refused, and if at the sitting for the allowance of the certificate it appear that he has been guilty of any such offences, the court may refuse or suspend the certificate, and refuse further protection. The offences are thus stated:—

1st. If the bankrupt shall at any time after the issuing of the fiat or filing of the petition for adjudication of bankruptcy, or within two months next preceding the issuing of such fiat or the filing of such petition, with intent to conceal the state of his affairs, or to defeat the objects of the law of bankruptcy, have destroyed any book, paper, deed, writing, or other document relating to his trade, dealings, or estate.

2nd. If the bankrupt shall, with the like intent, have kept or caused to be kept false books, or have made false entries in, or withheld entries from, or wilfully altered or falsified any book, paper, deed, writing, or other document relating to his trade, dealings, or estate.

3rd. If the bankrupt shall have contracted any of his debts by any manner of fraud, or by means of false pretences, or shall by any manner of fraud, or by means of false pretences, have obtained the forbearance of any of his debts by any of his creditors.

4th. If the bankrupt shall at any time within two months next preceding the issuing of the fiat or the filing of the petition for adjudication of bankruptcy, fraudulently, in contemplation of bankruptcy, and not under pressure from any of his creditors, with intent to diminish the sum to be divided among his creditors, or to give an undue preference to any of his creditors, have paid or satisfied any such creditor, wholly or in part, or have made away with, mortgaged, or charged any part of his property, of what kind soever.

5th. If the bankrupt shall at any time after the issuing of the fiat or the filing of the petition for adjudication of bankruptcy, and with

intent to diminish the sum to be divided among his creditors, or to give an undue preference to any of his creditors, have concealed from the court or his assignees any debt due to or from him, or have concealed or made away with any part of his property, of what kind soever.

6th. If the bankrupt shall under his bankruptcy, or at any meeting of his creditors within three months next preceeding the issuing of the fiat or the filing of the petition for adjudication of bankruptcy, have attempted to account for any of his property by fictitious losses or expenses.

7th. If the bankrupt shall, within six months next preceeding the issuing of the fiat or the filing of the petition for adjudication of bankruptcy, have put any of his creditors to any unnecessary expense by any vexatious and frivolous defence or delay to any suit for the recovery of any debt or demand provable under his bankruptcy, or shall be indebted in costs incurred in any action or suit so vexatiously brought or defended.

8th. If the bankrupt shall, at any time after the issuing of the fiat or the filing of the petition for adjudication of bankruptcy, have wilfully prevented or withheld the production of any book, paper, deed, writing, or other document relating to his trade, dealings, or estate.

9th. If the bankrupt shall during his trading wilfully, and with intent to conceal the true state of his affairs, have omitted to keep proper books of account; or shall wilfully, and with intent to conceal the true state of his affairs, have kept his books imperfectly, carelessly, and negligently.

§ 275 directs the forfeiture and penalties received under this Act to be paid to "the chief registrar's account;" § 276 is the definition of terms; § 277 extends the Act to aliens and denizens; and § 278 provides that the Act may be amended during the session. There are 32 schedules to the Act.

BANKRUPTCY (IRELAND).

[12 and 13 Victoriae, c. 107.—August 1, 1849.]

An Act for the Amendment of the Law of Bankruptcy in Ireland.

This Act is in most of its main features similar to the preceding.

NUISANCES REMOVAL AND DISEASES PREVENTION.

[12 and 13 Victoriae, c. 111.—August 1, 1849.]

An Act to amend the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Act, 1848.

§ 1 makes the Act part of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Act, 1848.

§ 2 enables the General Board of Health to summon witnesses to testify on oath, and renders persons so summoned and refusing to appear, or to be sworn or examined, liable to a penalty.

§ 3 enables the Secretary of the Board of Health to prosecute for violation or neglect of the regulations of the Board of Health.

§ 4 enables guardians and overseers to prosecute for the like, and to pay the costs out of the funds applicable to the relief of the poor.

§ 5 empowers justices, being ex-officio guardians, to act in petty session in proceedings by the board of guardians under the statute.

§ 6 empowers the guardians and other like officers to take proceedings for orders of justices to remove nuisances on certificate from any medical or relieving officer, or in Ireland from two constables, in like manner as on notice from two householders.

§ 7 enables the costs incurred in the removal of nuisances not recovered from owners or occupiers to be charged to the parish without the necessity of an order of justices, where they have issued an order for abatement of the nuisance or where the amount is under twenty shillings.

§ 8 enables the guardians of Unions to charge the expenses of removing or abating nuisances, under the regulations of the Board of Health, to the parish where the premises may be situated, at once, when they are under twenty shillings, and, where they exceed this sum, and the guardians of the parish object to be charged, under the order of two justices.

§ 9 empowers the General Board of Health, and Commissioners of Health in Ireland, in certain places, to inquire into the state of the burial-grounds, and if it appears to them that any such ground is in a state dangerous to health, to order measures to be taken to remove the danger; requires the churchwardens to do what they are ordered to do; and provides that all expenses shall come out of the poor-rate: provides that no order shall be made after the next session of Parliament.

§ 10 provides that in any such case the churchwardens, with the consent of bishop and vestry, and approval of the Board of Health, may agree with a Cemetery Company, or with any other parish, for the burial of bodies in such cemetery or the churchyard of such other parish: provides that the costs shall be paid out of the poor-rates, and that no agreement shall be made after the next session of Parliament.

§ 11 enables the Board of Health to cause certain inquiries to be made as to the state of the burial-ground in any parish so as to enable them to frame a scheme for the prohibition of burial, for the providing of other burial-grounds, and for the dealing with the various matters connected with this subject, and requires the inspector to report.

§ 12 requires the Board of Health to communicate such report to various parties, and empowers them to lay a scheme upon the subject before Parliament: provides that the consent of the bishop shall be obtained thereto.

§ 13 gives the short title to the Act; and § 14 is the usual clause as to amendment.

MEMORANDUM.

[The following List contains the Titles of the Public Acts of the Session, not included in the foregoing Abstracts.]

2. To continue, until September 1, 1849, an Act of the last session for empowering the lord-lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland to apprehend and detain such persons as he or they shall suspect of conspiring against Her Majesty's person and government.

3. To apply the sum of eight millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1849.

4. To amend the Laws relating to the appointment of vice-guardians of unions in Ireland.

5. To authorize an advance of money for the relief of certain distressed Poor Law Unions in Ireland.

6. To repeal an Act of the 21 George II. for holding the summer assizes at Buckingham; and to authorize the appointment of a more convenient place for holding the same.

8. To remove doubts as to the appointment of overseers in cities and boroughs.

9. To indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, and to extend the time limited for those purposes respectively until March 25, 1850.

10. For punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

12. For the regulation of Her Majesty's Royal Marine forces while on shore.

14. To enable overseers of the poor and surveyors of the highways to recover the costs of distraining for rates.

15. To amend the Act of 54 George III., for the recovery of small sums due for wages in Ireland.

16. To protect justices of the peace in Ireland from vexatious actions for acts done by them in the execution of their office.

17. To continue for five years so much of an Act of the second and third years of Her present Majesty, as enables justices to grant warrants for entering places in which spirits are sold without license in Ireland.

18. For the holding of petty sessions of the peace in boroughs, and for providing places for the holding of such petty sessions in counties and boroughs.

19. To make perpetual an Act of the tenth and eleventh years of Her present Majesty, for authorizing the removal of prisoners from the several gaols in Ireland in cases of epidemic diseases.

20. For raising the sum of 17,786,700*l.* by Exchequer Bills, for the service of the year 1849.

21. To confirm certain Acts of the Legislature of Newfoundland respecting the rebuilding of the town of Saint John's Newfoundland, and to enable the said Legislature to make other provisions respecting the rebuilding of the said town.

22. To remove doubts concerning the validity of certain grants of land in the colony of New South Wales.

23. To authorize further advances of money for the improvement of landed property, and the extension and promotion of drainage and other works of public utility, in Ireland.

25. For giving effect to the stipulations of a treaty between Her Majesty and the Queen of Portugal for the apprehension of certain deserters.

26. For granting relief against defects in leases made under powers of leasing, in certain cases.

27. To remove doubts concerning the transportation of offenders under judgment of death to whom mercy may be extended in Ireland.

28. To enable the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital to regulate and manage the markets held at Greenwich in the county of Kent.

30. For the better preservation of sheep, and more speedy detection of receivers of stolen sheep, in Ireland.

31. For requiring the transmission of the annual abstracts and

statements of trustees of turnpike roads and bridges in Scotland to the Secretary of State to be laid before Parliament.

32. To continue to the end of the year 1851, certain temporary provisions relating to the collection of grand jury cess in Ireland.

34. To amend an Act regulating the Justices of the Peace Small Debt Courts in Scotland.

35. For requiring annual returns of the expenditure on highways in England and Wales to be transmitted to the Secretary of State, and afterwards laid before Parliament.

36. To make provision, during the present year, and to the end of the year 1851, relating to the collection of county cess in Ireland, and to the remuneration of the collectors thereof.

37. To continue to October 1, 1850, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, an Act to amend the laws relating to loan societies.

38. To continue for five years an Act of the second and third years of Her present Majesty, for the better prevention and punishment of assaults in Ireland.

39. For further continuing, until August 1, 1850, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, certain temporary provisions concerning ecclesiastical jurisdiction in England.

40. To continue until July 31, 1850, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, certain of the allowances of the duty of excise on soap used in manufactures.

41. To extend an Act of the 56 George III., for providing for a new silver coinage, and for regulating the currency of the gold and silver coin of this realm.

42. To provide for the execution for one year of the office of sheriff in the county of Westmoreland.

43. For punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers in the service of the East India Company, and for regulating in such service the payment of regimental debts and the distribution of the effects of officers and soldiers dying in the service.

44. To apply the sum of three millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year 1849.

45. To amend the procedure in courts of general and quarter sessions of the peace in England and Wales, and for the better advancement of justice in cases within the jurisdiction of those courts.

46. To facilitate the union of turnpike trusts.

47. To continue certain Acts for regulating turnpike roads in Ireland.

48. To provide for the administration of justice in Vancouver's Island.

49. To extend and explain the provisions of the Acts for the granting of sites for schools.

51. For the better protection of the property of pupils, absent persons, and persons under mental incapacity in Scotland.

52. To suspend, until October 1, 1850, the making of lists and the ballots and enrolments for the militia of the United Kingdom.

53. For consolidating and amending several of the laws relating to attorneys and solicitors in Ireland.

54. To continue until October 1, 1850, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, an Act for authorizing the application of highway rates to turnpike roads.

55. To abolish the gaol of Newgate, in the county of the city of Dublin, and provide compensation for the officers thereof, and to

enable the grand jury of the county of the said city to increase the salaries of the chaplains of certain other gaols thereof, and to reassess on the county of the said city certain arrears of grand jury cess.

56. To continue until July 31, 1850, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, an Act of the fifth and sixth years of Her present Majesty for amending the law relative to private lunatic asylums in Ireland.

58. To extend to the officers of inland revenue the privilege of becoming members of the Excise Benevolent Fund Society.

59. To amend an Act of the tenth year of Her Majesty, for facilitating the improvement of landed property in Ireland.

60. Further to amend an Act of the tenth year of Her present Majesty, for rendering valid certain proceedings for the relief of distress in Ireland, by employment of the labouring poor, and to indemnify those who have acted in such proceedings.

61. To continue, until October 1, 1850, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, the exemption of inhabitants from liability to be rated as such in respect of stock in trade or other property to the relief of the poor.

62. To authorize the advance of money out of the consolidated fund to the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company.

63. To authorize a further advance of money for the relief of certain distressed poor law unions in Ireland.

64. To remove doubts as to the authority of justices of the peace to act in certain matters relating to the poor in cities and boroughs.

65. To provide a more convenient mode of levying and collecting county rates, county police rates, and district police rates, in parishes situated partly within and partly without the limits of boroughs which are not liable to such rates.

66. For enabling colonial legislatures to establish inland posts.

67. To extend the remedies of sequestrators of ecclesiastical benefices.

69. To facilitate the performance of the duties of justices of the peace out of quarter sessions in Ireland, with respect to persons charged with indictable offences.

70. To facilitate the performance of the duties of justices of the peace out of quarter sessions in Ireland, with respect to summary convictions and orders.

72. Further to amend the Acts relating to the officers of the House of Commons.

73. To limit the enlistment in the artillery and other ordnance corps.

74. For the further relief of trustees.

75. To defray until August 1, 1850, the charge of the pay, clothing, and contingent and other expenses of the disembodied militia in Great Britain and Ireland; to grant allowances in certain cases to subaltern officers, adjutants, paymasters, quartermasters, surgeons, assistant surgeons, surgeons' mates, and serjeant majors of the militia; and to authorize the employment of the non-commissioned officers.

78. For the more effectual taxation of costs on private bills in the House of Lords, and to facilitate the taxation of other costs on private bills in certain cases.

79. To facilitate the execution of conveyances and other instruments by or on behalf of the New Zealand Company in New Zealand.

81. To authorize Her Majesty to issue a commission to inquire into and report upon rights or claims over the New Forest in the county of Southampton and Waltham Forest in the county of Essex.

82. To relieve boroughs, in certain cases, from contribution to certain descriptions of county expenditure.

83. Further to facilitate the inclosure of commons, and the improvement of commons and other lands.

84. For carrying into effect engagements between Her Majesty and certain Arabian chiefs in the Persian Gulf for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade.

85. To amend an Act for the regulation of municipal corporations in Ireland, so far as relates to the borough of Dublin.

86. To provide additional funds for loans by the Public Works Loan Commissioners for building workhouses in Ireland.

87. To continue certain turnpike Acts in Great Britain for limited periods, and to make certain provisions respecting turnpike roads in England.

89. To reduce the number of signatures required to instruments issued by the lords of the treasury.

91. To provide for the collection of rates in the city of Dublin.

95. To amend the law concerning judgments in Ireland.

96. To provide for the prosecution and trial in Her Majesty's colonies of offences committed within the jurisdiction of the admiralty.

97. For the improvement of the city of Dublin.

98. To apply a sum out of the consolidated fund, and certain other sums, to the service of the year 1849, and to appropriate the supplies granted in this session of Parliament.

99. To encourage endowment of chapels of ease, and facilitate assignment of pastoral districts thereto; and to amend an Act of the eighth year of Her present Majesty for marriages in Ireland, and for registering such marriages.

100. To promote the advance of private money for drainage of lands in Great Britain and Ireland.

102. To authorize the sale of the royal pavilion at Brighton, and the grounds thereof; and to apply the money arising from such sale.

103. To continue an Act of the last session of Parliament, for charging the maintenance of certain poor persons in unions upon the common fund; and to make certain amendments in the laws for the relief of the poor.

104. To amend the Acts for the more effectual relief of the destitute poor of Ireland.

108. To amend the joint stock companies winding-up Act, 1848.

109. To amend an Act to regulate certain offices in the petty bag in the High Court of Chancery, the practice of the common-law side of that court, and the enrolment office of the said court.

110. For suspending, until June 1, 1850, the operation of an Act passed this session, intitled an Act for granting relief against defects in leases made under powers of leasing in certain cases.

XII.—ABSTRACTS OF PARLIAMENTARY DOCUMENTS, &c.

* * * Fractional sums are omitted in some instances.

I.—*Finance.*

AN ACCOUNT of the NET PUBLIC INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in the year ended January 5, 1849 (after abating the Expenditure thereout defrayed by the several Revenue Departments), and of the Actual Issues or Payments within the same Period, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Redemption of Funded or paying off Unfunded Debt, and of the Advances and Re-payments for Local Works, &c.

INCOME OR REVENUE.

ORDINARY REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.						£	s.	d.
Customs	.	.	.	.	.	20,999,132	3	4
Excise	.	.	.	.	.	14,154,054	19	9
Stamps	.	.	.	.	.	6,643,772	1	11
Taxes (Land and Assessed)	.	.	.	.	.	4,314,704	8	8
Property Tax	.	.	.	.	.	5,347,364	19	9
Post Office	.	.	.	.	.	815,000	0	0
Crown Lands	.	.	.	.	.	81,000	0	0
Duties on Pensions and Salaries	.	.	.	.	.	4,559	5	0
Small Branches, Hereditary Revenues of the Crown	.	.	.	.	.	9,202	8	9
Surplus Fees of regulated Public Offices	.	.	.	.	.	53,548	3	5

OTHER RECEIPTS.

Produce of the Sale of Old Stores	.	.	.	.	.	308,415	14	9
Re-payment of Sums received into Commissariat Chest at Hong Kong, out of Indemnity paid by Chinese Government	.	.	.	.	.	539,305	9	6
Imprest and other Moneys	.	.	.	.	.	57,853	14	4
Money received from the East India Company	.	.	.	.	.	60,000	0	0
Unclaimed Dividends (more than paid)	.	.	.	.	.	803	14	1

Total Income	.	.	.	.	.	53,388,717	3	3
Excess of Expenditure over Income	.	.	.	.	.	796,419	14	6

£54,185,136 17 9

EXPENDITURE.

FUNDED DEBT.

Interest and Management of Permanent Debt	.	.	.	.	.	23,978,113	0	9
Terminable Annuities	.	.	.	.	.	3,795,076	10	11

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Interest on Exchequer Bills	.	.	.	.	.	790,327	16	0
Civil List	.	.	.	.	.	395,245	0	0
Annuities and Pensions for Civil, Naval, Military, and Judicial Services, &c., charged by various Acts of Parliament on the Consolidated Fund	509,762	5	2

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	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Allowances	271,381	4	10
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	166,492	17	9
Courts of Justice	1,098,403	7	9
Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund	342,549	1	10
Army	6,647,284	4	7
Navy	7,922,286	19	7
Ordnance	3,076,124	0	0
Kaffir War	1,100,000	0	0
Miscellaneous, chargeable on the Annual Grants of Parliament, including 276,377 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> for Relief of Distress in Ireland	4,092,090	8	7
Total Expenditure	54,185,136	17	9

The amount of the WINDOW DUTY assessed in the year ending April 5, 1848, was 1,880,325*l.*; the amount received was 1,811,742*l.* The number of HOUSES charged was 485,143.

The Amount of the EXCISE Duty on BRICKS in the year 1848, was 448,310*l.*

Amount of the TAX on DOGS for the years ending January 5, 1845, to January 5, 1849.—Years ending January 5, 1845, 137,948*l.*; 1846, 136,037*l.*; 1847, 135,590*l.*; 1848, 137,774*l.*; and 1849, 134,827*l.*

Amount of the DUTY on HORS for the year 1849.

Old duty at 1 12-20 <i>d.</i> per lb.	79,791
New duty, at 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ 8-20 <i>d.</i> per lb.	58,976
Additional duty of 5 per cent., per Act 3 Vic., c. 17	6,936
	£145,703

NET PRODUCE of the REVNUUE of IRELAND in the years ended Jan. 5, 1847, 1848, and 1849, with the EXPENDITURE of the same years.

	Years ending Jan. 5.		
	1847.	1848.	1849.
Customs	2,258,043	2,009,133	2,069,773
Excise	1,467,060	1,152,932	1,321,915
Stamps	573,767	567,996	542,924
Post Office	29,000	59,000	39,000
Miscellaneous, including repayment of advances	364,592	536,783	311,863
Total	4,692,462	4,325,844	4,275,375
Expenditure	4,781,815	4,193,542	4,294,457

THE REVENUE.—An Abstract of the NET PRODUCE of the REVENUE of GREAT BRITAIN, in the Years ended 10th October, 1848, and 10th October, 1849, and the Quarters of the same, showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.

	Quarters ended				Year ended Oct. 10, 1848.	Quarters ended				Year ended Oct. 10, 1849.	Year ended Oct. 10, 1849.	
	Jan. 5, 1848.	April 5, 1848.	July 5, 1848.	Oct. 10, 1848.		Jan. 5, 1849.	April 5, 1849.	July 5, 1849.	Oct. 10, 1849.		Increase.	Decrease.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
CUSTOMS	4,111,862	4,392,650	4,447,832	5,406,483	18,358,827	4,682,395	4,593,119	4,128,777	5,253,272	18,657,563	298,736	153,211
EXCISE	3,246,883	2,002,601	3,473,803	4,102,574	12,825,861	3,253,162	1,820,575	3,020,602	4,287,577	12,381,916	165,003	0
STAMPS	1,564,855	1,618,668	1,557,640	1,461,942	6,203,105	1,472,598	1,549,171	1,619,697	1,686,747	6,328,213	294,805	0
TAXES	1,914,783	143,902	2,034,133	215,656	4,308,474	1,921,013	148,101	2,054,730	203,057	4,326,901	0	12,599
PROPERTY TAX	462,567	2,041,640	988,401	1,892,890	5,385,498	424,434	2,011,519	1,033,240	1,914,006	5,383,199	21,116	0
POST OFFICE	208,000	221,000	136,000	221,000	786,000	198,000	234,000	196,000	224,000	852,000	3,000	0
CROWN LANDS	40,000	21,000	10,000	20,000	91,000	30,000	40,000	40,000	20,000	130,000	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS	11,746	56,307	9,227	13,923	91,203	21,709	98,792	70,140	21,902	212,543	7,979	0
Total Ordinary Revenue	11,560,696	10,497,768	12,657,036	13,334,468	48,049,968	12,303,311	10,493,277	12,163,186	13,610,561	48,272,335	668,611	165,810
China Money	0	455,021	0	0	455,021	84,284	0	0	0	84,284	0	0
Imprest and other Moneys.	30,614	24,852	168,600	168,437	392,103	123,895	204,361	109,875	120,134	558,265	166,162	48,303
Repayments of Advances .	74,048	74,138	86,813	112,605	347,604	140,695	87,648	170,841	166,199	565,383	217,779	53,594
Total Income	11,665,358	11,051,379	12,912,449	13,615,510	49,244,696	12,352,165	10,787,286	12,443,902	13,896,894	49,480,267	1,052,552	214,113
The Amount applied to Consolidated Fund, exclusive of Advances and inclusive of Loan in Jan. 1848, quarter	010,559	5,956,232	6,818,019	7,230,426	27,015,236	8,974,147	5,697,300	7,220,278	8,298,974	30,350,699	816,981	Deduct Decrease
Ditto applied as Advances .	340,830	149,059	231,111	428,746	1,149,746	184,380	185,554	393,077	490,426	1,253,437	0	0
Ditto applied as part of the Ways and Means of the Year	4,880,744	4,946,088	5,863,319	5,956,338	21,655,489	3,193,658	4,704,432	4,830,547	5,107,494	17,836,131	235,571	Increase on Year.
Total	12,241,133	11,051,379	12,912,449	13,615,510	49,820,471	12,352,165	10,787,286	12,443,902	13,896,894	49,480,267	281,384	Increase on Quar.

RETURN showing the NET AMOUNT of PROPERTY and INCOME TAX received for the Year ending on the 5th day of April, 1848, classed under the several Schedules (A.), (B.), (C.), (D.) and (E.).

COLLECTED.	Schedule (A.) Lands and Hereditaments. 7d. in the £.	Schedule (B.) Occupation of Lands. 3½d. in the £.	Schedule (C.) On Funded Property. 7d. in the £.	Schedule (D.) On Income from Professions, Trades, &c. 7d. in the £.	Schedule (E.) On Public Offices. 7d. in the £.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
England and Wales ..	2,283,392	286,582	741,173	1,531,635	325,369	5,168,151
Scotland ..	274,401	23,308	..	154,342	13,097	465,148
Ireland ....	..	..	3,100	..	2,303	5,403
Total ..	2,557,793	309,890	744,273	1,685,977	340,769	5,638,702

RETURN showing the number of persons charged to the INCOME TAX for the year ended the 5th day of April, 1848, under schedule D. and schedule E.; distinguishing the number charged in each of the following classes.

CLASSES.	Schedule D. Year ended 5th April, 1848.			Schedule E. Year ended 5th Apr., 1848.		
	Income on which the Duty is charged.	Number of Persons in each Class.	Amount of Tax received from each Class.	Income on which the Duty is charged.	Number of Persons in each Class.	Amount of Tax received from each Class.
	£		£	£		£
Under £150 a year . .	2,521,331	34,270	73,539	1,564,795	21,960	45,571
£150 and under £200	6,136,676	38,825	178,986	1,328,654	8,645	38,538
200 " 300	6,686,939	29,909	195,036	1,959,071	8,702	57,003
300 " 400	4,796,729	15,043	139,904	1,304,735	4,049	37,977
400 " 500	3,080,766	7,324	89,856	927,870	2,244	27,001
500 " 600	2,858,869	5,532	83,384	545,746	1,040	15,915
600 " 700	1,884,934	3,043	54,976	442,397	694	12,902
700 " 800	1,542,040	2,124	44,976	385,969	522	11,246
800 " 900	1,417,502	1,713	41,343	224,841	276	6,546
900 " 1 000	821,923	875	23,973	176,707	188	5,154
1,000 " 1,500	6,832,015	5,234	199,268	946,418	838	27,548
1,500 " 2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,000 " 3,000	3,431,064	1,483	100,073	389,404	244	11,319
3,000 " 4,000	2,342,674	703	68,328	375,316	166	10,884
4,000 " 5,000	1,731,412	400	50,500	181,446	55	5,235
5,000 " 10,000	5,133,931	788	149,740	98,809	23	2,883
10,000 " 50,000	6,572,146	371	191,686	*639,062	61	18,638
50,000 and upwards .	1,720,593	22	50,184			
		147,659			49,707	

* This includes all from £5,000 upwards.

UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS.—Amount of Balances which remained in the hands of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England at the undermentioned dates, being those next before the issue from the Exchequer of Money for the payment of Dividends on account of the National Debt, for each of the Four preceding Quarters respectively.

	Unclaimed.	Advanced to Government.
On April 5, 1848.....	£1,058,100	£896,983
On July 5, 1848.....	1,007,825	907,825
On Oct. 10, 1848.....	959,095	859,095
On Jan. 5, 1849.....	1,047,207	859,095

AMOUNT of the FUNDED DEBT, ANNUAL INTEREST, and TOTAL CHARGE on the SAME, on Jan. 5 of each year, from 1828 to 1849 inclusive.

	Total Capital Unredeemed.	Annual Interest.	Total Charge, including An- nuities, &c.
	£.	£	£.
1829	772,332,540	25,342,549	28,245,534
1830	771,251,932	25,328,976	28,285,900
1831	757,486,996	24,102,200	27,674,754
1832	755,543,884	24,038,514	27,658,299
1833	754,100,549	23,993,290	27,703,433
1834	751,658,883	23,912,748	27,782,116
1835	743,675,299	23,603,502	27,783,454
1836	758,549,866	24,054,652	28,403,305
1837	761,422,570	24,155,320	28,533,192
1838	762,275,188	24,165,256	28,524,739
1839	761,347,690	24,135,180	28,585,503
1840	766,547,684	24,290,241	28,748,794
1841	766,371,725	24,283,940	28,556,324
1842	772,530,758	24,444,231	28,701,458
1843	773,068,340	24,459,843	28,609,708
1844	772,169,092	24,432,020	28,516,882
1845	769,193,644	23,719,148	27,839,244
1846	766,672,822	23,642,677	27,702,880
1847	764,608,284	23,580,033	27,603,224
1848	772,401,851	23,813,746	27,753,663
1849	774,022,638	23,862,257	27,699,740

ACCOUNT of the ARTICLES now subjected to Excise Duties in Great Britain, with the RATES of DUTY.

Bricks, small, 5s. 10d. per 1000, and 5 per cent.

„ large, 10s. per 1000, and 5 per cent.

Hops, 2d. per lb., and 5 per cent.

Malt, from barley, in England and Scotland, 2s. 7d. per bushel, and 5 per cent.

„ from Bere or Bigg, in Scotland, 2s. per bushel, and 5 per cent.

Paper, 1½d. per lb., and 5 per cent. on all kinds of paper.

Soap, hard, 1½d. per lb., and 5 per cent.—Soft, 1d per lb., and 5 per cent.

Spirits, in England, 7s. 10d. per gallon

„ in Scotland, 3s. 8d. per gallon

A RETURN of the TOTAL AMOUNT of REVENUE received in the UNITED KINGDOM, in the Year ending 5th January, 1849, for STAMP DUTY on LEGACIES, on PROBATES, ADMINISTRATIONS, and TESTAMENTARY INVENTORIES.

Year ended 5 Jan. 1849		England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
		£.	£.	£.	£.
	Legacies	1,057,691	93,485	72,488	1,273,664
	Probates, Administrations and Testamentary Inventories	889,342	75,797	76,539	1,041,678
		1,947,033	169,282	149,027	2,265,342

NEWSPAPER STAMPS AND ADVERTISEMENTS.

NUMBER of NEWSPAPER STAMPS issued in the following years, distinguishing the Stamps at 1d. from those at $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Year ending Jan. 5.	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.	
	1d.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1d.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1d.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.
1843	50,088,175	1,481,524	5,540,424	440,400	6,063,908	35,750
1844	51,612,195	1,956,832	5,831,671	257,150	6,452,072	142,580
1845	54,084,761	3,724,378	6,050,465	325,620	6,769,067	249,550
1846	59,651,024	10,382,491	6,450,529	508,750	6,921,888	235,178
1847	64,452,379	9,110,430	6,885,306	310,671	6,960,440	131,925
1848	64,138,660	8,197,467	7,421,032	238,175	6,574,607	57,510
1849	67,476,768	8,704,064	7,497,064	176,854	7,028,956	44,702

RETURN for the same years of the NUMBER of ADVERTISEMENTS in, and the AMOUNT of DUTY received from, the Newspapers of the UNITED KINGDOM.

Year ending [Jan. 1.	LONDON.		ENGLISH PROVINCIAL.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.	
	Number of Advertisements.	Amount of Duty.	Number of Advertisements.	Amount of Duty.	Number of Advertisements.	Amount of Duty.	Number of Advertisements.	Amount of Duty.
		£		£		£		£
1843	671,379	50,353	680,899	51,067	178,374	13,378	186,413	9,321
1844	684,518	51,339	663,878	49,791	178,920	13,419	179,805	8,990
1845	743,586	55,766	713,561	53,517	185,272	13,895	188,743	9,437
1846	892,797	66,960	803,474	60,261	237,205	17,790	218,214	10,911
1847	873,297	65,497	821,448	61,609	232,951	17,471	221,787	11,089
1848	867,001	65,025	854,042	64,053	237,300	17,797	221,333	11,067
1849	863,888	64,791	804,268	60,320	234,166	17,562	206,857	10,343

The rate of duty is, in Great Britain, 1s. 6d.—in Ireland, 1s.—on each advertisement.

RETURN of the Total Amount of the UNREDEEMED FUNDED DEBT, and of the UNFUNDED DEBT, for the years ending Jan. 5, 1848 and 1849 :—

	1848.	1849.
Unredeemed Funded Debt.....	772,401,851	774,022,638
Unfunded Debt—Supplies and Consolidated Fund	17,974,500	17,794,700

The LOANS advanced by the Relief Commissioners under the Act 10 Vict., cap. 7, during the Famine of 1847, to 130 Unions in Ireland, amounted to 953,277*l.*, of which 132,088*l.* have been repaid, on March 27, 1849.

ABSTRACT of COLONIAL EXPENDITURE by Great Britain in the years 1846-7.

The sums given include the Civil, Military, and Naval Expenditure of each Colony, so far as paid by Great Britain. The Civil Expenditure is chiefly for Passage Allowances for Governors and other officers, Convict Establishments and Charges, Ecclesiastical Establishments, &c. (fractions omitted).

MILITARY AND MARITIME STATIONS.

	£
Gibraltar.....	179,073
Malta	106,996
Cape of Good Hope	685,444
Mauritius	90,591
Bermuda	73,628
St. Helena	25,668
Ionian Islands	85,044
Falkland Islands	1,186
Hong Kong	94,600

PLANTATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

Jamaica, Bahamas, and Honduras	189,626
Other West India Islands and Guiana.....	307,060
Canada	474,789
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland	170,464
Sierra Leone, Gambia, and Cape Coast	42,690
Ceylon	83,470
Western Australia	7,513
Southern Australia.....	4,588
Northern Australia.....	1,876
New Zealand	84,494

PENAL SETTLEMENTS.

New South Wales.....	79,196
Van Diemen's Land	92,182
General Charges	46,091

Total 2,928,069

II.—Currency.

Of SILVER and COPPER COIN there have been delivered by the Moneyers into the MINT in the year 1848, the sum of 35,442*l.* in silver, and of 2,688*l.* in copper. There has been also received into the Mint 182,783*l.* 6*s.* chiefly in old worn silver coin, involving a loss of 6,504*l.* 15*s.*

STATEMENT of the AFFAIRS of the BANK OF ENGLAND from the Weekly Returns of the undermentioned dates in 1848 and 1849.

	Nov. 18, '48	Feb. 24, '49	May 26.	July 28.	Oct. 27.
ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£
DR.—Notes issued	27,198,835	28,405,385	27,500,135	27,746,380	28,470,565
CR.—Government Debt	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,100	11,015,100
Other Securities	2,984,900	2,984,900	2,984,500	2,984,900	2,984,500
Gold Coin and Bullion ..	12,690,926	13,993,308	13,176,566	13,469,811	14,193,488
Silver Bullion	507,909	412,077	323,569	276,569	277,077
Total.....	27,198,835	28,405,385	27,500,135	27,746,380	28,470,565
BANKING DEPARTMENT.					
DR.—Proprietors' Capital ..	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000	14,553,000
Rest.....	3,421,579	3,514,565	3,151,602	3,220,858	3,132,780
Public Deposits	5,149,495	5,815,929	5,370,855	3,031,025	4,858,589
Other Deposits	10,014,544	10,142,742	9,775,000	11,225,603	10,738,142
Seven Day and other Bills	1,036,211	1,117,330	1,110,332	1,095,565	1,080,914
Total.....	34,174,829	35,143,566	33,940,789	33,126,051	34,363,425
CR.—Government Securities	13,329,012	14,074,183	14,175,507	14,352,877	14,228,068
Other Securities	10,769,002	9,872,296	9,837,316	9,649,334	9,826,691
Notes	9,355,690	10,272,940	9,030,935	8,249,580	9,520,015
Gold and Silver Coin	721,125	924,147	897,031	874,260	788,651
Total.....	34,174,829	35,143,566	33,940,789	33,126,051	34,363,425

NOTE CIRCULATION of the UNITED KINGDOM at the following dates in 1848 and 1849.

	Nov. 4, '48.	Feb. 24, '49.	May 19.	July 14.	Oct. 6.
Bank of England .	18,509,450	18,383,976	18,988,091	18,368,971	17,814,601
Private Banks .	3,918,619	3,567,312	3,717,477	3,479,601	3,462,306
Joint Stock Banks .	2,853,763	2,591,145	2,820,522	2,586,166	2,577,234
Scotland . . .	3,306,273	2,952,177	3,129,189	3,111,724	3,139,414
Ireland . . .	5,026,717	4,560,080	4,287,888	3,912,582	4,133,928
Total .	33,614,822	32,054,690	32,943,167	31,459,044	31,127,483

III.—Trade.

AN ACCOUNT of the IMPORTS of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize, and of the Consumption of such Articles, in the year 1848, and in the eight months ended 5th September, 1849.

Articles.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.*			
	1848.		8 mos. ended Sept. 5, 1849.	
	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumptn.	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumptn.
Animals, living :—				
Oxen and bulls number	24,591	Free.	9,395	Free.
Cows number	22,501	„	10,674	„
Calves number	15,642	„	10,232	„
Sheep number	128,093	„	60,699	„
Lambs number	2,177	„	2,178	„
Swine and hogs number	2,119	„	1,027	„
Ashes, Pearl & Pot cwt.	0	0	80,150	„
Barilla and Alkali tons	2,349	Free.	909	„
Bark for Tanners' or Dyers' use cwt.	353,847	„	229,483	„
Bones of Animals, &c. whether burnt or not, or as Animal Charcoal tons	0	0	19,445	„
Brimstone cwt.	0	0	637,740	„
Caoutchouc cwt.	4,208	Free.	4,226	„
Clocks value £	0	0	41,380	39,989
Cocoa lb.	6,444,204	2,935,479	5,816,963	2,120,662
Coffee of British Possessions lb.	35,965,399	30,146,707	17,473,128	19,963,009
Foreign lb.	21,096,032	6,959,585	17,207,510	3,424,092
Total of Coffee	57,061,431	37,106,292	34,680,638	23,387,101
Corn :—Wheat qrs.	2,594,013	1,864,187	2,795,873	3,387,596
Barley qrs.	1,063,912	899,960	856,857	1,018,858
Oats qrs.	977,761	882,559	783,964	869,077
Rye qrs.	62,891	48,721	206,330	219,810
Pease qrs.	217,763	167,083	114,586	158,865
Beans qrs.	490,353	450,695	369,633	385,491
Indian Corn, or Maize qrs.	1,586,771	1,579,898	1,732,744	1,735,778
Buckwheat qrs.	205	205	216	216
Bere or Bigg qrs.	906	—	843	1,749
Wheatmeal or Flour cwt.	1,765,475	1,228,925	2,449,796	2,956,878
Barley Meal cwt.	65	64	89	89

* The quantities stated for the eight months ending September 5, 1849, are of what could be made up from the Landing Accounts given.

This Abstract is made up from two Parliamentary papers, and the items are not identical in each. The entries in each, which are not found in the other, we have indicated by a cypher (0). For the purpose of comparison one-third must be taken from the whole year, 1848.

Articles.		QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			
		1848.		8 mos. ended Sept. 5, 1849.	
		Imported.	Entered for Home Consump ⁿ .	Imported.	Entered for Home Consump ⁿ .
Corn— <i>continued.</i>					
Oatmeal	cwt.	6,706	6,165	30,135	29,632
Rye Meal	cwt.	36,010	30,534	16,243	21,426
Pea Meal	cwt.	104	104	398	398
Bean Meal	cwt.	28	28	2	1
Indian Corn Meal	cwt.	—	—	95,148	95,156
Buckwheat Meal	cwt.	194	194	524	524
Cotton Manufac- tures, not made	Pieces	0	0	114,315	Free.
up: East India	Value				
Piece Goods	thereof £	0	0	27,413	„
Other Articles..	Value £	0	0	171,604	„
Cotton Manufac- tures, wholly or in part made up.	£	0	0	31,000	15,546
Cotton Yarn ...	lbs.	0	0	287,052	Free.
	Value				
	thereof £	0	0	33,221	„
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs: Cochineal	cwt.	18,380	Free.	9,341	„
Divi Divi	tons	161	„	0	0
Indigo	cwt.	58,583	„	70,325	Free.
Lacdye	cwt.	4,449	„	7,092	„
Logwood	tons	23,192	„	14,440	„
Madder	cwt.	86,112	„	63,553	„
Madder Root....	cwt.	139,463	„	116,199	„
Shumac.....	tons	9,514	„	6,879	„
Terra Japonica and Cutch ...	tons	6,808	„	4,377	„
Valonia	tons	10,237	„	11,007	„
Embroidery & Nee- dlework.....	value £	0	0	75,014	50,462
Fish of Foreign Tak- ing:—					
Eels.....	ships lading	76	76	0	0
— in small quan- tities	cwt.	1	1	0	0
Turbots	cwt.	41	41	0	0
Oysters.....	bushels	117	57	0	0
Salmon	cwt.	1,346	1,346	0	0
Turtle	cwt.	459	459	0	0
Fresh, not other- wise described	cwt.	1,014	1,014	0	0
Cured, ditto	cwt.	5,913	2,758	0	0
Flax and Tow, or Codilla of Hemp and Flax	cwt.	1,462,007	Free.	1,095,473	Free.
Fruits—Currants ..	cwt.	402,306	380,500	205,142	239,700

Articles.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.				
	1848.		8 mos. ended Sept. 5, 1849.		
	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumptn.	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumptn.	
Fruit—continued.					
Figs	cwt.	22,768	25,066	4,300	7,404
Lemons & { chests or boxes		390,546	364,460	233,508	199,908
Oranges { No. (loose)		65,991	55,911	35,954	35,865
	at value £	3,209	9,089	2,296	6,358
Raisins	cwt.	240,042	228,542	29,692	64,922
Glass Manufactures :					
Window Glass not exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, & Shades and Cylinders .	cwt.	0	0	17,570	5,620
All Glass exceeding one-ninth of an inch thick, all Silvered or Polished Glass, of whatever thickness	sq. ft.	0	0	42,104	42,355
White Flint Glass Goods (except Bottles) not cut, engraved or otherwise ornamented	lbs.	0	0	54,257	21,353
All Flint Cut Glass, Flint Coloured Glass, & Fancy Ornamental Glass	lbs.	0	0	453,290	381,748
Guano	tons	71,414	Free.	60,254	Free.
Hemp, undressed..	cwt.	832,212	„	460,467	„
Hides, untanned: Dry	cwt.	132,000	„	86,845	„
— wet.....	cwt.	409,850	„	348,991	„
— tanned, tawed, curried, or dressed (except Russia Hides)	lb.	1,220,401	„	1,090,071	„
Lace, Thread, and Cushion or Pillow					
Lace.....	value £	0	0	59,411	55,566
Leather Manufactures:					
Boots, Shoes, and Calashes; Women's Boots and Calashes	pairs	0	0	10,568	9,591
Women's Shoes with Cork or Double Soles, Quilted Shoes and Clogs ...	pairs	0	0	2,464	2,447

Articles.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			
	1848.		8 mos. ended Sept. 5, 1849.	
	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumptn	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumptn.
Leather Manufactures, <i>contd.</i>				
Women's Shoes of Silk, Satin, Stuff, or Leather pairs	0	0	66,165	64,220
Men's Boots and Shoes pairs	0	0	18,297	13,960
Other sorts pairs	0	0	683	268
Boot Fronts pairs	0	0	364,978	369,936
Gloves..... pairs	3,039,941	2,693,350	2,411,209	1,996,934
Manufactures of Leather not particularly enumerated value £	—	—	3,158	2,668
Linen Manufactures :				
Lawns, not French..... value £	0	0	1,511	619
Cambrics & French Lawns..... pieces	0	0	20,132	19,768
Damasks & Damask Diaper... sq. yds.	0	0	3,507	2,977
Plain Linen and Diaper, and manufactures unenumerated, not made up value £	0	0	20,867	Free.
Sails and Articles wholly or in part made up. value £	0	0	10,965	5,541
Mahogany tons	31,668	Free.	20,018	Free.
Metals : Copper Ore (entered under Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 90) tons	14,167	8,406	—	—
— weight of metal tons	—	2,005	—	—
Copper Ore (entered under Act 11 and 12 Vict. c. 127) tons	35,980	42,997	33,658	33,298
Copper unwrought and part wrought cwt.	10,255	2,870	26,470	23,191
Iron, in bars, unwrought tons	23,396	Free.	15,011	Free.
Steel, unwrought cwt.	6,755	394	394	3,450
Lead, pig & sheet tons	3,507	2,210	4,709	3,450
Spelter tons	13,423	Free.	6,351	Free.
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs cwt.	6,733	4,698	16,813	9,087
Oil : Train, Blubber, and Spermaceti . tuns	21,959	Free*.	10,727	Free.

* Except Spermaceti of Foreign Fishing,

Articles.		QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			
		1848.		8 mos. ended Sept. 5, 1849.	
		Imported.	Entered for Home Consumptn.	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumptn.
<i>Oils—continued.</i>					
Palm	cwt.	510,129	Free.	300,742	Free.
Cocoa-nut	cwt.	83,021	„	26,097	„
Olive	tuns	9,995	„	12,450	„
Oil Seed Cakes..	tons	0	0	30,181	„
Opium	lb.	200,021	61,178	83,007	30,177
Potatoes	cwt.	0	0	747,076	Free.
Provisions: Bacon	cwt.	211,121	Free.	349,727	„
Beef, Salted, not					
Corned	cwt.	113,611	„	119,867	„
— Fresh, or					
slightly Salted	cwt.	7,526	„	338	„
Pork, salted	cwt.	252,680	„	306,400	„
— Fresh	cwt.	61	„	881	„
Meat, not otherwise					
described	cwt.	4,436	„	0	0
Butter	cwt.	295,663	288,172	185,719	191,809
Cheese	cwt.	444,032	431,401	211,777	237,143
Eggs.....	number	88,097,277	88,091,277	73,605,759	73,605,729
Hams	cwt.	7,984	6,974	10,848	8,398
Lard.....	cwt.	0	0	123,181	Free.
Quicksilver	lb.	1,562,663	Free.	1,529,418	„
Rice	cwt.	996,080	*248,140	781,265	403,273
Rice, in the husk ..	qrs.	35,694	*19,852	32,230	23,283
Saltpetre and Cubic					
Nitre	cwt.	507,897	Free.	420,700	Free.
Seeds: Clover	cwt.	98,994	124,142	104,212	156,760
Flaxseed and Lin-					
seed	qrs.	796,013	Free	309,284	Free.
Rape	qrs.	129,967	„	10,004	„
Tares	qrs.	0	0	23,138	„
Silk: Raw	lb.	4,413,360	Free.	3,222,364	„
Waste, Knubs					
and Husks ..	cwt.	9,286	„	9,600	„
Thrown.....	lb.	1,041,504	„	428,485	„
Silk Manufactures of					
Europe: Silk or					
Satin, Broad Stuffs	lb.	357,722	239,942	244,912	132,769
— Ribbons..	lb.	255,427	196,964	203,405	142,765
Gauze or Crape					
Broad Stuffs..	lb.	9,972	5,570	5,004	4,919
— Ribbons..	lb.	53,552	51,814	33,933	35,997
Gauze mixed with					
Silk or other					
materials: Broad					
Stuffs	lb.	48	5	—	5
Ribbons	lb.	2,578	2,517	2,280	2,376
Velvet; Broad					
Stuffs	lb.	31,720	27,314	15,289	13,089

* Rice was free of duty up to March 1, 1848.

Articles.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			
	1848.		6 mos. ended Sept. 5, 1849.	
	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumptn.	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumptn.
Silk Manufactures— <i>contd.</i>				
Ribbons of Velvet, or Silk embossed with Velvet .. lb.	47,571	46,908	31,850	29,951
Plush for making Hats..... lb.	—	—	108,477	102,010
Silk Manufactures of India: Bandannoes and other Silk Handkerchiefs Pieces	309,478	152,892	309,038	100,149
Silks, European and East India, not particularly described . . . duty paid £	46,064	—	0	0
Skins: Goat, undressed number	241,077	Free.	0	0
Kid, undressed.. number	95,663	„	0	0
— dressed.... number	478,973	„	0	0
Lamb, undressed number	1,328,667	„	0	0
— tanned, tawed, or dressed . number	43,837	„	0	0
Spices: Cassia Lignea lb.	510,247	76,152	325,494	51,679
Cinnamon lb.	357,463	32,732	445,701	27,967
Cloves lb.	105,295	126,569	143,447	60,930
Mace lb.	47,572	19,715	19,428	10,165
Nutmegs lb.	336,420	167,215	101,110	101,159
Pepper..... lb.	8,125,158	3,189,313	2,194,220	1,950,500
Pimento cwt.	20,059	4,225	20,812	2,073
Spirits: Rum .. proof galls.	6,859,340	2,987,027	3,565,892	1,885,014
Brandy proof galls.	2,430,583	1,608,883	2,641,806	1,316,043
Geneva proof galls.	366,040	23,827	301,431	17,870
Sugar, unrefined:				
Of British possessions in America, equal to white clayed.. cwt.	4,065	2,380	4,548	4,212
Not equal to white clayed cwt.	2,793,159	2,768,217	2,170,892	1,985,978
Of Mauritius, equal to white clayed.. cwt.	217	180	742	777
— not equal to white clayed.. cwt.	885,804	813,571	805,575	777,038
Of British Possessions in the East Indies, equal to white clayed.... cwt.	54,206	39,695	48,573	57,783
— not equal to white clayed cwt.	1,276,483	1,311,854	713,366	829,574

Articles.		QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			
		1848.		6 mos ended Sept. 5, 1849.	
		Imported.	Entered for Home Consump ⁿ .	Imported.	Entered for Home Consump ⁿ .
Sugar— <i>continued</i> .					
Foreign—equal to white clayed....	cwt.	—	4,384	—	1,004
— not equal to white clayed..	cwt.	—	1,211,776	—	239,897
— not equal to brown clayed, entered since 11th July, 1848	cwt.	1,857,246		1,330,443	
Without distinction of quality	cwt.	—	9,689	—	15,521
	cwt.	—	14	—	—
Total of Sugar, unrefined....		6,871,468	6,162,621	5,074,139	3,911,784
Sugar, refined, and Candy, of British Possessions	cwt.	226,618	46,251	50,376	42,975
— Foreign..	cwt.			163,531	11,631
— Molasses ..	cwt.	517,721	637,052	736,174	536,551
Tallow	cwt.	1,500,642	1,411,944	513,144	626,056
Tar	lasts	12,754	Free.	7,729	Free.
Tea	lb.	44,775,936	48,735,971	39,773,233	33,392,733
Timber and Wood:					
Battens, Batten Ends, Boards, Deals, Deal Ends & Plank, Foreign, entered by tale..	hund.	110	89	14	34
Deals, Battens, Boards, or other Timber or Wood sawn or split; of British Possessions	loads	501,334	486,904	214,596	250,789
Foreign.....	loads	368,155	364,335	133,720	213,368
Staves	loads	53,995	Free.	31,825	Free.
Timber or Wood, not being articles sawn or split, or otherwise dressed, except hewn, and not otherwise charged with Duty, of British Possessions.....	loads	600,920	598,474	235,508	244,202
Ditto, Foreign ..	loads	332,925	355,521	89,594	171,746

Articles.		QUANTITIES IMPORTED.			
		1848.		8 mos. ended Sept. 5, 1849.	
		Imported.	Entered for Home Consumptn.	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumptn.
Tobacco : Unmanufactured	lb.	34,481,798	27,061,480	6,539,959	18,041,965
Manufactured, & Snuff	lb.	1,504,637	205,927	1,042,507	140,707
Turpentine, Common	cwt.	392,942	Free.	230,648	Free.
Watches	value £	0	0	55,732	52,005
Whale Fins	cwt.	0	0	4,296	Free.
Wine : Cape	gallons	318,069	268 010	117,152	156,753
French	gallons	680,374	378,920	310,800	253,358
Other sorts	gallons	6,537,847	5,721,979	4,602,819	3,841,271
Total of Wine.....		7,536,290	6,368,909	5,030,771	4,251,382
Wool, Cotton	cwt.	6,362,090	Free.	5,638,099	Free.
— Sheep and Lamb's.....	lb. }	70,521,957	„ }	48,470,064	„
— Alpaca and the Llama Tribe..	lb. }			851,047	„
Woollen Manufactures : Manufactures not made up	value £	350,152	„ }	395,267	„
Articles or Manufactures of Wool wholly or in part made up .	value £			90,832	„

The foregoing Statements are founded upon Returns transmitted monthly throughout the year to the Inspector-General of Imports and Exports from the different Ports of the United Kingdom. Such Returns exhibit the gross quantities of articles entered for consumption. This Statement therefore will not agree, in all points, with the Annual Statement to be compiled after the final adjustment of the Custom-house Records shall have been made. The gross amount of duty received in 1848 was £22,659,214.

ACCOUNT of the weight of LEAF TOBACCO, MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, and CIGARS, entered for Home Consumption in the years ending Jan. 5, 1848 and 1849, with the Duty thereon :—

	1847.	1848.
Tobacco unmanufactured	26,545,020 $\frac{1}{4}$	27,098,314 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ manufactured and Cigars	208,642 $\frac{1}{2}$	206,581 $\frac{1}{4}$
Snuff	270 $\frac{3}{4}$	238 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	26,753,933 $\frac{1}{2}$	27,305,134
Total Duty	£4,278,922 15	£4,365,233 12

An Account of the Exports of the principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize, in the year 1848.

Cocoa	.	.	.	.	.	.	lb.	1,604,813
Coffee—of British Possessions	.	.	.	.	.	.	lb.	3,538,388
Foreign	.	.	.	.	.	.	lb.	20,550,089
Corn—Wheat	.	.	.	.	.	.	qrs.	5,747
Barley	.	.	.	.	.	.	qrs.	3
Oats	.	.	.	.	.	.	qrs.	7,476
Wheatmeal or Flour	.	.	.	.	.	.	cwt.	11,553
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs—								
Cochineal	.	.	.	.	.	.	cwt.	11,708
Indigo	.	.	.	.	.	.	cwt.	50,095
Lac-dye	.	.	.	.	.	.	cwt.	4,205
Logwood	.	.	.	.	.	.	tons	3,484
Metals—Copper, unwrought	.	.	.	.	.	.	cwt.	3,726
Iron, in bars, unwrought	.	.	.	.	.	.	tons	3,432
Steel, unwrought	.	.	.	.	.	.	cwt.	9,779
Lead, Pig and Sheet	.	.	.	.	.	.	tons	3,748
Spelter	.	.	.	.	.	.	tons	3,777
Tin in Blocks, Ingots, Bars or Slabs	.	.	.	.	.	.	cwt.	8,341
Oil, Olive	.	.	.	.	.	.	tuns	910
Opium	.	.	.	.	.	.	lb.	79,205
Quicksilver	.	.	.	.	.	.	lb.	895,650
Rice, not in the husk	.	.	.	.	.	.	cwt.	213,125
Silk—Raw	.	.	.	.	.	.	lb.	290,708
Waste Knubs and Husks	.	.	.	.	.	.	cwt.	48
Thrown, Dyed	.	.	.	.	.	.	lb.	8,164
Thrown, not Dyed	.	.	.	.	.	.	lb.	35,472
Spices—Cassia Lignea	.	.	.	.	.	.	lb.	259,193
Cinnamon	.	.	.	.	.	.	lb.	511,868
Cloves	.	.	.	.	.	.	lb.	178,259
Mace	.	.	.	.	.	.	lb.	28,064
Nutmegs	.	.	.	.	.	.	lb.	166,266
Pepper	.	.	.	.	.	.	lb.	4,385,030
Pimento	.	.	.	.	.	.	cwt.	18,584
Spirits—Rum	.	.	.	.	.	.	gallons (including overproof)	1,263,290
Brandy	.	.	.	.	.	.	gallons (including overproof)	846,405
Geneva	.	.	.	.	.	.	gallons (including overproof)	320,866
Sugar, unrefined ; of British Possessions, America	.	.	.	.	.	.	cwt.	130
Mauritius	.	.	.	.	.	.	cwt.	186
The East Indies	.	.	.	.	.	.	cwt.	2,635
Foreign	.	.	.	.	.	.	cwt.	329,618
Sugar . Foreign, refined	.	.	.	.	.	.	cwt.	101,587
Candy	.	.	.	.	.	.	cwt.	978
Tea	.	.	.	.	.	.	lb.	3,551,528
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	.	.	.	.	.	.	lb.	10,075,121
Foreign, Manufactured, and Snuff	.	.	.	.	.	.	lb.	1,072,015
Wine — Cape	.	.	.	.	.	.	gallons	678
French	.	.	.	.	.	.	gallons	214,705
Other sorts	.	.	.	.	.	.	gallons	1,299,737
Wool, Cotton	.	.	.	.	.	.	cwt.	660,891
Sheep and Lambs'	.	.	.	.	.	.	lb.	6,575,584

AN ACCOUNT of the EXPORTS of the Principal Articles of BRITISH and IRISH PRODUCE and MANUFACTURES, in the year, 1848, compared with the Exports of the preceding Year.

	Declared Value.	
	1847.	1848.
	£	£
Butter	145,656	186,941
Candles	46,097	58,863
Cheese	29,446	21,714
Coals and Culm	968,502	1,096,356
Cotton Manufactures	17,375,245	16,770,868
—— Yarn	5,957,980	5,927,956
Earthenware	834,357	713,881
Fish, viz. Herrings	180,208	207,345
Glass	291,190	236,518
Hardwares and Cutlery	2,341,981	1,858,593
Leather, wrought and unwrought	341,829	269,241
Linen Manufactures	2,958,851	2,802,823
—— Yarn	649,893	489,878
Machinery	1,263,016	809,564
Metals, viz. Iron and Steel	5,265,779	4,747,009
Copper and Brass	1,541,868	1,272,675
Lead	179,344	117,181
Tin, unwrought	159,466	143,436
Tin Plates	462,889	530,061
Salt	261,467	265,296
Silk Manufactures	985,626	585,033
Soap	166,038	155,267
Sugar, refined	413,437	434,814
Wool, Sheep's or Lamb's	288,231	189,817
Woollen Yarn	1,001,364	776,175
—— Manufactures	6,896,038	5,740,634
Total of the foregoing Articles	51,005,798	46,407,939

Note.—The Amounts exhibited for the year 1847 will be found to differ to some extent from those made up in February, 1848, in consequence of corrections made since that period.

ACCOUNT of all CATTLE, SHEEP, and SWINE, Imported into Great Britain from Ireland, in the Years 1847 and 1848.

	Oxen, Bulls, and Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
In the year ending Jan. 5, 1848 ..	189,960	9,992	324,179	106,407
" " Jan. 5, 1849 ..	196,042	7,086	255,682	110,787
From Jan. 5, to April 5, 1849 ..	27 985	879	35,189	27,004

ACCOUNT of the NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS, distinguishing the Countries to which they belonged, which entered Inwards and cleared Outwards, in the year 1848, compared with the Entries and Clearances of the preceding Year, exclusively of Vessels in Ballast.

Countries to which the Vessels belonged.	Entered Inwards.				Cleared Outwards.			
	1847.		1848.		1847.		1848.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
United Kingdom and its Depen- dencies . . .	18,771	4,233,956	18,149	4,020,415	15,535	3,205,794	15,783	3,553,777
Russia	330	80,420	277	76,108	169	42,600	190	52,777
Sweden	518	63,355	357	51,956	381	46,091	356	48,811
Norway	1,316	208,192	1,063	179,044	568	61,538	599	83,565
Denmark	1,701	129,107	1,924	142,169	1,626	125,626	1,548	119,232
Prussia	1,351	276,563	555	120,986	878	153,064	444	92,667
Other German States	1,765	174,019	1,165	107,561	1,687	165,614	1,121	122,909
Holland	694	58,445	966	76,000	745	72,754	877	87,483
Belgium	241	34,246	274	38,322	278	41,689	325	51,750
France	856	49,623	1,779	108,362	2,428	204,813	2,572	228,637
Spain	220	28,202	103	14,672	112	19,475	105	14,352
Portugal	82	8,166	84	7,853	38	4,277	40	4,413
Italian States . .	369	89,604	105	29,749	195	44,956	102	24,963
Other European States	24	5,526	17	5,359	11	2,571	12	3,402
United States of America	1,303	636,324	958	598,182	879	518,293	815	551,465
Other States in America, Afri- ca, or Asia . . .	20	5,004	10	2,718	7	2,036	4	999
Total	29,561	6,091,052	27,786	5,579,461	25,564	4,719,241	24,893	5,051,237

ACCOUNT of the NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS which entered Inwards and cleared Outwards with Cargoes, at the several Ports of the UNITED KINGDOM, during the year 1848, compared with the Entries and Clearances of the preceding Year.

VESSELS.	Entered Inwards.				Cleared Outwards.			
	1847.		1848.		1847.		1848.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Employed be- tween Great Britain and Ireland	8,085	1,296,610	9,109	1,470,309	17,935	2,074,387	18,941	2,153,054
Other Coast- ing Vessels . . .	134,440	10,923,186	131,332	11,053,563	140,987	11,218,238	136,804	11,162,295
Total	142,525	12,219,796	140,441	12,523,872	158,922	13,265,625	155,745	13,315,319

The NUMBER and TONNAGE of VESSELS that entered and cleared from and to the COLONIES in the year 1848 (including their repeated voyages), were as follows:—Inwards, to Ports in England, in British Sailing Vessels, 4,405; Tonnage, 1,277,491. To Ports in Scotland: Vessels, 494; Tonnage, 163,894. To Ports in Ireland: Vessels, 463; Tonnage, 138,596. To the Isle of Man and Channel Islands: Vessels, 27; Tonnage, 4,201; Steamers, 329; Tonnage, 65,392. Total of British Shipping, inwards, 5,718; Tonnage, 1,649,574: Foreign, 75 Vessels; Tonnage, 9,008.

Outwards, from Ports in England, in British Sailing Vessels, 4,311; Tonnage, 1,277,161. From Ports in Scotland: Vessels, 519; Tonnage, 170,629. From Ports in Ireland: Vessels, 362; Tonnage, 101,868. From the Channel Islands: Vessels, 50; Tonnage, 6,844; Steamers, 358; Tonnage, 79,119. Total of British Shipping outwards, 5,600; Tonnage, 1,635,621. Foreign: 77 Vessels; Tonnage, 17,625.

The NUMBER of SAILING VESSELS built and registered in the year 1848 was 733, with a Tonnage of 107,218; and 114 STEAMERS, with a Tonnage of 15,334. In the same year 501 Sailing Vessels and 13 Steamers, belonging to the United Kingdom, were wrecked, of a Tonnage amounting in the whole to 96,920.

VESSELS not Coasters, belonging to all Nations, trading Inwards and Outwards, during 1848, with the PORT of LIVERPOOL, distinguishing Sailing Vessels from Steamers, and Trading Steamers from Mail Steamers.

	No.	Tons.
INWARDS:—		
Sailing Ships with Cargoes	3,316	1,320,746
" in Ballast	172	31,322
Trading Steamers	30	10,353
Mail Steamers	43	33,686
	<hr/> 3,561	<hr/> 1,396,107

OUTWARDS:—		
Sailing Ships with Cargoes	3,965	1,361,107
" in Ballast	280	129,093
Trading Steamers	30	10,168
Mail Steamers	43	34,699
	<hr/> 4,318	<hr/> 1,535,067

The Amount of TOLLS received for LIGHTHOUSES by the TRINITY HOUSE CORPORATION in the year 1847 was 198,211*l.*; for BUOYS and BEACONS, 17,261*l.* The commission on the collection of the tolls was 7,155*l.*; charge of maintenance of Lighthouses, 92,423*l.*; charges of Buoys and Beacons, 9,928*l.*; with 15,519*l.* for general purposes. The net surplus, 90,571*l.*, has been applied to the "Charitable and other uses, purposes, and intents, for which the said Corporation has been established and maintained." There are in addition eleven lighthouses which have been purchased, on which a debt was due, Dec. 31, 1846, of 871,817*l.*: the gross income from these has been 117,368*l.*; the charges and collection leave a surplus of 104,225*l.*, which has been applied to the payment of interest on, and the reduction of the debt, which on Dec. 31, 1847, was 795,748*l.*

ACCOUNT showing the Imports into the United Kingdom of the total quantities of SUGAR, MOLASSES, RUM, COFFEE, and COCOA, in the years 1847 and 1848.

	1847.	1848.
SUGAR—unrefined.	Cwts.	Cwts.
From British West Indies and Guiana	3,199,814	2,794,987
Mauritius	1,193,571	886,282
British East Indies.....	1,397,026	1,328,230
Ceylon	7,557	4,228
Singapore	2,569	3,288
Foreign Produce from the above places	17,040	9,122
	<hr/> 5,817,577	<hr/> 5,023,137
SUGAR, refined, and SUGAR CANDY:—		
From British Possessions (aggregate)	11,946	31,129
SUGAR, unrefined, FOREIGN	2,391,941	1,846,467
SUGAR, refined, and SUGAR CANDY, FOREIGN	84,319	195,627
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total of Importations from all Parts	8,305,783	7,096,360
	<hr/>	<hr/>
MOLASSES :—		
From British West Indies and Guiana	531,171	385,484
Mauritius	11,295	6,740
British East Indies.....	54,286	19,853
Ceylon	206	..
Foreign Produce from the above places	7,806	1,087
	<hr/> 604,764	<hr/> 413,164
RUM:—	Galls.	Galls.
From British West Indies and Guiana	5,259,449	5,653,840
Mauritius	60,056	114,807
British East Indies	818,214	869,244
Ceylon	20,989	13,240
Foreign Produce from the above places....	16,895	45,149
	<hr/> 6,175,602	<hr/> 6,696,280
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1847	1148.
COFFEE:—	lbs.	lbs.
From British West Indies and Guiana	6,763,103	5,075,128
Mauritius	42,867	43,712
British East Indies	304,220	329,469
Ceylon	27,189,159	30,521,869
Singapore	1,724	127
Foreign Produce from the above places	2,192,483	2,242,708
	<hr/> 36,493,556	<hr/> 38,213,013
COCOA :—		
From British West Indies and Guiana	3,026,381	2,602,309
Mauritius	2,006	..
British East Indies .....	..	..
Foreign Produce from the above places....	225	176
	<hr/> 3,028,612	<hr/> 2,602,485

AN ACCOUNT of the number of Proof Gallons of RUM; also, of BRANDY, GENEVA, and other FOREIGN, COLONIAL, or JERSEY SPIRITS Imported; of the Quantities retained for Home Consumption, Exported, Shipped as Stores, and used by the Navy, for the year ended Jan. 5, 1849.

United Kingdom.	Imported.	Retained for Home Consumption.	Exported.	Shipped as Stores.	Delivered for use of Navy.
	Gallons, including Overproof.	Gallons, including Overproof.	Gallons, including Overproof.	Gallons, including Overproof.	Gallons, including Overproof.
Rum: — Of British Possessions, viz.:—					
West India and Mauritius . . .	5,770,496	2,633,710	776,067	111,964	175,356
East India . . .	882,484	205,837	104,862	38,674	112,191
West India, Mauritius and East India vatted together . . .	. . .	147,320	56,483	54,722	. . .
Foreign . . .	260,001	142	325,878	1,907	. . .
Of British & Foreign Possessions vatted together . . .	—				
All Sorts . . .	6,858,981	2,986,979	1,263,290	207,267	287,547
Brandy . . .	2,429,089	1,609,004	846,405	97,018	230
Geneva . . .	365,727	23,739	320,866	18,308	. . .
Other Foreign and Colonial Spirits . . .	91,748	8,220	69,820	13	. . .
Spirits mixed in Bond . . .	. . .	. . .	231,825	. . .	. . .
Spirits of Heligoland . . .	7,421	7,421	. . .	. . .	. . .
Spirits of the Channel Islands . . .	. . .	26,338	. . .	. . .	. . .
Total . . .	9,752,966	4,661,701	2,732,206	320,606	287,777

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Gallons of FOREIGN WINE imported, of the Quantities upon which Duty has been paid for Home Consumption, and the quantities exported; also the Quantities retained for Home Consumption, after deducting the Amount exported subsequently to the Payment of Duty, for the year ended Jan. 5, 1849.

United Kingdom.	Imported.	Upon which Duty has been paid.	Exported.	Retained for Home Consumption.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
Cape	318,051	268,163	678	267,922
French	680,255	378,453	214,705	355,802
Portugal	2,883,896	2,523,079	348,593	2,446,813
Spanish	2,658,056	2,539,525	620,071	2,435,427
Madeira	154,701	91,161	86,430	76,938
Rhenish	52,368	46,830	9,021	44,651
Canary	124,964	20,856	104,145	20,311
Fayal	1,507	433	. . .	433
Sicilian and other Sorts	662,732	501,285	110,709	488,250
Mixed, in Bond . . . . .	. . .	. . .	20,763	—
Total	7,536,530	6,369,785	1,515,120	6,136,547

AN ACCOUNT of the Total Number of Gallons of PROOF SPIRITS permitted out of Distillers' Stocks in England, and of BRITISH BRANDY and SPIRITS of WINE permitted out of Rectifiers' Stocks in England; also, the Quantity of RUM received into Rectifiers' Stocks in England, for the year ending Jan. 5, 1849.

Year ending Jan. 5.	Proof Spirits permitted out of Distillers' Stocks.	Permitted out of Rectifiers' Stocks.		Rum received into Rectifiers' Stocks.
		British Brandy.	Spirits of Wine.	
1849 . . .	5,363,584	284,066	277,146	121,148

AN ACCOUNT of the Total Number of Gallons of PROOF SPIRITS distilled in England, Scotland, and Ireland, distinguishing the Quantities in each Country delivered Duty-paid direct from Distillers' Stocks from the Quantities put into the Bonded Warehouses, for the year ended the 5th day of January, 1849.

	NUMBER OF GALLONS.		
	Distilled.	Delivered, Duty Paid, direct from Distillers' Stocks.	Put into the Bonded Warehouses.
England	5,503,238	5,503,238	—
Scotland	9,600,321	4,153,353	5,446,968
Ireland	8,126,507	2,367,205	5,759,302
Year ended January 5, 1849	23,230,066	12,023,796	11,206,270

RETURN of the Quantities of GLASS Imported into and Exported from the United Kingdom, in the year ending January 5, 1848 (omitting fractions).

Window Glass, white, or stained of one colour, not exceeding one-ninth of an inch in thick- ness, and shades, and cylinders	cwt.	Imported.	Exported.
		31,037	25,883
All Glass exceeding one-ninth of an inch in thickness, and all silvered or polished Glass	sup.sq.ft.	90,442	21,447
Glass painted or otherwise ornamented	do.	1,195	7
Wine Glasses, Tumblers, and all Flint Glass Goods, not cut or otherwise ornamented	lb.	154,343	149,956
Ditto cut, and fancy ornamental Glass	lb.	639,967	183,344
Plain White Flint Glass Bottles	lb.	38,086	53,734
Glass Manufactures, not otherwise described, (except green or common bottles)	cwt.	370	6
British Flint Glass	cwt.	..	15,296
Window Glass	cwt.	..	19,702
Plate Glass	sup. ft.	..	49,227
Common Glass Bottles	cwt.	..	194,755
Looking Glasses and Mirrors, declared value ..	..	..	£6,965

In 1848 the quantity of QUASSIA imported was 73cwts. 1qr. 18lbs. In 1847 the quantity of *Aloes* imported was 275,323lbs.; in 1848 it was 376,391lbs.

FOREIGN MANUFACTURED GOODS entered and retained for Home Consumption (omitting fractions), entered by value, in the years ending Jan. 5, 1847, 1848, and 1849.

	£	£	£
Bronze manufactures (not works of art) ..	447	804	503
Brass, ditto	6,429	6,190	4,404
Copper, ditto (not otherwise enumerated) ..	4,324	3,653	3,189
Pewter, ditto	7	7	11
Tin, ditto	484	215	90
Steel and iron, wrought ..	16,018	15,636	17,331
Watches	95,485	86,836	67,120
Clocks	83,460	81,497	61,966
China	28,169	31,525	27,895
Embroidery and needlework	53,890	63,831	64,320
Lace, made by hand	112,002	68,699	53,424
Linen, linen and cotton, and linen and woollen (not otherwise enumerated) ..	36,305	18,448	13,578
Entered by quantity	436,930	377,341	313,831
Hats or bonnets of chip	181	284	153
— — — — — bast, cane, or horsehair .. No.	124	487	1,183
— — — — — of felt, hair, wool, or beaver „	1,974	2,355	1,129
Platting of chip	37,053	33,172	18,168
— — — — — bast, cane, or horsehair .. „	1	123	847
— — — — — straw	8,363	3,938	1,762
Corks, ready made	144,469	127,208	114,768
Starch	142	265	238
Boots and calashes	36,742	39,669	24,479
Shoes and clogs	75,481	94,382	78,060
Paper-hangings	500,472	556,025	306,673

RETURN of the Quantities of GRAIN, MEAL, and FLOUR, reduced to quarters, entered for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom for the year ending Feb. 1, 1849, with the amount of duty received.

	Foreign Qrs.	Duty Received £	Colonial. Qrs.	Colonial, Duty Received. £
Wheat and Wheat Flour	1,833,895	453,920	197,586	12,566
Barley and Barley Meal	931,454	98,412	..	..
Oats and Oatmeal	875,531	96,746	4,281	132
Rye and Rye-Meal	62,714	6,542	..	..
Pease	151,323	15,747	14,527	726
Beans and Bean Meal	405,927	39,253	..	..
Indian Corn and Meal	1,609,003	77,930	..	..
Buck Wheat and Meal	286	16	..	..

Aggregate of all sorts charged with duty, 5,859,638qrs.; admitted free of duty, 226,891qrs. Total amount of duty, 801,986£.

QUANTITIES of GRAIN, FLOUR, and MEAL (reduced to quarters), Imported into IRELAND in the years ending Sept. 1, 1847 and 1848, and from Sept. 1, 1848 to April 28, 1849.

	Foreign Countries, and from British Possessions	From Great Britain.
Year ending Sept. 1, 1847.	Qrs.	Qrs.
Wheat and Wheat Flour.....	336,706	600,001
Barley and Barley Meal.....	68,548	79,676
Oats and Oatmeal	44,197	48,920
Rye and Rye Meal.....	65,655	4,005
Pease, and Beans, and Meal	37,354	39,816
Indian Corn and Meal.....	2,084,153	738,008
Buck Wheat and Meal	26,954	5,088
	<hr/> 2,663,567	<hr/> 1,515,514
Year ending Sept. 1, 1848.		
Wheat and Wheat Flour	130,336	229,817
Barley and Barley Meal.....	8,136	10,762
Oats and Oatmeal	9,542	1,498
Rye and Rye Meal.....	18,019	14,468
Pease, and Beans, and Meal	6,458	588
Indian Corn and Meal	958,079	670,160
Buck Wheat and Meal .....	..	10
	<hr/> 1,130,570	<hr/> 927,303
From Sept. 1, 1848, to April 28, 1849.		
Wheat and Wheat Flour	1,019,018	1,021,616
Barley and Barley Meal.....	130,094	112,208
Oats and Oatmeal	61,166	60,965
Rye and Rye Meal	128,573	38,913
Pease, and Beans, and Meal	46,060	41,897
Indian Corn and Meal.....	4,034,014	1,861,136
Buck Wheat and Meal	26,955	5,098
Bere or Bigg	843	.
Malt.....	..	35
	<hr/> 5,444,723	<hr/> 3,141,868

The number of acres of Hops in England in 1848 was 49,232; the number of Pounds weight charged with duty was 44,343,985; 357,029lbs. of British Hops were exported, and 32,218lbs. were imported and retained for home consumption. The excise duty on British Hops is 18s. 8d. per cwt., and 5 per cent. extra; the Customs duty on Foreign Hops is 45s. per cwt.

The quantity of MALT made between Oct. 10, 1847, and Oct. 10, 1848, was—England, 4,193,757qrs.; Scotland, 504,533qrs.; Ireland, 214,914qrs: Total, 4,913,004qrs. The total quantity used in the same period was 3,699,771qrs.

In the same period, the total number of BREWERS licensed was—in England, 2,196; in Scotland, 163; in Ireland, 101: Total, 2,460.

The number of LICENSED VICTUALLERS was—England, 58,986; Scotland, 15,297; Ireland, 14,182: Total, 88,465. Of Persons licensed to sell BEER (England only) to be drunk on the premises, 34,602; not to be drunk on the premises, 3,400.

RETURN of Quantity of FOREIGN CHEESE Imported in the Year ending
January 5, 1489.

	Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
From European Countries	286,474	3	22
From United States of America	154,658	3	0
From British Possessions	501	2	21
Total.....	441,635	1	15
Of which there was re-exported	3,414	2	14

ACCOUNT of FOREIGN IRON and UNWROUGHT STEEL imported and exported
in the year ending January 5, 1849.

	Imported.				Exported.			
	tons.	cwt.	qr.	lb.	tons.	cwt.	qr.	lb.
Iron ore	6	6	0	18	..	..	..	..
Chromate of Iron	1340	1	2	19	..	..	..	..
Iron in Pigs	283	2	3	7	..	..	..	..
Iron in Bars, unwrought	23,879	5	2	12	3,431	13	1	17
Bloom Iron	464	9	1	2	12	10	0	0
Old Broken and old Cast Iron..	256	18	1	26	..	..	..	..
Iron Hoops	5	13	0	18	..	..	..	..
Cast Iron	91	8	1	13	..	..	..	..
Steel unwrought	348	7	1	3	488	19	1	7
Steel scraps	42	11	3	10	..	..	..	..
Iron and Steel, wrought (entered by weight)	340	9	0	25	340	9	0	25
Ditto (entered by value)	£28,891	0s.	0d.		£11,560	0s.	0d.	

The quantities of foreign Iron retained for home consumption amounted
in value to £17,331; upon which the duty was £1,743 16s.

The BRITISH IRON (including unwrought Steel) exported in the year
ending January 5, 1849, was

	tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
Pig Iron.....	175,650	6	0	0
Bar Iron	321,134	12	2	0
Bolt and Rod Iron	17,553	14	0	17
Cast Iron	19,371	1	0	7
Iron Wire	1,912	15	2	18
Wrought Iron Anchors, Grapnels, &c.	4,625	19	3	21
Hoops.....	16,644	19	2	23
Nails	5,709	6	1	7
Other sorts (except Ordnance).....	49,384	17	1	16
Old Iron for re-manufacture.....	7,241	5	2	17
Unwrought Steel	6,912	14	0	14
Total.....	619,141	12	2	0

The quantity of BRITISH HARDWARE and CUTLERY exported was
18,105 tons 6 cwts. 1 qr. 23 lbs., of the declared value of 1,860,150*l.* 7*s.*
The quantity of BRITISH MACHINERY and MILL-WORK exported was of the
declared value of 817,656*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*

ACCOUNT of the Imports into and Exports from the United Kingdom of LEAD and LEAD ORE, COPPER and COPPER ORE, TIN, ZINC, and ZINC ORE, in the year ending January 5, 1849.

LEAD AND LEAD ORE.

Imported.		tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		
Pig and Sheet Lead		3,788	15	3	22		
Lead Ore.....		1,298	11	0	13		
Red Lead		0	0	0	8		
White Lead.....		64	3	3	27		
		British.					
Exported.		tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lb.	Foreign.	
Lead ore		134	15	2	18	..	
Pig and Rolled Lead.....		4,977	9	3	0	3,747	13 2 13
Shot.....		1,151	11	0	4	..	
Litharge		282	14	2	4	..	
Red Lead		842	9	1	1	..	
White Lead.....		1,168	1	0	12	48	11 2 21

COPPER AND COPPER ORE.

Imported.		tons.	cwt.	qr.	lb.	Duty received on Home Consumption.	
Copper Ore		50,053	2	0	4	£	s. d.
Regulus		124	9	3	12	10,227	2 3
Unwrought, in Bricks, &c., and Cast Copper		512	15	1	24	6	4 6
Old, for re-manufacture.....		153	16	1	3	19	5 2
Part Wrought, in Bars, Rods, &c.		1,074	1	1	24	49	0 8
Plates and Coin		8	19	0	18	23	13 2
Manufactures	value	£9,200	9s.	5d.		4	4 3
		British.				Foreign.	
Exported.		tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lb.	tons.	cwt. qr. lb.
Ore .....		..	..	..	..	320	11 3 4
Unwrought, in Bricks, Pigs, &c. ..		4,261	4	1	12	186	5 2 21
Coin.....		21	12	2	20	..	
Sheets, Nails, &c. (including yellow metal)		8,947	7	3	2	"	..
Wire		16	11	0	12	"	..
Old, for re-manufacture .....		..	..	..	..	38	19 2 6
Wrought of other sorts, and part wrought		219	12	1	2	125	0 0 26
Manufactures.....	value	..	..	..	..	£6,011	0s. 0d.

Total British exported 13,466 8 1 2

TIN.

Imported.		tons.	cwt.	qr.	lb.	Duty received on Home consumption.	
Tin.....		298	15	1	21	1,437	15 2
Tin Ore and Regulus		33	13	0	21	duty free	
		British.				Foreign.	
Exported.		tons.	cwt.	qr.	lb.	tons.	cwt. qr. lb.
Tin		1,797	5	3	10	417	0 2 4

ZINC AND ZINC ORE.

Imported.		British.				Foreign.	
Zinc and Zinc Ore (duty free)		..	..	..	..	13,524	19 3 9
Exported		562	8	2	25	3,776	12 0 0

The declared Value of BRITISH WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES exported from the United Kingdom in 1848 was 5,733,828*l.*; the quantity of WOOL, Foreign and Colonial, imported within the same period was 69,343,477*lbs.*, of which 6,540,410*lbs.* were re-exported. Of BRITISH SHEEP and LAMBS' WOOL, 3,978,842*lbs.* were exported; and 8,429,152*lbs.* of WOOLLEN and WORSTED YARN. There were also imported 1,521,370*lbs.* of ALPACA and LLAMA WOOL, of which 35,174*lbs.* were re-exported.

The quantity of COALS exported from the United Kingdom to Foreign Countries in the year 1848, was 2,699,468 tons; of CINDERS, 82,908 tons; and of CULM 2,924 tons. The amount of duty received was 4,393*l.* The quantity of COALS brought coastwise and by inland navigation and railway carriage into London in the year 1847, was 3,322,387 tons; in 1848 it was 3,479,189 tons.

QUANTITIES of SOAP made in Great Britain, and the quantities imported and exported in the year ending January 5, 1849.

	Silicated.	Hard.	Soft.
Made in England <i>lbs.</i>	1,572,463	157,667,499	9,689,090
„ Scotland <i>lbs.</i>	605,420	14,187,429	5,730,847
Total.....	2,177,888	171,854,928	15,419,937

	Naples.		
Imported from Foreign parts .. <i>cwt.</i>	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	787 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{3}{4}$
Entered for home consumption .. <i>cwt.</i>	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	10,09 $\frac{1}{4}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exported to Foreign parts <i>lb.</i>	—	10,448,540	13,529
„ to Ireland <i>lb.</i>	—	10,963,716	183,520
„ from Ireland to Foreign parts <i>lb.</i>	—	725,928	—

On the Soap exported from England a drawback of 141,381*l.* was allowed; and upon 10,251,141*lbs.* of hard soap, and 8,137,910*lbs.* of Soft Soap, a drawback of 78,508*l.* was allowed.

IV.—Crime and Law.

COUNTY COURTS.—In these Courts throughout England and Wales, from January 1, to December 31, 1848, there were entered 427,611 plaints, of which 32,520 were for sums above 10*l.*; 42,627 between 10*l.* and 5*l.*; 96,871 between 5*l.* and 2*l.*; 90,565 between 2*l.* and 1*l.*; and 165,028 for sums not exceeding 1*l.* Of the number entered 259,118 were tried. The total amount for which the plaints were entered was 1,346,802*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*; the amount for which judgment was obtained was 752,543*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* exclusive of costs, and 86,292*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* was paid into court without proceeding to judgment. In 884 cases a jury was required; in 446 of which the party requiring the jury obtained the verdict. The total amount of officers' fees in the year was 234,274*l.*

NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, in the UNITED KINGDOM, in the Year 1848.

	Offences.		Convictions.			Execution of Capital Sentences.				
		Death.	Transportation for various periods.	Imprisonment and all lighter Punishments.	Insane.	Acquitted and discharged.	Executed.	Transportation for various periods.	Imprisonment for various periods.	Free Pardons.
ENGLAND AND WALES.										
Offences against the Person	2,234	47	115	1,324	10	738	12	32	1	1
Offences against Property with violence	2,172	10	725	860	1	576	—	10	—	—
Ditto without violence	23,910	—	2,226	16,126	14	5,544	—	—	—	—
Malicious offences against Property	191	3	45	33	1	109	—	3	—	—
Forgery and offences against the currency	684	—	101	479	—	104	—	—	—	—
Other offences	1,158	—	39	767	—	352	—	—	—	—
	30,349	60	3,251	19,589	26	7,423	12	45	1	1
IRELAND.										
Offences against the Person	5,966	55	68	1,934	22	3,887	28	27*	—	—
Offences against Property with violence	2,561	1	332	638	—	1,590	—	—	—	—
Ditto without violence	19,547	—	1,987	9,562	7	7,991	—	—	—	—
Malicious offences against Property	926	—	175	235	—	516	—	—	—	—
Forgery and offences against the currency	202	—	19	85	—	98	—	—	—	—
Other offences	9,320	4†	117	2,994	1	6,204	—	—	—	—
	38,522	60	2,698	15,448	30	20,286	28	27	—	—†
SCOTLAND.‡										
Offences against the Person	1,160	4	25	813	10	317	2	1	—	—
Offences against Property with violence	818	—	142	460	—	216	—	—	—	—
Ditto without violence	2,294	—	175	1,621	11	467	—	—	—	—
Malicious Offences against Property	60	—	—	47	—	13	—	—	—	—
Forgery and Offences against the currency	171	—	5	101	2	63	—	—	—	—
Other offences	397	—	2	294	1	100	—	—	—	—
	4,909	4	349	3,336	24	1,196	2§	1	—	—

* Transportation for life—they were for attempts to murder, and solicitation to murder.

† The four sentenced to death were for high treason; the return does not state how it was sentence was executed.

‡ There are 50 commutations of sentence in the tables, and 43 free pardons, but they are not upon sentences of death.

§ Of one capital conviction, shooting with intent to kill, the result is not given.

LORD'S DAY ACT.—Within the Year 1848, and the first Three Months of 1849, there were 151 convictions under this act, of which 5 only were in the Metropolis, 8 in Wales, and the remainder in various parts of England.

IN IRELAND the numbers of Prisoners actually in custody on January 1, 1849, including Convicts not yet removed to the depots, was 10,663; the Gaols in which they were confined were only built for the reception of 7,230. Cork County Prison and Roscommon Prison were the most crowded. Cork Prison, built for the reception of 500 Prisoners, contained 1,184, and Roscommon Prison, built for the reception of 92 prisoners, contained 266.

V.—*Poor Law and Police.*

The annual value of the Property rated to the POOR RATE in ENGLAND, for the year ending March 25, 1848, was 67,320,587*l.*; the Expenditure for the Relief and Maintenance of the Poor was 6,180,765*l.*, being an average rate of 1*s.* 10*d.* in the pound. The total number of Paupers relieved, including casual poor, was 1,876,541, at an average per head of 3*l.* 5*s.* 10½*d.* In IRELAND, for the same period, the annual value of property rated was 13,187,421*l.*; the Expenditure on the Poor was 1,216,679*l.*, being an average rate of 1*s.* 10¼*d.* in the pound. The total number of Paupers relieved was 1,457,194, at an average per head of 16*s.* 8¼*d.* In SCOTLAND, for the year ending May 14, 1848, the annual value of property rated was 9,320,784*l.*; the Expenditure on the Poor was 544,334*l.* (exclusive of cottages and gardens granted in Highland parishes, rent-free, to paupers), being an average rate of 1 ¹/₁₆th*s.* in the pound. The total number of Paupers relieved was 227,647, at an average per head of 2*l.* 7*s.* 9½*d.*

SUMMARY of a RETURN of the Number of CHILDREN in WORKHOUSES in England and Wales, on March 15, 1849; with the numbers capable of entering upon Service.

	BOYS.		GIRLS.	
	No. in the House.	Fit for Service.	No. in the House.	Fit for Service.
Illegitimate; their mothers in the Workhouse.....	4,940	246	4,647	252
Illegitimate; their mothers not in the Workhouse	2,408	409	1,767	286
Children of widows, who are in the Workhouse	1,820	314	1,805	263
Children of widows, who are not in the Workhouse	1,350	277	1,102	180
Children of widowers, who are in the Workhouse	866	157	719	109
Children of widowers, who are not in the Workhouse	734	98	624	83
Children whose fathers and mothers are dead	6,677	1,578	5,387	1,171
Children deserted by father	3,126	413	2,973	367
Children deserted by mother	920	131	826	126
Children deserted by both parents	911	127	676	90
Children whose father is transported or suffering imprisonment for crime	806	108	771	106
Children who are in the Workhouse through the bodily or mental infirmity of parents....	986	186	847	129
Children of able-bodied parents who are in the Workhouse....	3,099	305	2,816	307
Children of able-bodied parents who are not in the Workhouse	738	122	509	107
Children not falling within the foregoing clauses	777	108	696	118
Total	30,158	4,579	26,165	3,694

The Number of Persons under eighteen years of age in the Workhouses in Ireland, on May 3, 1849, was—Males, 62,514; Females, 66,285: Total, 128,799.

The total Amount of Receipts for the SERVICE of the METROPOLITAN POLICE for the year ending December 31, 1848, was 437,441*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* The total expenditure was 374,929*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*; the balance in hand was 62,511*l.* 17*s.* The total Number of Persons employed was 5513. Within the METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT, from January 1, 1839, to July 31, 1849, 1652 new streets were formed, occupying a length of 200 miles, and containing 64,058 houses.

The amount of Expenditure during the same period for the CITY OF LONDON POLICE, which is entirely distinct, was 40,453*l.* 7*s.* The amount of the force is not stated. The total number of POLICE CONSTABLES for ENGLAND AND WALES is 2,716. The amount of expenditure was 163,944*l.* There are only 21 counties in England (exclusive of those to which the Metropolitan Police extends) and five counties in Wales in which the Police force is established.

The CONSTABULARY FORCE of IRELAND consisted on January 1, 1849, of 12,828 men of all ranks, including 70 magistrates, and of 344 horses. The total expenditure for the year 1848 was 562,506*l.* 10*s.*; of which 525,386*l.* 8*s.* was charged on the Consolidated Fund, and 37,120*l.* 2*s.* was borne by the counties, cities, and towns.

VI.—*Miscellaneous.*

The Number of EMIGRANTS from the UNITED KINGDOM in 1846 was 129,851, of whom 87,611 were from England, 3,427 from Scotland, and 38,813 from Ireland. Of these 82,239 went to the United States, 43,439 to our North American Colonies, 488 to the British West Indies, 2,277 to our Australian Colonies, and the remainder to various places, Foreign and British.

In 1847, the total Number of Emigrants was 258,270, of whom 153,898 were from England, 8,616 from Scotland, and 95,756 from Ireland. Of these, 142,154 went to the United States, 109,680 to our North American Colonies, 364 to the British West Indies, 4,949 to our Australian Colonies, and the remainder to various other places.

In 1848, the total Number of Emigrants was 248,089, of whom 176,883 were from England, 11,505 from Scotland, and 59,701 from Ireland. Of these, 188,233 went to the United States, 31,065 to our North American Colonies; 855 to the British West Indies, 23,622 to our Australian Colonies, 1,180 to the East Indies, 1,445 to the Cape of Good Hope, and the remainder to various places in very small numbers.

ACCOUNT of SUMS voted for CIVIL SERVICES for the years 1848
and 1849.

EDUCATION, SCIENCE, and ART.	1848.	1849.
Public Education, Great Britain	125,000	125,000
Ditto Ireland	120,000	120,000
Schools of Design	10,000	10,000
Professors—Oxford and Cambridge	2,006	2,006
University of London	4,178	4,000
Universities, &c. in Scotland	7,480	7,480
Royal Irish Academy	300	300
Royal Hibernian Academy.....	300	300
Royal Dublin Society	6,000	6,000
Belfast Academical Institution	3,442	3,100
British Museum Establishment.....	48,415	42,915
Ditto Buildings	42,038	36,288
Ditto Purchases	8,766	1,500
National Gallery—Purchase of Pictures, &c.	1,500	1,500
Museum of Practical Geology	10,798	18,000
Scientific Works and Experiments	5,267	5,000
Nelson Monument—completion	2,000	2,800
	<hr/> 397,520	<hr/> 386,189
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.		
Public Buildings and Royal Palaces	120,923	103,467
Buckingham Palace.....	30,000	14,200
Houses of Parliament (temporary)	4,234	3,284
New Houses of Parliament.....	120,000	109,900
Holyhead Harbour, Roads, &c.	12,792	45,771
Harbours of Refuge	131,000	141,500
Caledonian Canal.....	—	10,000
Public Buildings, &c. in Ireland	23,167	24,233
Kingstown Harbour	8,100	9,550
Palm House at Kew	8,410	—
Isle of Man—Courts of Law, &c.	4,050	—
	<hr/> 462,676	<hr/> 461,905

From an ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of MUNICIPAL BOROUGHs in England and Wales for one year, but not including London, it appears that from Sept. 1, 1847, to Aug. 1, 1848, the receipts were, from Borough Rates, 311,198*l.* 15*s.* 10½*d.*; other sources, 781,153*l.* 4*s.* 6½*d.*: Total, with the balance in 'Treasurers' hands on Sept. 1, 1,195,348*l.* 12*s.* The expenditure within the same period was 1,170,441*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

POST-OFFICE.—The gross revenue of the Post-office for the year ending Jan. 5, 1849, was 2,192,478*l.*; the cost of management, 1,386,853*l.*; the net revenue, after deducting charges other than management, was 740,429*l.* The number of MONEY ORDERS issued was 4,203,727, the amount of them being 8,151,295*l.* The amount of commission on the issue was 70,190*l.*; the amount of expense incurred was 75,935*l.*

The gross total number of Letters delivered in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland was, for the week ending Jan. 21, 1849, 6,641,796; for the week ending Feb. 21, it was 6,849,196.

NUMBER of DEPOSITORS and AMOUNT of DEPOSITS in SAVINGS BANKS on
Nov. 20, 1848.

	Number of Savings Banks.	Number of Accounts open.	Total Amount owing.	Amount of separate Surplus Fund.
England and Wales..	481	909,336	25,371,176	342,531
Scotland.	40	85,472	1,080,191	1,536
Ireland	61	50,119	1,358,062	14,369
Jersey and Guernsey.	2	9,736	236,710	1,200
	584	1,054,663	28,046,139	359,636

There are also 6,368 annuities granted to the amount of 100,062*l*. The number of officers employed, paid and unpaid, is 1,775, and the total annual expense of management is 103,103*l*.

The amount of the Fund for MILITARY SAVINGS BANKS up to March 28, 1848, was 86,832*l*. belonging to 6,365 depositors. The deposits in the year had been 45,885*l*., and the withdrawals were only 2,945*l*.

By an ANALYSIS of the Returns furnished by the Commissioners of RAILWAYS, it appears that 208 persons were killed and 195 injured, on all the Railways of Great Britain and Ireland, during the year ending June 30, 1849. Of these there were

8 passengers killed, and	98 injured from causes beyond their own control.
14 passengers killed, and	7 injured, owing to their own misconduct or want of caution.
18 servants of companies or of contractors killed, and ..	27 injured from causes beyond their own control.
124 servants of companies or of contractors killed, and ..	54 injured owing to their own recklessness, or want of caution.
43 trespassers and other persons, neither passengers nor servants, killed, and	9 injured by improperly crossing, or standing on the railway.
1 suicide.	

208

195

In the first half-year the number of Passengers amounted to 31,524,641, in the second to 28,761,895. The miles of railway open on June 30, 1849, was 5,447 $\frac{1}{4}$.

RETURN of the Number of PATIENTS Admitted into and Discharged from all the LUNATIC ASYLUMS in England and Wales in the Years 1846, 1847, and 1848.

ADMISSIONS.	1846.	1847.	1848.
Private.....	1800	1821	1718
Pauper.....	3984	4181	4334
	<u>5784</u>	<u>6002</u>	<u>6052</u>
There were Discharged, Died, &c. :—			
Cured—Private	707	709	719
Pauper	1262	1472	1468
Not Cured—Private	635	580	627
Pauper	731	629	863
Died—Private	294	289	310
Pauper.....	1152	1346	1320
	<u>4781</u>	<u>5025</u>	<u>7382</u>

Of the total number admitted in the three years, 17,838,—9,026 were males, and 8,812 females. Of the total number discharged or died, 15,113,—7,731 were males, and 7,382 females.

A RETURN of the NUMBER of VISITORS to the BRITISH MUSEUM in the Year 1848.

To the General Collection	897,985
To the Reading Room	65,867
To the Galleries of Sculpture, for purposes of study....	3,694
To the Print Room	5,813

NUMBER of VISITORS to the State Apartments at HAMPTON COURT PALACE, and WINDSOR CASTLE, and to the BOTANIC GARDENS at KEW, in the years 1847 and 1848.

	1847.	1848.
Hampton Court Palace	162,031	150,321
Windsor Castle.....	25,970	26,897
Kew Gardens	64,282	91,708

NUMBER of MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, registered in England in the year 1847.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Marriages .....	..	..	135,845
Births	275,658	264,307	539,965*
Deaths	214,375	208,929	423,304
Excess of Births over Deaths			116,661
Emigrants from United Kingdom			153,898

* Of these 36,125 were illegitimate,

XIII.—CHRONICLE OF THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT, 1849.

[12—13 Victoriæ.]

Feb. (LORDS.) Parliament was opened by the Queen in person.
 1. In the speech from the throne Her Majesty said, that the joint intervention of England and France in the affairs of Sicily was undertaken in the hope of stopping the further effusion of blood, and that a negotiation was going forward with the King of Naples on the part of England and France "calculated to produce a permanent settlement of affairs in Sicily." Having referred to the rebellion in the Punjaub, and expressed a conviction that peace would soon be restored, Her Majesty recommended the serious re-consideration of the Navigation Laws with a view to "the repeal or modification of their provisions." On the subject of the Estimates for the public service, Her Majesty remarked that the present aspect of affairs would enable them to make large reductions. Her Majesty then lamented that the state of Ireland called for a continuance of those powers which, in the last session, were deemed necessary for the preservation of the public tranquillity. With reference to the commerce of the country and the revenue, Her Majesty had "great satisfaction in stating that the former was reviving, and that the latter showed signs of progressive improvement." On the subject of the laws for the relief of the poor in Ireland, Her Majesty informed Parliament that they would form a subject of inquiry, with the view to their amendment. In conclusion, Her Majesty referred "with pride and thankfulness" to the loyalty of her subjects during a period of commercial difficulty, want, and foreign political revolution," and called down the Divine blessing "for favour in our continued progress." Lord Bruce moved and Lord Bateman seconded the address in answer to the speech from the throne, which, after a protracted debate, was agreed to without amendment.

(COMMONS.) Lord H. Vane moved, and Mr. E. H. Bunbury seconded, the address; whereupon Mr. B. Disraeli in a long speech proposed an amendment; the debate upon which was adjourned at a late hour. An amendment proposed by Mr. Grattan on the Irish paragraph of the speech was rejected.

Feb. (COMMONS.) The adjourned debate on the address was resumed; and Lord Palmerston replied in a lucid statement to Mr.
 2. Disraeli's speech of the previous evening, so far as it referred to the Sicilian question. Mr. Disraeli finally withdrew his amendment and the address was agreed to. The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate the Boards of Excise and Taxes into one Board of Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and to make provision for the collection of such revenue. Viscount Duncan moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the expenditure and management of the Woods and Forests and Land Revenues of the Crown, and to report to the House whether any reduction could be made in that branch of the public expenditure, which was agreed to.

Feb. (LORDS.) Her Majesty's answer to the address was brought up
 5. by Earl Fortescue, and ordered to be printed with the votes. Lord Monteagle brought forward the case of the North Wales Railway Company, who had neglected to obey an order made during the last session to produce certain documents. The parties were called in, and, after giving an explanation, the debate was adjourned.

(COMMONS.) On the House moving to vote the sessional orders, Lord John Russell consented to withdraw the 14th and 15th resolutions, and Mr. M. Gibson moved, as an amendment on the 14th resolution which proposed to give precedence to orders of the day over notices of motion after the 1st of May, that the duration of all speeches be limited to one hour except in the case of a member introducing an original motion, or a minister of the Crown speaking in reply. Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, Sir H. Inglis, spoke in opposition to the motion, and Mr. Hume and Mr. Cobden in its favour: on a division it was lost by a majority of 96 to 62. Lord H. Vane brought up the report on the address in answer to Her Majesty's speech, which after a long debate was adopted without amendment. Sir W. Somerville moved the appointment of a Select Committee on the Irish Poor Law, which was agreed to after an animated discussion, in which Mr. Bright, Sir G. Grey, Mr. Grattan, and Sir L. O'Brien, took part.

Feb. (LORDS.) Lord Campbell re-introduced the Bill for amending
6. the law of marriage in Scotland, and the Bill for registering births, marriages, and deaths, in Scotland. On the motion of Lord Montague the investigation in the matter of the North Wales Railway Company was proceeded with.

(COMMONS.) Lord John Russell announced that in the course of the session he would introduce a Bill, altering the constitution of the Ecclesiastical Commission, and providing for a severance of the episcopal and common funds. Sir George Grey, in moving to bring in a Bill to continue the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, acknowledged the gravity of the proposition, and regretted the necessity for its continuance. He contended that the measure had done much to stifle the rebellion. In asking for a continuance of the law, he urged that it was unnecessary to establish the same series of facts which it would be their duty to prove if they were requiring a new enactment. The question simply was, whether it was safe to take off all restraint upon agitation, and to run the risk of a repetition of last year's occurrences. He proposed to continue the enforcement of this measure for six months, which would give Parliament an opportunity of again reviewing the subject before the prorogation. Mr. John O'Connell moved as an amendment that a Committee of 21 members be chosen by ballot to report whether it was necessary to the tranquillity of Ireland that this measure should continue in force, which, after an animated debate, in which the Irish members inveighed warmly against the government, was lost by a majority of 221 to 18. Leave was then given to bring in the Bill, and Mr. Grattan intimated that he should move the call of the House upon the second reading.

Feb. (COMMONS.) The Inland Revenue Bill was read a second time.
7. In Committee the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a grant of 50,000*l.* for the relief of Irish distress in those unions where, owing to the severity of that distress, a sufficient rate could not be collected. From the Relief Commission and repayments of advances from unions there was a balance of 284,000*l.*, 184,000*l.* of which would be available. Mr. P. Scrope moved as an amendment that the money be advanced in the shape of a loan, and on the distinct understanding that it was to be expended on reproductive labour. A long debate ensued in which Messrs. Hume and Christopher spoke in opposition both to the ministerial proposition and the amendment, and Sir James Graham supported the ministers on the distinct understanding that this "was the last vote of the kind;" the debate was then adjourned.

Feb. (LORDS.) Lord Grey, in answer to Lord Stanley, stated that
9. the tax on emigrants to the British North American Colonies was imposed by the colonists to guard themselves against a recur-

rence of the horrors of 1847; and that the money so levied was expended in conveying them into the interior. Lord Elgin however felt bound to state in his despatch that emigrants should not be recommended to proceed to Canada during the current year. The Marquess of Lansdowne moved the appointment of a Select Committee on the administration of the Poor Law in Ireland, which was agreed to.

(COMMONS.) The second reading of the Habeas Corpus Suspension (Ireland) Act, after a debate in which Col. Thompson, Mr. B. Osborne, Mr. Hume, Mr. Disraeli, Sir Robert Peel, (who supported the measure with reluctance,) and Lord John Russell took part, was carried on a division, by a majority of 275 to 33.

Feb. (LORDS.) Lord Monteagle moved for a Committee of Inquiry
12. on the subject of the North Wales Railway, which was agreed to.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Labouchere expressed a hope that those companies which refused to convey passengers on Sundays would alter their practice, and so obviate the necessity for legislation in the matter. Mr. Baines, in reply to Lord Drumlanrig, intimated his intention, in reference to the Tooting establishment, of introducing a Bill to provide for the more effectual control of such places. Mr. Labouchere intimated that the Government contemplated the union of the railway department of the Admiralty with the Railway Commission, which would be amalgamated with the Board of Trade. On going into Committee on the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act (Ireland), Messrs. John O'Connell and Chisholm Anstey proposed amendments which were negatived by large majorities, and the Bill passed through Committee without alteration. In the Committee on the vote for the Relief of Irish Distress, Mr. Grattan moved that the Crown and quit-rents be henceforth appropriated to the relief of the distressed Looer Law Unions; and Mr. A. Stafford moved an amendment demanding an estimate of the probable total sum wanted, and declaring that the continued application of the taxes of this country to the relief of Irish distress was vicious in principle; which was negatived by a majority of 245 to 125. The House divided on the grant, when it was carried by a majority of 220 against 143. Strong opposition was manifested to the addition of Mr. Bright's name as one of the Committee on the Irish Poor Law; but on a division it was retained by a majority of 129 to 74.

Feb. (LORDS.) On the motion of Lord Monteagle, a Select Com-
13. mittee on the system of auditing railway accounts was appointed.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Chisholm Anstey moved for and obtained a Select Committee to inquire into the state of the Inland Fisheries and Navigation of Ireland. Leave was given to Mr. H. Drummond to bring in a Bill to facilitate the transfer of real property; to Sir J. Pakington to introduce a Bill for the better prevention of Bribery and Corruption at Elections; to Mr. C. Lewis to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Public Roads in England; to Sir W. Somerville to bring in two Bills, one to amend the laws for regulating the Qualification and Registration of Voters in Ireland; the other for Shortening the Duration of Elections in Ireland, and for establishing additional Polling Places.

Feb. (COMMONS.) The House met at noon. Mr. Moffatt moved
14. the second reading of the Insolvent Members Bill, which, after a short discussion, was, at the suggestion of Mr. Ewart, postponed for a fortnight. Lord John Russell in reply to a question from Mr. Gladstone stated, that Government had accepted the services of Mr. Baines on the distinct understanding that he might vote against the repeal of the Navigation Laws. The House having resolved itself into Committee, Mr. Labouchere, in an able argumentative speech, moved his resolution with the view to the amend-

ment of the Navigation Laws, which, after a debate in which Mr. Drummond, Mr. Bankes, Mr. Hildyard, Mr. Ricardo, and the Marquess of Granby, spoke in opposition, and Mr. Hume, Col. Thompson, and Mr. J. O'Connell, in favour of the motion, was carried, and a Bill founded upon it ordered to be brought in. The House went into Committee of Ways and Means. On the order of the day for the consideration of the Report on the Habeas Corpus Suspension (Ireland) Bill being read, Mr. J. O'Connell obtained its adjournment by occupying the time of the House to the time of its rising at 6 o'clock, p. m.

Feb. (LORDS.) The Bishop of London re-introduced the Prevention
15. of Seduction Bill. The Bankrupt Laws Consolidation Bill and the Criminal Law Consolidation Bill were, on the motion of Lord Brougham, read a second time and referred to a Select Committee. Lord Campbell moved the second reading of the Larceny Act Amendment Bill, which was opposed by the Marquess of Salisbury, the Duke of Richmond, and Lord Stanley; supported by Earl Grey, and carried without a division.

Feb. (COMMONS.) The Bill for the Amendment of the Navigation
16. Laws was read a first time. The Reports of the Committee of Supply and of the Committee of Ways and Means were brought up and adopted after a short discussion. On the motion that the Report on the Habeas Corpus Suspension (Ireland) Bill be read a second time, Mr. J. O'Connell moved the insertion of clauses protecting the right to hold meetings to petition for the redress of grievances and the alteration of laws, which was lost by a majority of 94 to 12, after which the Bill was reported. On the Report of the vote of 50,000*l.*, Mr. P. Scrope renewed his proposal for limiting the advance to a loan, which after a lengthened debate was withdrawn, whereupon Sir W. Barron moved the adjournment of the debate, which was negatived by 174 to 9; and an amendment proposed by Lord D. Stuart was subsequently negatived by 157 to 9. The House then divided on the main question, which was carried by 128 to 39. The Inland Navigation Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Feb. (LORDS.) The Clerk of the Crown in Ireland returned the
19. writ of error, at the bar, in the case of W. S. O'Brien. The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill, which was carried after a brief debate in opposition, supported by Lords Denman and Stanley. Lord Campbell moved the second reading of the Marriage, and the Registration of Births (Scotland) Bills, which was carried.

(COMMONS.) On the order of the day for the third reading of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act (Ireland), amendments were proposed by Mr. S. Crawford and Lord Nugent, and negatived on division by large majorities, and the Bill passed. Lord John Russell in a speech of historical details moved for a Committee of the whole House on the subject of Parliamentary Oaths. Mr. Newdegate moved the adjournment of the debate, which was negatived by a majority of 214 to 111. The House then went into Committee, and Lord John Russell in deference to the opinion of some hon. members, consented to an adjournment till the following Friday.

Feb. (LORDS.) The Conveyance of Real Property Bill was com-
20. mitted; the Habeas Corpus Act Suspension (Ireland) Bill was brought up from the Commons, and on the motion of the Marquess of Lansdowne read a first time.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Baillie, in a speech replete with documentary evidence, moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the grievances complained of in the Crown Colonies of Ceylon and British Guiana, and was seconded by

Mr. Hume. A debate ensued, in which Lord John Russell and Mr. Labouchere defended the system pursued in these colonies; Sir Robert Peel declared that there was ample cause for inquiry; Mr. Ricardo moved an amendment, which he subsequently withdrew; and the motion was agreed to with modifications suggested by Lord John Russell and Mr. Hume.

Feb. (COMMONS.) Sir J. Pakington, in an elaborate recapitulatory
21. speech, moved the second reading of the Bribery at Elections Bill, and its reference to a Select Committee, which was carried after a long debate by a majority of 110 to 80.

Feb. (LORDS.) The Bishop of London moved for and obtained a
22. Select Committee to consider the best means which Great Britain could adopt for the final extinction of the Slave Trade.

(COMMONS.) Mr. S. Wortley obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend and alter the Act of 5 and 6 Wm. IV. c. 54, so far as it related to Marriages within certain degrees of affinity. Mr. Bouverie moved for a Committee of the whole House to consider the amendment of the Toleration Act, with the view of exempting clergymen seceding from the Church of England from penalties, which was agreed to, and leave given to bring in a Bill. A motion made by Mr. Trelawny for a Select Committee on the subject of the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster, was opposed by Lord John Russell, and negatived by a majority of 74 to 27. On the motion of Mr. Anderson a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the practicability of making the Commercial Steam Navy available for National Defence, with a view to the reduction of the Navy expenditure.

Feb. (LORDS.) The Habeas Corpus Act Suspension (Ireland) Bill
23. was read a second time: Committee negatived, after a debate in which Lords Brougham and Monteagle took part.

(COMMONS.) The House went into Committee on the Parliamentary Oaths Bill, when a resolution was put from the chair, to make provision in respect of the said Oaths for the relief of the Queen's subjects professing the Jewish religion. Mr. V. Smith moved an amendment, seconded by Mr. Hume, to the effect that all Oaths should be abolished except the Oaths of fidelity and allegiance, which was negatived by a majority of 140 to 68. After a debate, in which Lord John Russell, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Goulburn, and Mr. Drummond, took part, the Bill was brought up, and laid on the table.

Feb. (LORDS.) The Marriage (Scotland) and Registering Births,
26. &c. (Scotland) Bills passed through Committee; and the Inland Navigation and Habeas Corpus Act Suspension Bills were read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) Some explanations were offered by Lord John Russell, in answer to questions from Mr. Horsman, on the subject of the rectory of Bishopwearmouth. Mr. Cobden, on the question of going into Committee of Supply, moved as an amendment, that it is expedient to reduce the annual expenditure with all speed to that of 1835, in a long statistical speech, and was seconded by Mr. Hume. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied and a protracted debate ensued, in which Sir D. L. Evans, Mr. Herries, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Urquhart, Mr. Bright, and Mr. H. Drummond, took part, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 275 to 78. The Relief of Distress (Ireland) and the Irish Poor Law Bills passed through committee. Mr. Headlam obtained leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the conveyance and transfer of real and personal property vested in mortgagees, trustees, &c.

Feb. (LORDS.) The Royal Assent was given by commission to the
27. Inland Revenue and the Habeas Corpus Suspension (Ireland) Bills. Lord Stanley moved that a message be sent to the Com-

mons, requesting a copy of the first report of the Committee of that House on the Irish Poor Law, for the purpose of attacking the ministerial course on that subject; to which attack Lord Lansdowne made an energetic reply.

(COMMONS.) Sir J. C. Hobhouse, at the instance of G. Thompson and Mr. B. Osborne, made a statement relative to the war in the Punjaub. Mr. Dupre moved the second reading of the Buckingham Summer Assizes Bill, which was carried without amendment.

Feb. (COMMONS.) The Insolvent Members Bill was read a second time and referred to a Select Committee. Mr. G. C. Lewis moved
28. the second reading of the Public Roads Bill, but withdrew it subsequently, to re-introduce it in an amended form. Sir H. W. Barron moved the second reading of the Offences (Ireland) Bill; but, after a discussion, it was withdrawn. On the motion that the Out-door Paupers Bill be committed, Mr. Baines had an opportunity in reply to Sir H. Willoughby of making a statement on the subject of the "farming principle" with respect to paupers:—the Bill then passed through Committee.

March (LORDS.) The Earl of Carlisle made some explanatory state-
1. ments on the subject of Crown land in the Green Park, which a Select Committee on the Woods and Forests had reported as occupied but not paid for by various noblemen.

(COMMONS.) Lord Ashley moved an address to her Majesty praying for a commission to inquire into the practicability of subdividing parishes for ecclesiastical purposes, so that the population of each parish should not exceed 4,000, which, after the failure of two amendments moved by Mr. Hume, was granted. Mr. Pusey obtained leave to bring in a Bill on Landlord and Tenant Right. On the question that the whole House go into Committee, Mr. S. Crawford moved an amendment, which was negatived; when Sir J. Walsh moved another amendment, when, after a sharp debate, in which Sir G. Grey, Lord John Russell, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Grogan, Sir L. O'Brien, took part, the original motion was carried by 195 to 96. The House then went into Committee, but immediately resumed. The Relief of Distress (Ireland) and Buckingham Summer Assizes Bills were read a third time.

March (COMMONS.) Lord Palmerston entered into explanations of
2. his foreign policy in the Sicilian question, and the occupation by the Russians of two towns on the borders of Wallachia. The House went into Committee of Supply, and subsequently into Committee on the Poor Laws (Ireland), when Lord John Russell stated the course he had taken in reference to the proceedings before the Committee, and after a long debate consented to an adjournment. The House went into Committee on the Petty Sessions and Distraining for Rates Bills.

March (LORDS.) The Relief of Distress (Ireland), Vice Guardians
5. of Unions (Ireland), Commons Inclosure, Buckingham Summer Assizes, and several other Bills, were read a second time; and the Marriage (Scotland) and Registering of Births, &c. (Scotland), a third time.
(COMMONS.) The House went into Committee on the Poor Laws (Ireland). A debate ensued, in which Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Osborne, and Sir George Grey, took part; when it was again adjourned.

March (LORDS.) The Vice Guardians of Unions (Ireland), and
6. Relief of Distress (Ireland), Bills were read a third time. Lord Stanley called forth some explanations from the Marquess of Lansdowne on Sicilian affairs. Lord Monteagle moved for Irish Criminal returns, and returns of the mortality in Irish prisons for the last five years, which was agreed to.

(COMMONS.) Lord John Russell intimated to the House that her Majesty had, in accordance with the advice of her Ministers, appointed Sir Charles Napier to the command of the troops in India. The House went into Com-

mittee on the Poor Laws (Ireland), when the debate was resumed by Mr. Grogan, who was followed by Lord Lincoln and others, and the amendment lost by 237 to 164. A proposition put by Mr. Reynolds was negatived by 212 to 51; the House divided on the main question, which was carried by 206 to 34, and leave was given to bring in the Bill. The Petty Sessions and Distraint for Rates Bills were read a third time.

March (COMMONS.) The Real Property Transfer Bill, after a debate in which the Solicitor-General and Sir George Grey took part, was read a second time and referred to a Select Committee. The Life Policies of Assurance and Affirmation Bills were read a second time. Mr. Bankes moved for an account of all ordnance stores ordered in the year 1848, "for the purpose of being sent to the Sicilian insurgents in arms against her Majesty's ally the King of the Two Sicilies, with the consent of her Majesty's government," which elicited sharp speeches in reply from Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell in vindication of the policy of the Government; the motion was ultimately lost by a majority of 134 to 39. The Report on the Poor Laws (Ireland) was brought up, and a bill ordered to be brought in.

March (LORDS.) The Commons Inclosure and Buckingham Summer Assizes Bills were read a third time.

(COMMONS.) Lord Palmerston, in reply to Mr. Urquhart, denied that a successful termination of the negotiations with regard to the diplomatic relations between this country and Spain had been arrived at. Lord Mahon in a statistical speech moved for copies of the instructions issued by the Colonial Secretary in 1846-7-8, with respect to the transportation and discipline of convicts. Sir G. Grey in reply stated the views of the Government, and the motion was agreed to. Mr. Disraeli in a speech of two hours' duration submitted a resolution to the effect, that the whole of the local taxation of the country falls mainly, and presses with undue severity, on real property. Mr. Hume moved an amendment, and the debate was adjourned. The Lord Advocate obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law of Scotland relative to the custody of lunatics. The Spirits (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

March (LORDS.) The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Consolidated Fund, Vice Guardians (Ireland), Buckingham Summer Assizes, and the Commons Inclosure Bills.

(COMMONS.) Sir G. Grey stated that her Majesty had issued the necessary directions for appointing a commission to inquire into the practicability of subdividing parishes, &c., as prayed for by Lord Ashley. The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Navigation Bill was resumed; Mr. Herries moved an amendment, and Mr. Wilson and Mr. Cardwell spoke in support of the measure; and the Marquess of Granby, Mr. Herries, and Mr. Henley, in opposition; the debate was ultimately adjourned.

March (LORDS.) The Petty Sessions Bill was read a second time; 12. the Larceny Acts Amendment Bill a third time.

(COMMONS.) The adjourned debate on the Navigation Bill was resumed, when Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Scholefield, and Mr. Michell, spoke in favour of the Bill, and Mr. Clay, Mr. Wason, Admiral Bowles, Mr. H. Drummond, and Mr. Muntz, in opposition; Mr. Labouchere replied, and the second reading was carried by a majority of 266 to 210. The Spirits (Ireland) Bill was read a third time. Leave was given, on the motion of Mr. Hawes, to bring in a Bill for the regulation of passengers in merchant vessels.

March (COMMONS.) On the motion that the Dublin Consolidation Bill be read a second time, Sir J. Y. Buller proposed that it be postponed for a fortnight, which motion was carried by 110 to 100. In reply to Mr. Sandars, Lord Palmerston stated that the Danish govern-

ment would not recommence hostilities on the termination of the armistice with Schleswig Holstein. Mr. Trelawney, in a recapitulatory speech, introduced his motion for the abolition of church rates, whereupon Mr. W. P. Wood proposed an amendment. A debate ensued, in which Mr. Aglionby, Col. Thompson, Mr. Hume, Lord D. Stuart, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Cobden, spoke in favour of the original motion; Lord John Russell, Sir G. Grey, and Mr. Goulburn, following in opposition, and Sir R. Peel and Mr. Gladstone, urging the House not to come to a premature decision;—the motion, on division, was lost by 183 to 20; and the amendment by 119 to 84. Mr. W. Fagan obtained leave to bring in a Bill to prevent actions in the Irish superior courts where the debt did not exceed 20*l*.

March (COMMONS.) Mr. Pusey moved the second reading of the
14. Landlord and Tenant Bill, to which Col. Sibthorp moved an amendment, which was negatived by a majority of 147 to 11. The Real and Personal Property Conveyance and Clergy Relief Bills were read a second time. The adjourned debate on Mr. Disraeli's motion on local taxation was resumed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in a speech of two hours' duration; Mr. Christopher, Col. Thompson, and the Earl of March, followed, and the debate was then further adjourned.

March (COMMONS.) Mr. Ewart in an explanatory speech moved for
15. a Select Committee on the Public Libraries of the United Kingdom, which was agreed to with a verbal amendment by Sir G. Grey. Lord Drumlanig moved for a return of the expense incurred from framing the returns moved for by Mr. Hume from February, 1848, to February, 1849, which was withdrawn at the suggestion of Sir G. Grey. A Committee was appointed on the motion of Mr. M. Gibson to inquire into the constitution and management of the Government School of Design. The adjourned debate on Mr. Disraeli's motion was resumed. Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Bright, Mr. S. Herbert, Mr. Goulburn, and Lord John Russell, spoke against, and the Marquess of Granby, Mr. W. P. Miles, and Mr. Newdegate, for the motion. Mr. Disraeli replied, when, on a division, Mr. Hume's amendment was negatived by 394 to 70, and the original motion by 280 to 189. Mr. G. Hamilton obtained leave to bring in a bill for consolidating and amending divers laws relating to attorneys and solicitors in Ireland.

March (LORDS.) The Overseers' (Cities and Boroughs) Bill was read
16. a second time.

(COMMONS.) On the motion that the House go into Committee of Supply, Mr. Hume moved a resolution that the Ministers should make their financial statement before the supplies were voted, which was supported by Mr. Cobden, opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and lost by 97 against 48. The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Navy and Ordnance estimates; Mr. Hume moved an amendment, which was negatived by a large majority. Several Bills were introduced.

March (LORDS.) The Out-Door Paupers' Bill was read a second
19. time, and the Overseers (City and Borough) Bill a third time.

(COMMONS.) Mr. C. Anstey called the attention of the House to the Treasury minute suspending the Act which limited the sale of chicory to be used in coffee; which minute the Chancellor of the Exchequer defended on the ground that chicory improved coffee. Mr. Fox Maule, in reply to Mr. Ewart, intimated that it was the intention of the Commander-in-Chief to institute a test of education for officers in the army. The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates. On resuming, the Larceny Acts Amendment Bill was read a second time, and the Annual Indemnity Bill a first time.

March (COMMONS.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to
20. Mr. Wodehouse, said that it was not the intention of the Government to introduce any measure for the equalization of the land tax.

Mr. Horsman, in a speech that was loudly cheered, proposed an address to the Queen praying for a commission of inquiry into the alleged grievances of the parishioners of Bishopwearmouth and Sunderland, which Lord John Russell opposed in an explanatory speech. Sir F. Baring moved the previous question, which was carried by 52 against 39.

(COMMONS.) The second reading of the Small Debts (Ireland) Bill was lost by a majority of 31 against 29. The Landlord and Tenant Bill was committed *pro formâ*, and the Clergy Relief Bill was referred to a Select Committee. On the motion for going into Committee on the Insolvent Members Debtors' Bill, Sir W. Clay moved that the Committee report progress, which was lost by 34 to 77. Clauses 1 to 9 were agreed to, and clause 10 struck out. On resuming, the Public Roads Bill was read a first time; the Tenants at Rack-Rent Relief Bill a second time; the Report of the Committee of Supply was brought up, and agreed to; and Mr. Mullings obtained leave to bring in a Bill to extend the remedies of sequestrators of ecclesiastical benefices; the bill was subsequently brought in and read a first time.

(LORDS.) The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Overseers (Cities and Boroughs) Bill. The Out-Door Paupers Bill passed through Committee. Lord Aberdeen moved for the correspondence on the part of the Government to prevent the renewal of hostilities in Northern Italy; which, after an explanation from the Marquess of Lansdowne, was withdrawn.

(COMMONS.) Lord D. Stuart moved for the production of the Government correspondence with Turkey on the subject of the occupation by Russia of Moldavia and Wallachia; which, after an explanation from Lord Palmerston, was withdrawn. The Recovery of Wages (Ireland) Bill, and the Protection of Justices (Ireland), Bill were advanced a stage. Sir W. Somerville obtained leave to bring in a Bill to renew the Act for the removal of prisoners from the several gaols in Ireland in the case of epidemic diseases.

(LORDS.) The Distraint for Rates Bill passed through Committee. Lord Monteagle moved for an estimate of the sum which it was calculated would be raised by a rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on rateable property in Ireland, which was agreed to.

(COMMONS.) Sir F. Baring stated, in reply to Sir T. Acland, that the government had determined on offering 20,000*l.* to any vessel that would afford efficient assistance in saving Sir John Franklin and those under him. Mr. Fox Maule, in moving the second reading of the Mutiny Bill, noticed the charges made by the Liverpool Financial Reform Association against the officers in the army; Mr. Cobden replied, and the Bill was read a second time. Mr. Labouchere, previously to the House going into Committee on the Navigation Bill, announced that it was not the intention of Government to press that part of the measure which had reference to the coasting trade to foreign nations. The House then went into Committee on the Bill, and Mr. Bouverie moved a proviso to the first clause, which, after a debate in which Mr. Gladstone, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. R. Palmer, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Herries, and Mr. Wason, took part, was lost by a majority of 132 to 15. Mr. Gladstone moved the omission of clause 11, and the introduction of another, which amendment was negatived by 158 to 104. Mr. H. Alexander Hastie moved an amendment on clause 16, which was negatived by a majority of 197 to 53; and on arriving at clause 19, Mr. Disraeli, in moving to report progress, made a fierce attack on Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Labouchere, to which these gentlemen replied, and the House resumed. The Larceny Acts Amendment Bill passed through Committee; and the Recovery of Wages (Ireland) and the Protection of Justices (Ireland) Bills were read a third time and passed.

March (LORDS.) Lord Stanley, in presenting a petition from the inhabitants of Nova Scotia complaining of the mal-administration of affairs in that province, and calling attention to the case of Mr. Fairbanks particularly, entered into a long argument on colonial government, which was fully replied to by Earl Grey, and the petition ordered to be laid on the table.

(COMMONS.) The Mutiny and the Marine Mutiny Bills passed through Committee. The House then went into Committee on the Navigation Bill, when, after some discussion, the remaining clauses were agreed to, and the Bill, as amended, was ordered to be reprinted. On the question of the second reading of the Rate in Aid Bill, Mr. G. Hamilton moved that it be read that day six months, and the debate on the amendment, after a long discussion, was adjourned. The House then went into Committee of Supply. On resuming, Mr. Napier obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Irish Bankrupt Law.

March (LORDS.) The Petty Sessions Bill was read a second time, and 27. the Out-Door Paupers Bill a third time.

(COMMONS.) The Dublin Consolidation Improvement, Waterworks, and Sewers Bill, on the second reading being proposed, was opposed by Mr. T. O'Brien, who moved that it be read that day six months, which was carried without a division. The Dublin Improvement Bill was withdrawn. Mr. Adderley moved an Address to the Crown praying that convicts might not be sent to the Cape of Good Hope, which motion, having elicited explanations from Sir G. Grey and Lord J. Russell, was eventually withdrawn. Mr. W. Fagan moved for a Committee of the whole House to take into consideration the law relating to a rate called "Ministers Money" in Ireland. After a protracted debate, the previous question, moved by Sir G. Grey, was carried by a majority of 72 to 44. Mr. Sotherton obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Friendly Societies Acts.

March (COMMONS.) The Affirmation Bill passed through Committee; 28. as did also the Indictable Offences (Ireland) and the Landlord and Tenants Bills, the operation of the latter Bill being, on the motion of Mr. H. Herbert, extended to Ireland. On Mr. Moffatt moving the committal of the Insolvent Members Bill *pro formâ*, a discussion arose which ended in the withdrawal of the Bill, that the amendments of the Select Committee might be added and the Bill be introduced in an amended form. The Larceny Acts Amendment; Mutiny; Marine Mutiny, and Indemnity Bills, were read a third time; and the Sequestrators' Remedies Bill a second time.

March (LORDS.) In reply to Lord Brougham, the Marquess of Lansdowne stated that the Government had received intelligence of the abdication of the King of Sardinia. The Commons' amendments 29. on the Larceny Bill were agreed to.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Reynolds moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the failure of the St. Peter's Parish Savings Bank (Dublin), and Mr. Herbert moved an amendment; the Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke in opposition, and on division the amendment was carried by 49 to 42, and the original motion by 51 to 48. The Poor Removal (Ireland) Bill was read a third time.

March (LORDS.) The Insolvent Members of Parliament Bill was 30. introduced by Lord Brougham, and read a first time; and the Mutiny, Marine Mutiny, and Indemnity Bills, a second time. The Marquess of Lansdowne made some statements with regard to the state of affairs in Northern Italy.

(COMMONS.) On the motion for receiving the report of the Committee of Supply, on a vote for an excess of Navy Estimates, Mr. Hume moved an amendment, to which the government agreed, on the condition that the

vote should be passed first. The adjourned debate on the Rate in Aid Bill was resumed by Mr. Napier in opposition, who was followed on the same side by Mr. Shafto Adair, Captain Bateson, and Mr. Henry Grattan. Sir R. Peel, in an elaborate statement of his plan for the reformation of Ireland, supported the measure, and the debate was then further adjourned. The order of the day on the Affirmation Bill was postponed.

April (LORDS.) The Recovery of Wages (Ireland) and Protection
2. of Justices (Ireland) Bills were read a second time; and the Mutiny, Marine Mutiny, and Indemnity Bills, a third time. The House went into Committee on the Petty Sessions Bill. A discussion took place on the affairs of Northern Italy.

(COMMONS.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Sir E. N. Buxton, stated that the expense of collecting the Malt Tax was certainly under 200,000*l*. An adjourned debate on the second reading of the Rate in Aid Bill was resumed by Mr. Bright, in favour of the measure, the Marquess of Granby and Mr. Disraeli in opposition, Lord John Russell concluding the debate, which was further adjourned. The Lords' amendment on the Out-Door Paupers Bill were agreed to. Sir G. Grey obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the regulation of public health in Scotch towns, and the Solicitor-General to introduce a Bill to regulate Charitable Trusts in England. The latter measure was subsequently brought in and read a first time.

April (LORDS.) The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the
3. Mutiny, Marine Mutiny, Indemnity, and Larceny Acts Amendment Bills. Several Bills were advanced a stage. The Marquess of Lansdowne moved the adjournment of the House to the 19th inst., which was agreed to.

(COMMONS.) The Attorney-General obtained leave to introduce a Bill on the subject of deserters to Portugal, and one to facilitate the administration of justice at the Central Criminal Court, and at the sessions of the peace in and near the metropolis. The adjourned debate on the Rate in Aid Bill was then resumed, and after a protracted discussion, the second reading was carried by a majority of 193 to 138. Several new Bills were then introduced.

April (COMMONS.) On the motion of Lord John Russell for the ad-
4. journment of the House to the 16th November, Mr. Hume called the attention of the House to the state of the colonies; Lord John replied, and the motion of adjournment was carried. The Attachments Court of Record (Ireland), the Passengers, and the Friendly Societies Bills, were read a second time. The Tenants at Rack-Rent Relief Bill, after a discussion, passed through Committee.

April (COMMONS.) Mr. Scott, in a retrospective speech on colonial
16. rule, moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the political and financial relations between Great Britain and her dependencies; Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Hawes spoke in opposition, and the motion was lost by a majority of 81 to 34. The House went into Committee of Supply. The Administration of Justice (Metropolitan Districts) Bill was read a second time.

April (COMMONS.) Mr. Sadler moved for a Select Committee to
17. inquire into the legal circumstances which impede the sale of landed property in Ireland; but the House was counted out before any decision was arrived at.

April (COMMONS.) On the second reading of the Public Roads
18. (No. 2) Bill being moved, Mr. B. Denison moved that it be read that day six months. Mr. C. Lewis, in reply, made a minute statement of the course which had been pursued in the preparation of the measure, and Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Hume, and Mr. Spooner, spoke in oppo-

sition to various provisions of the Bill, which was ultimately withdrawn at the suggestion of Sir G. Grey. Mr. W. P. Wood moved the third reading of the Affirmation Bill, which was carried, after a debate, by a majority of 70 to 46.

April (LORDS.) Lord Monteagle moved for the attendance of William
19. Chadwick, chairman, and John Marriner, late secretary, of the

North Wales Railway Company, at the bar, to answer the charge of disobedience of their lordships' orders. The parties having attended and failed to satisfy the House, were, on the motion of Lord Monteagle, removed in the custody of the gentleman usher of the black rod. The Prisoners Removal (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, the Recovery of Wages (Ireland), Protection of Justices (Ireland), and Petty Sessions, were read a third time, and the House sat in Committee on the Spirits (Ireland) Bill.

(COMMONS.) The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that an extension of the period of payment of the hop duties was decided upon. The Navigation Bill passed through Committee with some unimportant amendments. On the House going into Committee, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, having described the urgency of relief to several Irish unions, moved that a sum not exceeding 100,000*l.* be advanced out of the Consolidated Fund on the security of the Rate in Aid. This gave rise to an animated debate. Mr. H. Herbert proposed an amendment, and Colonel Dunne, after replies to various arguments by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord John Russell, moved the adjournment of the debate, which was negatived; whereupon Mr. Sadleir moved that the Chairman report progress, which was carried, and the debate adjourned. The Landlord and Tenant Bill was committed.

April (LORDS.) The Smoke Nuisance Prevention Bill was read a
20. first time.

(COMMONS.) Lord Palmerston, in reply to Mr. Bankes, stated that the British Government had recognised the government of Sicily. The House went into Committee of Supply. The House resumed, and then went again into Committee on the resolution for granting 100,000*l.* on account of the Rates in Aid, when a protracted debate ensued, which ended in the amendment being rejected by a majority of 194 to 146, and the resolution being carried by 201 to 106. The Apprehension of Deserters (Portugal) Bill went through Committee.

April (LORDS.) Their lordships sat in Committee on the Prisoners
23. Removal (Ireland) Bill. The Marquess of Lansdowne, in reply

to the Earl of Harrowby, made some statements on the affairs of the River Plate. Messrs. Chadwick and Marriner were, on the motion of Lord Beaumont, called to the bar, reprimanded, and discharged from custody. The Spirits (Ireland) Bill was read a third time.

(COMMONS.) On Mr. Labouchere moving the third reading of the Navigation Bill, Mr. Herries, in a critical speech, moved that it be read that day six months, and was supported by Mr. T. Baring, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Walpole; Sir James Graham following, in a powerful speech in favour of the Bill. Lord John Russell having replied, Mr. Moffatt moved the adjournment of the debate, which motion he subsequently withdrew, and on a division, the third reading was carried by a majority of 275 to 214. The Reports on the Rate in Aid resolution and supply of navy estimates were brought up and agreed to. The Indictable Offences (Ireland), Summary Convictions (Ireland), and Apprehension of Deserters Bills, were read a third time.

April (LORDS.) The Law of Evidence Amendment, Highways
24. Amendment, and Navigation Bills, were read a first time; and the

Smoke Prohibition Bill a second time. The Marquess of Lansdowne moved a vote of thanks to the Indian army for their gallantry in the

Punjaub, and particularly in the battles of Goojerat and Mooltan, which was carried unanimously.

(COMMONS.) A similar vote of thanks to the Indian army, as that carried in the Lords, was proposed by Sir J. C. Hobhouse, and carried without a dissentient. Mr. M. Gibson, in a forcible speech, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Brazilian Act, upon which a debate ensued, in which Sir R. Peel, Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. Bright, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Hume, Col. Thompson, and Lord Palmerston, took part, and the motion on a division was negatived by a majority of 137 to 34. The Report of the Committee on Ways and Means was brought up and agreed to.

April (COMMONS.) Sir J. Pakington moved the committal of the
25. Bribery at Elections Bill. On the House going into Committee the first clause was lost by a majority of 146 to 54, and Sir J. Pakington moved to report progress. Mr. Locke moved for the second reading of the Sunday Travelling on Railways Bill, which was negatived by a majority of 131 to 122.

April (LORDS.) The Leasehold Tenure of Lands (Ireland) Bill was
26. read a second time, and the Prisoners Removal (Ireland) Bill a third time.

(COMMONS.) On the motion of Mr. Henley a Select Committee was granted on the Contract Packet Service. Lord John Russell, in an explanatory address, moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the more effectual relief of the destitute poor of Ireland. A sharp debate ensued, in which Mr. Grattan attacked Sir R. Peel's policy, and to which the Right Hon. Baronet made an energetic reply, and leave was given to bring in the Bill. The Solicitor-General obtained leave to bring in Bills to facilitate the sale of encumbered estates in Ireland, and to enable persons having perpetual and limited interests in land in Ireland to make grants in fee or demises for long terms of years. The Administration of Justice (Metropolitan Districts) Bill was read a second time.

April (LORDS.) Lord Redesdale obtained leave to bring in a Bill to
27. facilitate the Union of Turnpike Trusts. The Cruelty to Animals Prevention Bill was read a second time, and the Smoke Prohibition and Prisoners Removal (Ireland) Bills a third time.

(COMMONS.) The House went into Committee on the Rate in Aid Bill, when various amendments were proposed, and rejected by large majorities; and the preamble was finally agreed to without amendment. The House resumed and went into Committee of Supply. Sir W. Somerville brought in the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, which was read a first time.

April (COMMONS.) The report on the Rate in Aid Bill, as amended,
28. was brought up and agreed to. The Exchequer Bills Bill went through Committee; and the Report of the Committee of Supply was brought up.

April (LORDS.) Lord Brougham called the attention of the House to
30. the spoliation of works of art in Rome. The Highways and Turnpike Trusts Bill was read a second time. Lord Wharncliffe moved for the correspondence between the government and the Irish Poor Law Commissioners relative to the relief of Destitution, which was agreed to.

(COMMONS.) On the question for the third reading of the Rate in Aid Bill, Captain Jones moved that it be read that day six months. The third reading, however, was carried by a majority of 129 to 55. The House then went into Committee of Supply.

May (LORDS.) Lord Brougham, in an energetic speech attacking
1. the Railway system, drew the attention of the House to the railway business of the country. Lord Lansdowne agreed with Lord Brougham that the state of affairs called for legislative interference.

(COMMONS.) Mr. J. O'Connell, in moving that Mr. J. Lawson, as pub-

lisher of the *Times* newspaper, be called to the bar for breach of privilege in having published the parliamentary debates, gave as a reason, for his motion, that he had been inaccurately and too briefly reported in that journal. At the suggestion of several members he ultimately withdrew his motion, stating his determination, if the offence complained of recurred, to press his motion. Mr. Ewart made his annual motion for the abolition of the Punishment of Death, which was opposed by Sir G. Grey, and lost by a majority of 75 to 51. Mr. Keogh obtained leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the transfer of land to railway companies in Ireland, and the Solicitor-General for granting relief against defects in leases.

(COMMONS.) The second reading of the Sheep Stealing (Ireland) Bill was negatived by a majority of 86 to 67. On the 2. House going into Committee on the Clergy Relief Bill, and clause 9 being read, it was struck out on a division by a majority of 108 to 57, and the House resumed.

(COMMONS.) On the order of the day for the second reading of the Marriage Bill, Mr. Goulburn moved that it be read that day 3. six months. A debate ensued, and was adjourned. Mr. C. Lewis obtained leave to introduce a Bill on the Turnpike Roads in Scotland.

(LORDS.) Earl Grey, in reply to Lord Stanley, made some explanations with regard to the Canada Indemnity Bill. The 4. Cruelty to Animals Prevention Bill passed the House.

(COMMONS.) On the House going into Committee, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the government be empowered to advance a sum not exceeding 300,000*l.* to facilitate the improvement of landed property in Ireland, and 200,000*l.* to carry out arterial drainage in Ireland, which was agreed to after a short discussion. The debate was then resumed on the Marriage Bill, and further adjourned.

(LORDS.) The Marquess of Lansdowne, in a long argumentative speech, moved the second reading of the Navigation Bill. A 7. debate ensued, in the course of which Lord Brougham spoke eloquently in opposition; Lord Colchester moved that the Bill be read that day six months, and Lord Granville and the Duke of Argyll supported the government. The debate was adjourned. The Exchequer Bills Bill was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) On the motion for the second reading of the Parliamentary Oaths Bill, Sir R. H. Inglis moved that it be read that day six months. A debate ensued, in which Mr. Newdegate, Sergeant Talfourd, the Earl of Arundel, the Marquess of Granby, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. F. Peel (in a maiden speech, eulogized, in reply, by Lord John Russell) took part; and the second reading was eventually carried by a majority of 278 to 185. On the motion for the second reading of the Lunatic Asylum (Scotland) Bill, Mr. F. Mackenzie moved the adjournment of the House, which was negatived by a majority of 69 to 24, and the second reading carried.

(LORDS.) The adjourned debate on the Navigation Bill was 8. resumed by the Earl of Carlisle in an able address. Earl Nelson, Earl Talbot, the Earl of Harrowby, the Marquess of Londonderry, and Lord Stanley, spoke in opposition to the measure; Lord Wharncliffe and Earl Grey in favour; the Marquess of Lansdowne replied, and the House divided: Content, present, 105; proxies, 68; total, 173. Non-content, present, 119; proxies, 44; total, 163. The second reading was, therefore, carried by a majority of 10. The Exchequer Bills Bill passed through Committee.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Headlam moved for leave to bring in a Bill to render lawful the formation of incorporated joint stock banks, based upon limited liability, which motion, after a discussion, was withdrawn,

(COMMONS.) On the motion of Mr. P. Scrope, the second reading of the Employment of Labour (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, whereupon he moved its committal to that day six months, which was carried by a majority of 166 to 41. The Bribery at Elections Bill was proceeded with in Committee, and several clauses were struck out.

(LORDS.) A conversation ensued on a motion made by Lord Beaumont and agreed to, for a committee to consider the accommodation afforded to strangers in the House, in the course of which their lordships unanimously eulogized the efficiency of the press reporters. The Indictable Offences (Ireland), Summary Convictions (Ireland), and Apprehension of Deserters (Portugal) Bills, were read a second time; and the Exchequer Bills Bill a third time.

(COMMONS.) Mr. C. Anstey, in a long speech, brought forward his motion condemning the fraudulent use of chicory in coffee; the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, and on a division the motion was lost by a majority of 62 to 11. Mr. H. Drummond moved that the House resolve itself into Committee to consider the national taxation with a view to its reduction, which motion, after a debate, was rejected by 151 to 100. A Select Committee was appointed, at the instance of Mr. Charteris, to inquire into the railway expenditure, classed as 'parliamentary expenses,' and to inquire into the affairs of the Eastern Counties Railway. Mr. Hindley obtained leave to bring in a Bill to prevent unnecessary Sunday trading in the metropolis. On the order of the day for the second reading of the Public Health (Scotland) Bill, Lord Drumlanrig moved an adjournment, which was negatived by 96 to 33, and the second reading carried.

(LORDS.) The Royal Assent was given by commission to several Irish Bills. The Earl of Carlisle moved the second reading of the Rate in Aid Bill; and the Earl of Roden moved that it be read that day six months. On a division, the second reading was carried by a majority of 48 to 46.

(COMMONS.) In reply to Mr. B. Osborne, Lord Palmerston stated that notice had been received from the cabinet of Vienna of the advance of Russian forces into Hungary, and that the British government had made no overtures of mediation between Austria and Hungary. The Land Improvement and Drainage (Ireland), and the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bills, were read a second time. Several Bills were advanced a stage, and two new Bills introduced.

(LORDS.) The Marquess of Lansdowne, in reply to Lord Beaumont, stated that the British government had taken no measures with regard to the French occupation of Italy. The Rate in Aid Bill passed through Committee. Earl Nelson introduced a Bill relative to the appointment of British chaplains in foreign parts.

(COMMONS.) Lord Palmerston, in reply to Mr. Disraeli, stated that notwithstanding the renewal of hostilities between Denmark and Germany, her Majesty's government would continue to make all efforts for the conclusion of a definite treaty between the parties. The Land Improvement and Drainage (Ireland) Bill, after a sharp debate, passed through Committee, and the House resumed. On the question of the committal of the Parliamentary Oaths Bill, a long debate took place, in the course of which Sir R. Peel suggested that the oath, as it regarded the Jews, should be so framed as to enable the members of that persuasion to hold civil office also. Two amendments for adjournment having been negatived, Lord John Russell consented to the Chairman's reporting progress, and the House resumed. The Encumbered Estates (Ireland), and the Estates Leasing (Ireland) Bills, passed through Committee. Lord Palmerston introduced a Bill for legalizing marriages celebrated in Consuls' houses abroad.

May (LORDS.) Earl Grey, in reply to Lord Stanley, made some explanations with regard to the riots in Canada. A discussion took place on Agricultural Distress. Lord Monteagle brought in the Railway Audit Bill, which was read a first time.

(COMMONS.) A discussion took place on the outbreak in Canada, Lord John Russell's explanations not being thought sufficiently precise. Mr. Monsell made a motion recommending emigration as a wholesome measure for Ireland. Mr. J. O'Connell moved an amendment, which was negatived by a majority of 45 to 10. Mr. C. Pearson, in a statistical speech, moved the appointment of a Select Committee on Prison Discipline, that led to a debate which was adjourned.

May (COMMONS.) On the question that papers lie on the table relative to the outbreak in Canada, a discussion, in which Sir G. Grey, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Gladstone, took part, occurred, and the papers were ordered to lie on the table. The House then went into Committee on the Landlord and Tenant Bill, when several amendments were proposed and negatived; and on the House resuming, Lord J. Russell moved that the record of the judgment in the case of Mr. S. O'Brien be printed, giving notice that on the following Friday he should move its consideration; and further, that Mr. W. S. O'Brien be expelled the House.

May (COMMONS.) Two petitions (to which Mr. Hudson, Mr. Waddington, and Mr. T. Bagshaw, severally replied), making grave charges against these gentlemen, with regard to the Eastern Counties Railway, were ordered to lie on the table. The Poor Relief (Ireland) and Police of Towns (Scotland) Bills were read a second time; and the Landed Improvement and Drainage (Ireland), the Accounts of Turnpike Trusts (Scotland) Bills, a third time.

May (LORDS.) The Marquess of Lansdowne made some further explanations with respect to the invasion of the papal dominions. 18. On the motion for the third reading of the Rate in Aid Bill, the Earl of Glengall moved that it be read that day three months, which motion, after a discussion, was negatived by a majority of 37 to 29, and the third reading was carried. Several Bills were advanced a stage.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Hawes, in reply to Sir W. Molesworth, would not give a pledge that a cessation of transportation to Van Diemen's Land would take place. Lord Palmerston also made explanations with respect to the Sicilian question. Lord J. Russell moved that, inasmuch as W. S. O'Brien, a member of that House, had been adjudged guilty of high treason, a new writ be issued for the County of Limerick, which was agreed to. On the House going into Committee on the Parliamentary Oaths Bill, Mr. J. O'Connell, having again complained of the partiality of the *Times* reports, moved, pursuant to notice, that strangers be ordered to withdraw. The Bill, therefore, proceeded in Committee with closed doors. It was ascertained, however, from the messenger, that several amendments were proposed and negatived. On resuming (strangers having been admitted), the House again went into Committee on the Defects in Leases Bill. The Passengers Bill we it through Committee.

May (LORDS.) The Marquess of Lansdowne, with reference to the shooting at the Queen, said that it was an act too contemptible, 21. though disgusting and odious in the extreme, to call for an address of congratulation to her Majesty on the subject. The Land Improvement and Drainage (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and passed through Committee. The House went into Committee on the Navigation Bill, and Lord Stanley proposed an amendment on the first clause, which, after an animated debate, was lost by a majority of 116 to 103.

(COMMONS.) Lord J. Russell made a similar statement to that of the

Marquess of Lansdowne relative to the discharge of a pistol at the Queen. The Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill, after some discussion, passed through Committee. The Charitable Trusts Bill was read a second time; the Passengers Bill was committed; and the Lords' amendments to the Rate in Aid Bill were agreed to.

(LORDS.) A discussion took place on a petition presented by May 22. Lord Brougham from members of the United Church of England and Ireland, temporarily settled in Scotland, involving questions of doctrine, in which the Bishops of Salisbury, Exeter, and Oxford, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, took part. Several Bills were advanced a stage.

(COMMONS.) The Marquess of Granby moved the adjournment of the House over the following (the Derby) day. Mr. Aglionby opposed the motion, which, on a division, was carried by a majority of 138 to 119. Mr. D'Eyncourt moved for leave to bring in a Bill for shortening the duration of Parliaments, and was supported by Lord Dudley Stuart and Mr. S. Crawford, and opposed by Lord J. Russell. On a division, the motion was carried by a majority of 46 to 41.

(LORDS.) The royal assent was given by commission to the Rate in Aid, Land Improvement and Drainage (Ireland), and several other Bills. The Bankruptcy Consolidation Bill was committed May 24. *pro forma*. The House went into Committee, and in the course of debate the Earl of Ellenborough proposed amendments, which were rejected, and the Bill passed through Committee.

(COMMONS.) Mr. H. Berkeley, in an able speech, moved for leave to bring in a Bill substituting vote by ballot in the place of the existing system, which motion was supported by Mr. W. J. Fox, and on a division lost by a majority of 136 to 85. Mr. Roebuck, in an address replete with historical details, moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the better government of certain of the colonies. After a debate, the motion was lost by a majority of 116 to 73. The Encumbered Estates Bill was recommitted for the insertion of certain amendments. Mr. D'Eyncourt brought in a Bill for Shortening the Duration of Parliaments, which was read a first time. The Grand Jury Cess (Ireland) Bill was read a third time.

(LORDS.) The Report on the Navigation Bill was brought up May 25. and agreed to. The Protection of Women Bill was read a second time; several Bills were advanced a stage, and their lordships adjourned till the 4th of June.

(COMMONS.) A discussion took place on the distress and famine in Ireland. The Report of Supply having been brought up, Sir F. Baring, in deference to the opinion of certain members, postponed the eighth item of the vote for the Admiralty. The Report was agreed to, omitting the eighth item. The House then went into Committee of Supply. On the House resuming, Mr. Baines obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Procedure in Courts of General and Quarter Sessions, and the House adjourned until the following Thursday for the Whitsuntide Holidays.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Hawes, in reply to Mr. Christopher, stated May 31. that the government was always anxious to comply with applications from the press for official information, without favouring any journal in particular. The Report on the Committee of Supply was brought up, and, after a discussion, agreed to. The House went into Committee of Supply. Several Bills passed through Committee. The Police of Towns (Scotland) Bill was referred to a Select Committee; and six new Bills were introduced.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Hawes, in reply to Mr. Aglionby, stated that June 1. the total amount of damage done by the late earthquake in New Zealand did not exceed 15,000*l*. The House went into Committee

of Supply. On resuming, the Defects in Leases Bill was read a third time, the Public Health (Scotland) Bill was referred to a Select Committee, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the 56 Geo. III. c. 68.

June (LORDS.) On Lord Palmerston moving the second reading of
4. the Landlord and Tenant Bill, Lord Beaumont moved that it be read that day six months, which amendment was negatived by a majority of 9 to 5: the Bill was then read. Several Bills were advanced a stage.

(COMMONS.) After a discussion relative to the Rebellion Losses (Canada) Bill, the third reading of the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill having been moved, Sir L. O'Brien moved that it be read that day six months, which motion was negatived by a majority of 117 to 12, and the Bill passed. The House went into Committee of Supply, and the Report of the Committee of Supply was brought up. The Protection of Pupils (Scotland) and the Sheepstealers (Ireland) Bills were read a second time. Mr. Hawes in an explanatory address introduced a Bill "for the better government of the Australian Colonies," which was read a first time. Various Bills relating to Ireland were brought in.

June (LORDS.) On the motion of Lord Brougham the Bankruptcy
5. Law Consolidation Bill was re-committed. A discussion took place, chiefly between Lord Brougham and Earl Grey on the Canada Rebellion Losses Bill; the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill was read a first time, and the Apprehension of Deserters (Portugal) Bill a third time. Several Bills were advanced a stage.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Hume in an eloquent statistical speech moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the National Representation. The motion was supported by Mr. H. Berkeley, Col. Thompson, Mr. Locke King, Mr. B. Osborne, Mr. W. P. Wood, and Mr. Bright, and opposed by Sir G. Grey, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Newdegate, and lost by a majority of 268 to 82. The Report of Supply was brought up and agreed to, and the Silver Coinage Bill was read a second time.

June (COMMONS.) The second reading of the Bankrupt and Insol-
6. vent Members Bill was carried by a majority of 55 to 45; and the third reading of the Affirmation Bill was carried by a majority of 73 to 51, and the motion that the Bill do pass by 77 to 73. The Bribery at Elections Bill passed through Committee—clause 9 having been expunged. The Copyhold Enfranchisement and the Smoke Prohibition Bills were after some opposition and divisions read a second time. Several Bills passed through Committee.

June (LORDS.) Lord Brougham moved the third reading of the
7. Bankruptcy Law Consolidation Bill; and the Protection of Women Bill passed through Committee.

June (LORDS.) The Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act was read a
8. third time.

(COMMONS.) Discussions took place on the evictions at Toomevara and Kiltrush. On the motion for going into Committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, Sir H. W. Barron moved an amendment which was negatived by a majority of 144 to 30. The House then went into Committee, when Mr. J. O'Connell, having urged that he had been unfairly reported, observed "that there were strangers in the gallery," who were forthwith ordered to withdraw, and the discussion which occurred in Committee was not reported.

June (LORDS.) The Defects in Leases Bill was read a third time and
11. passed. The Earl of St. Germans presented a petition from Mr. Goldsworthy Granby, relative to improvements in the ventilation

of coal-mines. The Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill, after discussion, was read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee.

(COMMONS.) Mr. T. Duncombe introduced a Bill for regulating the Ventilation of Coal-mines. In reply to Mr. Hume, Lord Palmerston made several statements on the French intervention in Rome. On the motion for the third reading of the Parliamentary Oaths Bill, Mr. Law moved that it be read that day six months; a protracted debate ensued, and the third reading was carried by a majority of 272 to 206. Several Irish Bills were advanced a stage. Leave was given to introduce four new Bills. The Australian Bill was read a first time. Mr. B. Osborne obtained a Committee to inquire into the law relating to receivers in the Irish Courts of Chancery and Equity Exchequer.

June (LORDS.) A discussion took place on the French expedition to
12. Rome. The Marquess of Lansdowne moved the third reading of the Navigation Bill. The Earls of Ellenborough, Winchelsea, Talbot, and Waldegrave, and Lord Stanley, opposed the motion; Lord Lansdowne replied, and it was carried without a division. On the motion that the Bill do pass, the Bishop of Oxford moved an amendment, which, after a debate, was negatived by a majority of 23 to 9, and the Bill passed.

(COMMONS.) Sir R. H. Inglis eulogized the American government for their sympathy with the Franklin Expedition. Mr. Cobden, in a speech pointing out the expense of war, and the blessings of peace, brought forward his motion for the adoption of a system of international arbitration in the stead of war. He was supported by Lord Robert Grosvenor, Mr. Ewart, Col. Thompson, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. M. Gibson, and Mr. Hume, and opposed by Mr. Urquhart, Viscount Palmerston (who moved the previous question), Mr. M. Milnes, and Lord John Russell; Mr. Cobden having replied, the previous question was carried by 176 to 79. The Highways Annual Returns Bill was read a third time, and the India Mutiny Bill a first time.

June (COMMONS.) The Cruelty to Animals Bill was read a second
13. time. Mr. Hume moved the second reading of the County Rates and Expenditure Bill, whereupon Sir J. Pakington moved, as an amendment, that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the subject, which amendment was carried by 154 to 96. On the amendment being put, a discussion and several divisions ensued, and the House rose at six, without having come to a decision on the question.

June (LORDS.) Lord Campbell introduced a declaratory Bill removing
14. the doubts which existed with regard to the Crown's right to exercise the prerogative of mercy in cases of high treason, as put forth in the case of W. S. O'Brien; the Bill was read a first time. The Protection of Women Bill was passed by a majority of 23 to 19. The Turnpike Trusts Union Bill was read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) Lord John Russell, in reply to Mr. Disraeli, stated the business he intended to press during the current session. Lord Palmerston denied that the British Government had in any way countenanced the French expedition to Rome. The Lords' amendment to the Navigation Bill was agreed to. On the motion for the postponed resolution of supply for Colonial services, Mr. Herries proposed an amendment condemning the Canada Rebellion Losses Bill, and this called forth an animated debate, which was, at length, adjourned. Lord John Russell obtained a Select Committee on the subject of the exclusion of strangers.

June (LORDS.) The Transportation for Treason Ireland Bill was read
15. a second and third time, and passed. Earl Nelson moved the second reading of the Consular Expenditure Act Amendment Bill, which was opposed by Lord Lansdowne, and finally withdrawn.

(COMMONS.) Some explanations of alleged personalities in the debate of the previous evening were made between Mr. Roebuck and Mr. B. Cochrane, and between Mr. Brotherton and Mr. Bankes. The adjourned debate on the Canadian Rebellion Losses Bill was resumed; Mr. Hume, Mr. M'Gregor, Mr. M. Milnes, Mr. Labouchere, Sir R. Peel, and Lord John Russell spoke in favour of non-interference, and Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Newdegate, the Marquess of Granby, and Mr. Bankes, supported the motion of Mr. Herries, which was negatived by a majority of 291 to 150. The Transportation for Treason (Ireland) Bill was read a first time.

June (LORDS.) Lord Portman brought up the Report on the Land-
18. lord and Tenant Bill. On the motion for the third reading of the Leasehold Tenure of Lands (Ireland) Bill, Lord Redesdale moved that it be read that day six months, which amendment was negatived by a majority of 38 to 35, and the Bill passed with some verbal amendments by Lord Lyndhurst. A Committee was appointed on Accidents in Coal-mines. The Passengers Bill was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) On the motion for the second reading of the Transportation for Treason (Ireland) Bill, Mr. Napier presented a petition from W. S. O'Brien, F. T. Meagher, B. M'Manus, and T. O'Donoghue, against the Bill, and praying to be heard by counsel at the bar, which, after a discussion, was ordered to lie on the table; and Mr. Napier moved as an amendment to the motion, that the petitioners be heard at the bar, which was negatived by a majority of 195 to 9, and the second reading carried by a majority of 175 to 19. Several Bills were advanced a stage, and the Attorney-General introduced a Bill relating to the Punishment of Juvenile Offenders.

June (LORDS.) Lord Brougham brought forward his motion con-
19. demning the Canadian Rebellion Losses Bill. The motion after an animated debate was rejected by a majority of 99 to 96.

(COMMONS.) Lord Lincoln in an able and historical speech moved an Address to the Queen praying for inquiry into the dealings of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the House was counted out as Mr. Hawes rose to reply. The Leasehold Tenure of Lands (Ireland) Bill was read a first time.

June (COMMONS.) A discussion took place on the count out of the
20. previous evening, and Lord Lincoln attributed it to the exertions of a Government functionary. The second reading of the Marriage (Scotland) Bill was carried by a majority of 177 to 143.

June (LORDS.) The Administration of Justice in Courts of Equity
21. (Ireland) Bill was read a first time, and several Bills were advanced a stage.

(COMMONS.) Lord Negent moved for a Committee to inquire into the practicability of equalizing the Poor Rates, which after a reply from Mr. Baines was negatived. Mr. G. A. Hamilton moved an Address to the Queen on the subject of National Education in Ireland, which was lost by a majority of 162 to 102. Two new Bills were introduced, and several others advanced a stage.

June (LORDS.) The Sheepstealers (Ireland), Passengers, and Grand
22. Jury Cess (Ireland) Bills, were read a third time and passed. The second reading of the Tenants at Rack-Rent Relief Bill was negatived without a division, and after a debate the Affirmation Bill was thrown out by a majority of 34 to 10.

(COMMONS.) Lord Palmerston replied to some questions from Mr. Roebuck on the bombardment of Rome. The House having resolved itself into Committee of Supply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made his Financial Statement. Having adverted to the affairs of the Continent, the famine in Ireland, the interruption of our trade with the Baltic, and the falling off in the receipts from stamps, he said that, though the estimate of

the expenditure for the past year had been exceeded, there had been an actual surplus of income over expenditure for the past year. He estimated the revenue for the ensuing year at 52,252,000*l.* and the expenditure at 52,157,696*l.* Upon this calculation the surplus of the year would be 104,304*l.* The expenditure was enhanced nearly a million by excesses upon the navy, army, and ordnance estimates. In the estimates for the present year there were reductions amounting in the whole to 1,511,455*l.*, and a saving of 247,000*l.* had been made by the consolidation of the Excise Board with that of Stamps and Taxes. With so small a surplus, however, it would be impossible to make any reductions in taxation. The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving a formal vote; a debate ensued, the vote was agreed to, and the House resumed. The Transportation for Treason (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee; three amendments were negatived by large majorities. Other Bills on the table were advanced a stage.

June (LORDS.) Lord Lansdowne replied to Lord Aberdeen on the
25. subject of the cessation of our diplomatic relations with Spain. Lord Grey laid a Bill upon the table to provide for the administration of justice in Vancouver's Island.

(COMMONS.) On the order of the day for the third reading of the Transportation for Treason (Ireland) Bill, Mr. Napier moved that it be read that day three months; which amendment was negatived by a majority of 159 to 27, and the Bill passed. The House went into Committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, and on the clause for establishing a maximum rate being put, Mr. Stafford moved an amendment which led to a protracted debate, and was at length negatived by a majority of 178 to 51; and the House resumed. Mr. Hawes withdrew the Australian Colonies Bill in consequence of an informality, and obtained leave to introduce a fresh Bill. The Clergy Relief Bill was about being proceeded with, when the adjournment of the House was carried.

June (LORDS.) The Royal Assent was given by commission to the
26. Navigation, Transportation for Treason (Ireland), and several other Bills. Lord Carlisle moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Parliamentary Oaths Bill, and the question of admitting the Jews to Parliament led to a protracted discussion. The Earl of Eglinton moved that the Bill be read that day three months, and was supported by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Exeter, the Earls of Winchilsea, Nelson, and Desart, and the Bishop of Oxford; the speakers in favour of the Bill being the Duke of Cleveland, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Earls of Shrewsbury and Wicklow, the Duke of Argyle, and Lord Brougham. The Earl of Carlisle replied, and on a division the Bill was thrown out by a majority of 95 to 70.

(COMMONS.) The House having gone into Committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, Sir J. Walsh moved an amendment which was negatived by a majority of 125 to 48, and the House resumed. Sir W. Molesworth, in an able analytical speech, setting forth the defects in the existing system of colonial government, moved for an address to the Queen for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the administration of the colonies. Mr. Hume, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. F. Scott, and Mr. Adderley, spoke in support of the motion, and Mr. Hawes, Lord J. Russell, and Mr. Labouchere, in opposition thereto, and it was lost by a majority of 163 to 89. The Report of the Committee of Ways and Means was received. The County Rates Bill was read a first time; the Lords' amendments to the Passengers' Bill were agreed to; the Australian Colonies Bill were read a first time, and several other Bills were advanced a stage.

June (COMMONS.) The Small Debts Amendment Bill was read a
 27. first time. The adjourned debate on Mr. C. Pearson's motion on Prison Discipline was resumed, and the motion withdrawn. The House having gone into Committee on the Bankrupt and Insolvent Members' Bill, Mr. Law, after a short discussion, moved that the Chairman report progress, which was carried. Mr. Frewen withdrew his Benefices in Plurality Bill. The General and Quarter Sessions Bill passed through Committee. On the second reading of the Protection of Women Bill being moved, Mr. Anstey moved that it be read that day three months, which amendment was negatived by a majority of 130 to 6, and the debate proceeded till the rising of the House at 6 p.m.

June (LORDS.) A discussion took place at the instance of Lord
 28. Brougham, on the Canadian Riots. The Encumbered Estates (Ireland) and Highways Annual Returns Bills were read a third time and passed. Several Bills were advanced a stage.

(COMMONS.) The House went into Committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, and Mr. S. Adair moved an amendment on the first amended clause, which was negatived by a majority of 66 to 11, and the clause adopted by a majority of 40 to 18. Many divisions took place on the second clause, all in favour of the Government, and the House resumed. Mr. Spooner moved the resumption of the debate on the second reading of the Protection of Women Bill; but after several motions of adjournment and divisions, it at length stood adjourned by a majority of 53 to 22.

June (LORDS.) The Earl of Wicklow introduced a Bill to alter the
 29. parliamentary oaths of supremacy, abjuration, and allegiance; which was read a first time. The Administration of Justice (Vancouver's Island) Bill was, after some discussion, read a second time.

(COMMONS.) The House went into Committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, and proceeded to clause 9; three divisions having taken place, all in favour of the Government, the House resumed. The Consolidated Fund (3,000,000*l.*) Bill was read a second time, and the General and Quarter Sessions and Militia Ballots Suspension Bills were read a third time and passed. Other Bills on the table were advanced a stage.

June (COMMONS.) The House proceeded in Committee with the Poor
 30. Relief (Ireland) Bill, and adopted a few unimportant amendments.

July (LORDS.) Lord Lansdowne, in reply to Lord Brougham,
 2. stated that under existing circumstances Kossuth could not be recognised in Hungary. The Duke of Richmond brought up the Report on the Entailed Estates Bill; and the Bill was read a first time. A conversation took place on the Australian Colonies Bill, in which Earl Grey and Lord Monteagle shared. On Lord Monteagle moving the second reading of the Audit of Railway Accounts Bill, Lord Lonsdale moved that it be read that day three months, which amendment was lost by a majority of 10 to 5, and the second reading was carried.

(COMMONS.) Lord John Russell, on the motion that the clerk read the orders of the day, made a statement of the "business" he intended to press during the session. Mr. Disraeli concluded a long and eloquent address by moving that the House resolve itself into a Committee on the state of the nation. The motion was supported by Mr. Baillie and Mr. Plumptre, and opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the debate stood adjourned. Several Bills were advanced a stage, and leave given to introduce others.

July (LORDS.) Lord Ellenborough, in a long address, moved for
 3. papers explanatory of the circumstances under which the booty of the Indian War, in Lahore, had been granted to the East India

Company, or the army in India. After explanations from the Duke of Wellington, the motion was withdrawn. The Audit of Railway Accounts Bill, after a discussion, passed through Committee; and several other Bills were advanced a stage.

(COMMONS.) The House met at noon and went into Committee on the additional and amended clauses of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, when several clauses and amendments were negatived, only one motion for an additional clause, proposed by Lord Naas, being carried: the House then resumed. Mr. Hawes answered questions as to the Australian Colonies Bill. Lord D. Stuart, in an explanatory speech, moved for a Select Committee on the Metropolitan Police, which motion was opposed by Sir G. Grey, and negatived by a majority of 137 to 28. Mr. F. O'Connor made a motion in favour of the Charter, which was supported by Col. Thompson, Mr. Hume, Mr. G. Thompson, and Mr. W. J. Fox; and opposed by Lord J. Russell and Mr. Muntz. Mr. O'Connor replied, and the motion was negatived by a majority of 222 to 13. The House agreed to a motion made by Mr. Bankes, to resolve itself into Committee for the purpose of considering the mode of preventing fraud in the sale of bread; on resuming, leave was given to introduce a Bill on the subject. The Pupils' Protection and Benefices in Pluralities Bills were read a third time and passed. Other Bills were advanced a stage.

July (COMMONS.) The Highways (District Surveyors) Bill was
4. read a second time. Mr. Ewart withdrew his Marriage by License Bill. The Real and Personal Property Conveyance Bill passed through Committee; after which the House resumed, and again went into Committee on the Marriages Bill. Mr. F. Maule moved the exemption of Scotland from the operation of the Bill, which motion was opposed by the Lord Advocate, and Mr. J. O'Connell moved the exclusion of Ireland from the operation of the Bill, which motions were negatived by a large majority. Part of the preamble being struck out, as suggested by Mr. Goulburn, the remainder was agreed to, and the House resumed. Mr. Aglionby moved to go into Committee on the Copyhold Enfanchisement Bill, which was negatived by a majority of 71 to 60. Mr. T. Duncombe moved the second reading of the Mines and Collieries Bill, which was opposed by Sir G. Grey, and withdrawn on the understanding that the government would introduce a Bill on the subject.

July (LORDS.) The Report on the Audit of Railway Accounts Bill
5. was agreed to; and several Bills were advanced a stage.

(COMMONS.) The House met at noon, and the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill proceeded in Committee; some amendments were proposed and negatived or withdrawn, the preamble agreed to, and the House resumed. An Address to the Queen, moved by Mr. Gladstone, praying that the Charter of the Hudson's Bay Company might be considered and inquired into, was agreed to.

July (LORDS.) Lord Brougham moved a series of twelve resolutions
6. on the subject of prison discipline, which he withdrew, after a debate, at the instance of Lord Lansdowne. The Drainage of Estates Bill was read a second time; and the Audit of Railway Accounts Bill a third time, and passed.

(COMMONS.) The House met at noon. On the order of the day for considering the amendments to the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, various clauses were proposed, some of which were withdrawn and others adopted, and the report was agreed to. Lord J. Russell, in answer to Mr. Hume, stated that there would be no interference with the stipulations of the treaty of Vienna in consequence "of what was taking place in Hungary." The

debate on the state of the nation was resumed, Sir R. Peel speaking energetically in opposition, as also did Lord J. Russell and Mr. Hume; the Earl of March and the Marquess of Granby supported the motion. Mr. Disraeli replied, and the motion was negatived by a majority of 296 to 156. The Consolidated Fund (3,000,000*l.*) Bill was read a third time and passed.

July (LORDS.) The Assaults (Ireland) Bill was read a third time
9. and passed. Several other Bills were advanced a stage.

(COMMONS.) The House met at noon. The amendments to the Marriages (Scotland) Bill having been considered, the Lord Advocate moved "that it be read a third time on Monday next," which motion, after a sharp debate, was carried by a majority of 73 to 68. The Audit of Railway Accounts Bill was read a first time. The House having resolved itself into Committee, two motions by the Lord Chancellor, one for a grant of 500,000*l.* to complete the Dublin and Galway Railway, and another for 150,000*l.* on account of Distressed Unions in Ireland, were agreed to, and the House resumed. The Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill was read a third time, and on the question that it do pass, five or six clauses were severally put and negatived, and the Bill passed. Several Bills were advanced a stage, and four new Bills were introduced.

July (LORDS.) A discussion took place at the instance of Lord
10. Colchester on the affairs of the River Plate. The Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill was read a first time.

(COMMONS.) The Pavilion (Brighton) Bill was read a second time and referred to a Select Committee. Sir G. Grey stated some of the precautions which had been taken with regard to the Cholera. Mr. M. Milnes moved for leave to introduce a Bill to alter the treatment and condition of juvenile criminals, which motion, after a discussion, was agreed to. Mr. B. Osborne, in a careful speech, moved for a Committee of the whole House on the temporalities of the Church of Ireland. An animated debate ensued, and the motion was negatived by a majority of 170 to 103. The second reading of the Mines and Collieries Bill was negatived, and several new Bills were introduced.

July (COMMONS.) On the motion for the second reading of the
11. Duration of Parliaments Bill, Sir G. Grey moved that it be read that day three months, which amendment was carried by a majority of 132 to 57. The House, after a division, went into Committee on the Smoke Prohibition Bill, but resumed without having made any progress in the measure. The County Rates and Expenditure Bill was read a second time, and the Highway Rates Bill a third time and passed. The Protection of Women Bill was proceeded with in Committee, and the amendments to the Borough Relief Bill were agreed to.

July (LORDS.) Lord Brougham laid on the table a Bill for the
12. consolidation of the criminal law. The Sites of Schools Bill, with two new clauses added, passed through Committee. The Drainage of Lands Bill was read a third time and passed, and other Bills were advanced a stage.

(COMMONS.) The House met at noon, and resolved itself into Committee on the Merchant Seamen and Pilots Bill; whereupon Mr. Labouchere made an elaborate statement on light-house dues, pilotage, and the general state of the mercantile marine, and concluded by moving two resolutions that would enable him to introduce two Bills, which, after some discussion, were agreed to, and the House resumed and adjourned till 5 p.m. On resuming, a conversation ensued on the subject of the Cholera and sanitary precautions. Lord Palmerston replied to various inquiries on the subject of his foreign

policy. Lord J. Russell withdrew the Marriage and Registration (Scotland) Bills for the current session. On the question of going into Committee of Supply, Mr. Anstey renewed his motion with respect to Sir W. Denison's attempt to intimidate the judges of Van Diemen's Land, which was negatived by a majority of 72 to 24, and the House went into Committee. A debate ensued, during which five divisions took place on the question of reporting progress, Mr. Hume objecting to vote the estimate until the Report of the Committee had been printed and presented, and the House resumed. Several Bills were advanced a stage, and the Turnpike Trusts Union Bill was read a third time.

July (LORDS.) The Royal assent was given by commission to
13. various Bills. The Pupils Protection (Scotland) Bill was read a second time, the Marriage in Foreign Countries Facilitating Bill was committed, and the Report of the Sites for Schools Bill received. The Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, after a speech in opposition from Lord Montea-
gle, was read a second time.

(COMMONS.) The House met at noon, and went into Committee on the Estates Leasing (Ireland) Bill, when the various clauses, with one added by Mr. Hamilton, were agreed to. The House having resumed, the Solicitor-General moved the second reading of the Judgments (Ireland) Bill, which was carried, and the Bill committed *pro forma*, and the House adjourned till 5 p.m. On resuming, Mr. J. O'Connell, in a speech of statistical details, moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the fiscal relations between Great Britain and Ireland, which motion was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and eventually withdrawn. The House went into Committee of Supply. On resuming, numerous Bills were advanced a stage, and the Bribery at Elections and Poor Relief (Cities and Boroughs) Bills, were read a third time and passed.

July (LORDS.) On the question for going into Committee on the
16. Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, Lord Stanley spoke powerfully in opposition, and after a discussion the House went into Committee, when, on the motion of Lord Montea-
gle, the 1st clause was negatived by a majority of 35 to 26; and clauses 2, 16, 17, and 18, were also negatived, some amendments introduced, and the Bill passed through Committee. The General and Quarter Sessions Courts Procedure Bill was read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) The House met at noon, and after some opposition by Lord D. Stuart, went into Committee on a resolution for granting compensation to the officers of the Palace Court, under the provisions of the Small Debts Act Amendment Bill. Mr. B. Osborne opposed the grant, which, however, was carried, and the House went into Committee on the Bill, when the Attorney-General, at the suggestion of Mr. Cardwell, withdrew the first five clauses, and the motion for the addition of a clause having been negatived by a majority of 62 to 34, the House resumed, and adjourned till 5 p.m. On resuming, the House moved to go into Committee of Supply, when an animated debate took place, on a motion by Mr. Henley, that a reduction of 10 per cent. be made on all the salaries in the Ordnance department, and the motion was negatived by a majority of 149 to 102; the House then went into Committee. On resuming, the Relief of Distress (Ireland, No. 2) Bill passed through Committee, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to advance 50,000*l.* from the Consolidated Fund for the erection of workhouses in Ireland.

July (LORDS.) The Earl of Carlisle laid upon the table a Bill,
17. which was read a first time, for amending the Metropolitan Buildings Act. The Admiralty Jurisdiction in the Colonies Bill was

read a second time; and the House of Lords Costs Taxation, Attorney and Solicitors (Ireland), and the Marriages in Foreign Countries Facilitating Bills, were read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) The House met at noon. The London Corporation Bill was read a third time and passed. The House then went into Committee on the Small Debts Act Amendment Bill, and Lord D. Stuart opposed the clause for giving compensation to the Palace Court functionaries: on a division, the clause was retained by a majority of 52 to 2, and the remaining clauses were agreed to. On the question of going into Committee on the Stock-in-Trade Bill, Sir H. Willoughby moved that it be committed that day three months, which motion, after a debate, he withdrew. On the question that the House go into Committee on the Customs Acts, the Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to introduce a Bill to meet some changes of trade to which the repeal of the Navigation Laws had given rise. The House then resumed, and adjourned till 5 p.m. On resuming, Lord J. Russell withdrew the Australian Colonies Bill till the ensuing session. Lord R. Grosvenor moved for leave to introduce a Bill to restrict the work-hours of bakers, which, after a debate, was rejected by a majority of 77 to 19. Mr. Mackinnon drew the attention of the House to the Report of the Committee on the Smithfield Market. On the question of going into Committee on the Benefices Pluralities (No. 2) Bill, Lord J. Russell moved that it be committed that day three months, which was agreed to. Various Bills were advanced a stage, and the Labouring Poor Act Amendment, Land Improvement Act (Ireland), and Lunatic Asylum (Ireland) Bills, were read a third time and passed.

July (COMMONS.) The House went into Committee of Supply on
18. the Ordnance Estimates. The Relief of Distress (Ireland) and Administration of Justice (Vancouver's Island) Bills were read a third time and passed. Various Bills were advanced a stage, and two new Bills were introduced.

July (LORDS.) Earl Talbot moved for a return of the power and
19. condition of the steam navy, which was agreed to. Several Bills passed through Committee, and the Turnpike Roads (Ireland) and Sequestrators Remedies Bills were read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) The House met at noon. The Report of the Committee of Supply on the Ordnance Estimates was brought up and received. The following Bills were read a third time and passed:—Estates Leasing (Ireland), Municipal Corporation (Dublin), Small Debts Act Amendment, Stock in Trade, Regimental Benefit Societies, and Enlistment (Artillery and Ordnance). The Lords' Amendments to the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill were taken into consideration, the Solicitor-General moving various amendments on those of the Lords, which were adopted. Several Bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned till 5 p.m. Mr. H. Drummond, in a statistical speech, brought forward his motion on Taxation and Public Expenditure, Lord R. Grosvenor moving an amendment—the amendment being negatived by a majority of 71 to 68, and the original motion was agreed to. The Attorney-General brought in three new Bills for Ireland. Mr. Banks moved the second reading of the Bill for Preventing Fraud in the Sale of Bread, which motion having been opposed by Mr. Labouchere, was negatived without a division.

July (LORDS.) Lord Brougham, in an elaborate address, moved
20. three resolutions on the affairs of Italy, to which the Earl of Carlisle replied, and the Earl of Aberdeen, the Marquess of Lansdowne, and Lord Stanley, spoke; and on a division, the motion was negatived by a majority of 103 to 96. The Admiralty Jurisdiction in the

Colonies, and Sewers Act Amendment Bills, were read a third time and passed; and several other Bills were advanced a stage.

(COMMONS.) The House met at noon. The Pilotage Bill was read a second time; several amendments were made, and the Bill committed *pro forma*. The House then went into Committee on the Poor Law Union Charges Act Amendment Bill; some amendments were proposed and negatived, and one provision was added, and the Bill passed through Committee. The House then adjourned, and reassembled at 6 p.m. Mr. Labouchere withdrew the Railway Audit Bill for the current session. Lord Palmerston, in reply to Mr. Sandars, made some statements on the subject of the Danish war. On the order of the day for going into Committee of Ways and Means, a discussion took place on the late outrage at Castlewellan. Mr. Herries called the attention of the House to the expediency of a fixed duty on foreign corn, and was followed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Bright, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Bankes, and Mr. Osborne, after which the House went into Committee, and the usual resolutions were agreed to, on which to found the Appropriation Bill. The New Zealand Conveyances Bill was read a third time and passed; and various other Bills were advanced a stage.

July (COMMONS) The House met at noon. On the order of the
21, day for receiving the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. B. Osborne, in an eloquent address, moved an amendment, and submitted a motion with reference to Hungary, to which Lord J. Russell and Lord Palmerston replied; the motion was withdrawn, and the House went into Committee. The Stamps, &c. Allowances and Judgments (Ireland) Bills, were read a third time and passed, and various other Bills were advanced a stage.

July (LORDS.) Some explanations took place at the instance of
23. Lord Brougham, on the affairs of Hungary; and a discussion occurred on army and navy medals. The Titles of Religious Congregations (Scotland) Bill, on a division, was thrown out by a majority of 23 to 7. The Militia Ballots Suspension, Summary Convictions (Ireland), and Indictable Offences (Ireland) Bills, were read a third time. The Report on the Amendments to the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill was brought up, some further amendments added, and the Report was agreed to. Several Bills were advanced a stage.

(COMMONS.) The House met at noon. On the consideration of the Clergy Relief Bill amendments, some additional amendments were proposed, all of which were either negatived or withdrawn. The third reading of the Sunday Trading Metropolis Bill was postponed ten days by a majority of 55 to 26. The House then went into Committee on the Cruelty to Animals Bill, when it was agreed to exempt Scotland from the operation of the Act, and the remaining clauses were agreed to. The Protection to Women Bill passed through Committee with various amendments. Mr. S. Wortley, at the suggestion of Mr. Goulburn, withdrew the Marriage Bill. The Collection of Rates (Dublin), Dublin Improvement (No. 2), Poor Law Union Charges Act Amendment Bills, were read a third time and passed. The Pilotage Bill passed through Committee. The House adjourned at half-past 6 p.m., and reassembled at 8 p.m. Mr. Horsman, in a lengthy speech, moved an address to the Crown on the subject of Ireland, and was followed by Sir W. Somerville, Mr. Stafford, and Mr. Sheil, and the debate was then adjourned.

July (LORDS.) The Commons Inclosure (No. 2), and Poor Relief
24. (Ireland) Bills, were read a third time and passed. Various other were advanced a stage.

(COMMONS.) The House met at noon. The Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill, after a short debate, passed through Committee; as did the Leasehold Tenure of Lands (Ireland) Bill. The Railways Abandonment, Royal Pavilion (Brighton), Turnpike Acts Continuance, and Pilotage Bills, were severally read a third time and passed. Lord Ashley, in a speech of interesting details, submitted a question on Juvenile Emigration, which was opposed by Sir G. Grey, and subsequently withdrawn. The House adjourned at half-past 5 p.m., and reassembled at 7 p.m. Mr. Hume brought forward his motion on British Guiana, and Mr. Hawes replied. The adjournment of the debate was negatived by a majority of 94 to 17, and immediately afterwards the House adjourned.

July (LORDS.) Lord Brougham called the attention of the House
25. to the satisfactory results of the establishment of County Courts.

The Stock in Trade, Inland Postage (Colonies), Labouring Poor Act Amendment, Land Improvements (Ireland), Small Debts Act Amendment, County Rates, and Borough Relief Bills, were read a third time. Several other Bills were advanced a stage.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Hawes made some statements on the subject of emigration. Lord Palmerston made some explanations on the Hungarian question. The Bankrupt and Insolvent Members and Smoke Prohibition Bills were withdrawn. The Cruelty to Animals and Protection of Women, New Forest and Waltham Forest, House of Lords Costs Taxation, Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention, Defects in Leases, Suspension and Clergy Relief Bills, were read a third time and passed. The House went into Committee on the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Bill, and agreed to all the clauses.

July (LORDS.) The Life Policies of Assurance, Estates Leasing
26. (Ireland), and Bankruptcy (Ireland) Bills, were read a second time. The Stock in Trade, Inland Postage (Colonies), Labouring

Poor Act Amendment, Land Improvement (Ireland), Small Debts Act Amendment, County Rates, and Borough Relief Bills, were read a third time.

(COMMONS.) The House met at noon. Sir G. Grey, at the instance of Mr. Bright, made some explanations on the Castlwellan outrage. The Bankrupt and Insolvent Members, and the Smoke Prohibition Bills, were withdrawn. The Cruelty to Animals, and Protection of Women Bills, were read a third time. Other Bills were advanced a stage.

July (LORDS.) Lord Brougham moved the third reading of the
27. Bankruptcy Bill for Ireland, which was agreed to. The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Railways Abandonment Bill having been moved, the Earl of Eglinton opposed it, and the Bill was withdrawn. The Bills on the table were advanced a stage; and the Judgments (Ireland), and Petty Bag Office Amendment Bills, were read a third time and passed.

(COMMONS.) The House met at noon. Lord Palmerston replied to a question by Mr. C. Anstey, relative to the French bombardment of Rome. On the order of the day for the third reading of the Slave Trade (Persian Gulf) Bill, Mr. Anstey moved that it be read that day six months, which amendment was supported by Mr. M. Gibson and Sir E. Colebrooke, and opposed by Lord Palmerston and Lord J. Russell, and the third reading was carried without a division. The Lords' Amendments to the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill gave rise to a protracted debate, and were carried by a majority of 111 to 62. The House then adjourned to a quarter past 6, p.m. On resuming, the House proceeded with further amendments to the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, some of which were agreed to, and others rejected,

after four divisions. The Workhouse Loans (Ireland), Drainage of Land and Admiralty Jurisdiction in the Colonies Bills, were read a third time and passed.

July (LORDS.) The following Bills were read a third time and
28. passed:—Poor Law Union Charges Act Amendment, Municipal Corporations (Ireland), Royal Pavilion (Brighton), Pilotage, New Forest and Waltham Forest, Collection of Rates (Dublin), Chapel of Ease (Ireland), and the New Zealand Land Conveyances. The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the Encumbered Estates (Ireland), Consolidated Fund, and 63 other public and private Bills.

(COMMONS.) The House met at 2 p.m. After a discussion on the pressure of business at the close of the session, Mr. H. Baillie moved an address to the Crown relative to the late insurrection in Ceylon, and was ably supported by Mr. Hume, Lord J. Russell speaking in opposition to the motion, which was negatived by a majority of 90 to 33.

July (LORDS.) Lord Milford moved the second reading of the
30. Bribery at Elections Bill, which motion was opposed by Lords Brougham and Stanley, and negatived without a division. After a protracted discussion, the Commons' Amendments to the Lords' Amendments on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill were agreed to. The General Board of Health, Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention, Metropolitan Sewers, Defect in Leases Suspension, Slave Trade (Persian Gulf), Turnpike Acts Continuance, Stamp, &c., Allowances, and Customs Bills, were read a third time and passed.

July (LORDS.) Earl Roden explained the part he had borne in the
31. occurrences on the 12th of July at Dolly's Brae. Lord Brougham, in an explanatory speech, moved for a return of the number of cases in which proxies had been called for during the last ten years, which motion, after a discussion, was withdrawn.

(COMMONS.) The Lords' Amendments to the London Corporation Bill were agreed to. Mr. Hume presented two petitions, alleging that there were legal heirs to the Rajah of Sattara, and praying for inquiry, and moved a resolution on the subject, which was opposed by Sir J. C. Hobhouse, and the House was counted out without having pronounced a decision.

Aug. (LORDS.) The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to
1. various Bills. Parliament was prorogued by Royal Commission; the Marquess of Lansdowne, on behalf of the Queen, delivered the Royal Speech, in which her Majesty stated that preliminaries of peace had, under her mediation, been signed between Prussia and Denmark, and referred with pleasure to the termination of the war in the Punjab.

(COMMONS.) Mr. Hawes, in reply to Mr. Hume, stated, with respect to granting a responsible government to the Cape of Good Hope, that the subject was under consideration. The members of the House were then summoned to attend the Lords, and on their return the House adjourned.

XIV.—PRIVATE BILLS OF THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT, 1848-49.

[12 and 13 Victoria.]

I. Numerical Abstract of the Petitions and Private Bills for the Session 1848-9 :—

Petitions presented to the Commons and Bills brought from the Lords	185
Bills read a first time	179
Bills read a second time	161
Bills read a third time	142
Bills which received the Royal Assent	132*
The number of Bills was 87 less than in 1848, and the number which received the Royal Assent was 65 less, and is the smallest number passed for many years.	

II. Comparative Classification of Bills for Ten Years :—

Bills passed.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
Agriculture	15	25	12	15	11	6	10	3	3	7
Companies	14	10	10	5	10	9	10	22	9	4
Improvement of Towns, &c.	46	44	34	49	26	50	79	58	42	27
Internal Communication	59	48	50	42	51	127	277	190	95	46
Navigation, &c.	10	13	18	12	16	15	25	24	18	10
Private Regulation	43	36	47	28	47	38	54	38	30	35
Totals .	187	176	171	151	161	245	455	335	197	129

Average number of Private Bills passed annually from 1840 to 1844 inclusive, 169 ; and from 1845 to 1849 inclusive, 272.

III. Abstract of Petitions and Private Bills, Session 1849 :—

I. AGRICULTURE :—	Petitions.	Passed.	Not passed.
1. Inclosures (43 were passed under the general Public Acts)	2	1	1
2. Drainage	8	6	2
II. COMPANIES	5	4	1
III. IMPROVEMENT OF TOWNS AND DISTRICTS :—			
1. General Improvements	7	3	4
2. Gas	7	6	1
3. Water	10	7	3
4. Markets, &c.	3	3	0
5. Municipal Regulation	18	8	10
IV. INTERNAL COMMUNICATION .—			
1. Roads	14	11	3
2. Railways	59	35	24
	73	46	27

* These figures are taken from the Private Bill Table, published by direction of the House of Commons, but three have been declared Public Acts since—the Dublin Improvement Act, the Greenwich Market Act, and the Brighton Pavilion Act. There are therefore but 129 Private Acts, as given in the following tables.

	Petitions.	Passed.	Not Passed.
Brought forward	73	46	27
V. NAVIGATION, &c. —			
1. Harbours, Piers, and Docks	8	7	1
2. Rivers and Canals	6	3	3
VI. PRIVATE REGULATION	35	35	0
Totals	182	129	53

I. AGRICULTURE AND DRAINING:—

Inclosure Acts are now in general removed from the Private Bills, and are provided for by public Acts. In this session, 43 places have been included in these Acts, as noticed at pages 128 and 136.

To amend and extend the provisions of certain Acts for inclosing lands in the parishes of Binbrooke Saint Mary and Binbrooke Saint Gabriel, in the county of Lincoln, and to vary the awards made thereunder, and to unite the said parishes.

For improving the drainage of Feltwell second district, in the county of Norfolk, and for amending the Acts relating to the same.

To amend an Act of the twelfth year of the reign of King George the Third, for embanking, draining, and preserving certain fen lands and low grounds in the parish of Ramsey, in the county of Huntingdon, and in the parishes of Doddington, March, Benwick, Wimblington, and Chatteris, within the Isle of Ely and county of Cambridge, so far as relates to the lower or fifth district, and to annex other lands thereto.

For altering the mode of assessing the drainage rates authorized by the Act for draining and improving Marshland Smeeth and Marshland Fen, in the country of Marshland, in the county of Norfolk, and to provide for the repair of roads within the limits of the said Act.

To alter and amend the provisions of the several Acts relating to the Black Sluice drainage, to extend the time by "The Black Sluice Drainage Act, 1846," limited for the completion of the works, to authorize the levying and raising of further rates and moneys, to alter existing rates and tolls, and for other purposes.

For the incorporation of the General Land Drainage and Improvement Company, and for facilitating the execution of land drainage and other improvements.

To amend the "Norfolk Estuary Act, 1846," and to enable the Eau Brink Commissioners and the Corporation of King's Lynn to contribute towards the undertaking, and for other purposes connected therewith.

II. COMPANIES.—To incorporate the Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society; to enable the said society to sue and be sued, and to take and hold property; and for other purposes relating to the said society.

For confirming and carrying into effect an arrangement made by the Court of Chancery concerning the proprietors of the Bowling Iron Company, and for granting certain powers to the said company.

To confer certain powers on the Railway Passengers Assurance Company.

For better enabling the Rock Life Assurance Company to sue and be sued, and to alter certain provisions of their deed of settlement, and to give further powers to the company.

III. IMPROVEMENTS IN TOWNS AND DISTRICTS.—*General Improvements.*—For the further improvement of the borough of Ashton-under-Lyne.

To amend and extend and partly repeal the provisions of an Act of Parliament for erecting the town of Airdrie into a burgh; to provide for the municipal and police government of the said burgh, and for the better paving, watching, lighting, and cleansing, and for regulating the police, and managing the statute labour of the said burgh; for consolidating the provisions of other Acts; and for other purposes relating thereto.

For defining the boundaries of the parishes of Whittlesey Saint Mary and Whittlesey Saint Andrew, in the Isle of Ely, in the county of Cambridge, for ecclesiastical purposes, for the union of the said parishes for other purposes, and for better paving, lighting, watching, cleansing, and otherwise regulating and improving the town of Whittlesey.

Gas.—For incorporating the Bury Saint Edmund's Gas Company, and for better supplying the town and borough of Bury Saint Edmund's, in the county of Suffolk, with gas.

For supplying the district of Brierley Hill, in the parish of Kingswinford, in the county of Stafford, with gas.

For granting further powers to the London Gas Light Company.

For lighting with gas, and supplying with water, the town and borough of Darlington, and the suburbs thereof, in the county of Durham.

For amending an Act passed in the tenth year of the reign of her present Majesty, for lighting with gas, and supplying with water, the town of Hartlepool, and the neighbourhood thereof, in the county of Durham.

For enabling the Nottingham Gaslight and Coke Company to raise a further sum of money, and for amending some of the provisions of the Act relating to such company.

Water.—To enable the Blackburn Waterworks Company to raise a further sum of money; and to amend the Act relating thereto.

To extend the provisions and enlarge the powers of the Staffordshire Potteries Waterworks Acts, 1847.

To authorize the Warrington Waterworks Company to raise a further sum of money.

For better supplying with water the borough of Macclesfield, in the county of Chester, and for other purposes connected with the said borough.

For enabling the Sunderland Water Company to raise a further sum of money, and for amending and enlarging the provisions of the Act relating to such Company.

For authorizing the Bradford Waterworks Company to raise a further sum of money.

For better supplying the town, port, and harbour of Whitehaven, and other places with water.

Markets.—For regulating and maintaining markets in the town of Torquay, in the county of Devon, and for constructing convenient market places therein.

For better establishing and maintaining the market place and markets at Longton, heretofore called Lane End, in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, in the county of Stafford.

For regulating and improving the markets and fairs in the borough of Louth, in the county of Lincoln.

Municipal Regulations.—For better assessing the poor rates on small tenements in certain parishes and places within the union of Kidderminster.

For the management and disposal of the freemen's pastures in the parish of Great Grimsby, in the parts of Lindsey, in the county of Lincoln; and for other purposes.

To incorporate the governors of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, and to authorize the establishment of a chapel in cou-

nexion with the said hospital, and to enable the said governors the better to carry on their charitable designs.

For more effectually assessing and collecting the poor rate and all other rates and assessments in the parish of Epsom, in the county of Surrey, and for the better management of the business and affairs of the said parish; and for other purposes relating thereto.

For making the parish of Richmond, in the county of Surrey, a district vicarage, by dividing the vicarage of Kingston-upon-Thames and Sheen, otherwise Richmond, into two separate vicarages, and for providing a stipend and residence for the vicar of Richmond aforesaid, and for extinguishing the vicarial tithes in the parish of Richmond, and for other purposes relating to such vicarages.

For amending an Act passed in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of his Majesty King George III., for dividing and leasing or letting certain commons or waste grounds within the borough and township of Congleton, in the county of Chester, and for applying the profits of part of the same in aid of the poor's rate, or other taxes, or public expenses within the said township.

To facilitate the prosecution of criminal offences before her Majesty's justices of the peace in the county of Renfrew, and to simplify the proceedings therein, and lessen the costs thereof.

To amend an Act passed in the eleventh year of the reign of King George I., for regulating elections within the City of London, and for preserving the peace, good order, and government, of the said city.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS. — *Roads.* — For repairing the road leading from Chatteris Ferry to Wisbech, and from thence to Tid Gote, in the Isle of Ely, and to Downham Bridge, in the county of Norfolk, and to authorize the conversion of the Wisbech and March low road into turnpike.

For more effectually repairing and maintaining certain roads in the counties of Roxburgh and Berwick.

For more effectually managing and repairing the road leading from Flimwell Vent, in the county of Sussex, to the town and port of Hastings, in the said county.

To extend the present Tinsley and Doncaster turnpike road from Tinsley to Sheffield, and for other purposes.

For improving the approaches to the Charing Cross Bridge on the Surrey side thereof, and for amending the Acts relating thereto; for authorizing the raising of a further sum of money; and for other purposes.

For consolidating the trusts of the Truro turnpike roads and the Penryn and Redruth turnpike roads, in the county of Cornwall, and for making a new turnpike road from Bosvigo Bridge to the turnpike road from Truro to Redruth, and for making the road or highway from Ferris Town to Bosvigo Bridge a turnpike road, and for maintaining all such roads; and for other purposes.

To alter and amend an Act passed in the 9th George IV., intituled an Act for more effectually amending the road leading from the Stones End in Blackman-street, in the borough of Southwark, in the county of Surrey, to Highgate, in the county of Sussex, and several other roads therein mentioned, and for other purposes relating thereto.

For maintaining, improving, and keeping in repair certain roads in the county of Lanark, to be called "The East and West Lanarkshire turnpike roads."

For continuing the term of an Act passed in the 3d William IV., intituled an Act for continuing certain powers to the trustees of the New North Road,

	No. of Petitions.	No. of Signatures.
Church of England Clergy, for alteration of law	52	14,772
Church Rates, for abolition	72	6,292
Clergy Relief Bill, against	2	13
in favour	248	41,340
Established Church (Wales), respecting Welsh lan- guage	8	938
Lord's Day, for better observance	152	22,128
Marriages Bill, against	547	14,851
in favour	224	42,092
Marriage (Scotland) Bill, against	74	1,038
for alteration	1	1
in favour	3	32
Marriage (Scotland) Bill, Registering Births, &c. (Scotland) Bill, and Lunatics (Scotland) Bill, against	7	
Roman Catholic Clergy, against endowment	33	3,213
Sunday Trading (Metropolis) Bill, against	21	5,287
for alteration	5	254
in favour	39	18,309
Sunday Travelling on Railways Bill, against	714	138,698
in favour	15	1,376
Other petitions relating to Ecclesiastical subjects	88	3,652

Colonies.

Australian Colonies, for promoting steam communi- cation	8	1,116
British Guiana, for relief	3	2,274
Ceylon (Island of), for reform	2	2,960
New South Wales, for extension of the elective fran- chise	1	3,165
respecting constitution	3	639
New Zealand, for representative institutions	1	726
Other Petitions relating to Colonial subjects	30	1,328

Taxes.

Attorneys' Certificates, for repeal of duty	115	1,482
County Expenditure, respecting Lancashire County expenditure	162	21,684
County Rates and Expenditure Bill, in favour	59	4,859
Hops, for repeal of Duty	48	3,057
Malt, for repeal of Duty	385	35,302
Malt and Hops, for repeal of Duty	7	1,816
Ministers' Money (Ireland), for abolition	5	1,063
Paper, for Repeal of Duty, &c.	41	3,412
Public Expenditure, for reduction	46	14,180
and Reform of Parliament, for adoption	20	2,410
Railways, respecting Taxation	40	1,004
Tea, Sugar, and Coffee, &c., for reduction of Duties . .	8	1,068
Other Petitions relating to Taxes	63	2,937

Miscellaneous.

Agriculture, for relief	589	86,572
Baking Trade, for regulating hours of labour	50	25,656
Bankrupt Law Consolidation Bill, in favour	32	10,147
for alteration	7	240

	No. of Petitions.	No. of Signatures.
Cruelty to Animals Bill, in favour.....	12	2,360
Education (Ireland), for encouragement to Schools in connexion with the Church Education Society	76	75,089
Factories Act, against alteration	1	4,784
Fisheries (Ireland) Act, for repeal.....	2	703
Gas (London) for better supply.....	9	4,649
General Conservancy Bill, for a general Conservancy Hungarian Republic, for recognition	7	2,522
Interment in Towns, for prohibition	12	401
Landlord and Tenant (Ireland), for alteration of Law Master Porters, Liverpool, for alteration of Act 9 and 10 Vic. c. 109	8	3,730
-----	8	1,653
Mines, &c., respecting accidents	1	13,910
----- for alteration of Law	10	12,526
Navigation Bill, against	3	5,295
----- in favour.....	135	123,493
Navigation Laws, against repeal	16	4,003
----- for repeal	15	2,029
Parochial Schools (Scotland), for reform	4	2,434
Pensioners (Army), respecting Deductions from Half- pay	6	1,045
Poor Law, for alteration.....	8	1,945
----- respecting assessment.....	55	11,202
Poor Law (Ireland), for alteration.....	10	1,220
----- for inquiry	45	4,445
----- against proposed Measure respect- ing a "Rate in Aid"	3	514
Poor Law Officers, for a Superannuation Fund	174	38,251
Post Office Communication with Ireland	284	2,651
Promiscuous Intercourse, for suppression	13	1,345
Protection of Women Bill, in favour.....	362	13,183
Public Health (Ireland) for Sanitary Measures	523	14,136
Public Libraries, for inquiry	11	1,031
Public Roads (England and North Wales) Bill, against.....	11	1,308
----- in favour.....	282	19,041
Punishment of Death, for abolition	7	257
Railway Parcels, respecting opening, &c.....	27	10,028
Railways (Ireland), for more complete system	5	1,440
Registering Births, &c. (Scotland) Bill, against	15	2,071
Registering Births, &c. (Scotland) Bill, and Marriage (Scotland) Bill, against	158	2,784
Royal Pavilion (Brighton) Bill, against.....	150	7,627
Sale of Beer Act, for alteration.....	2	7,444
Savings Banks (Ireland), for redress	234	30,774
Slave Trade, for suppression	4	5,862
Small Debts Act, for alteration	65	10,990
Smithfield Market, against removal	55	5,753
----- for removal	16	1,938
Smoke Prohibition Bill, against	9	1,469
----- in favour	1	26
Spirits (Ireland), for alteration of Law.....	7	2,036
Turnpike Trusts, for inquiry	21	1,109
War, for referring disputes to arbitration	1	1,687
Other Petitions relating to Miscellaneous subjects....	1,145	209,236
	875	22,519

XVI.—PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

1. METROPOLITAN STREET ARCHITECTURE.

Nearly all the gaps in New Oxford-street are now filled up, and it gives us pleasure to perceive that some of the latest elevations are also some of the best, and are in a style of architecture incomparably superior to that of Regent-street, which is excessively flimsy and jejune. There is one range of building in particular on the north side of New Oxford-street, between George-street and Tottenham-court-road, which, provided equally good taste be shown in its ornamentation and details—for as yet it is only in the rough brick-work—will be an excellent specimen of street architecture. It consists of eleven large arches on the ground-floor, which will be filled in with shop fronts, separated from each other by the piers of the arches, and above them will be two floors with only a single window in each, but between those of the first floor there will be a niche over each pier below, and between those of the second floor a panel or something of that kind, and there will also be circular panels or niches between the arches. What will ultimately be made of this elevation we cannot say, but it promises admirably well, for it is striking even in its present *sketched-out* state. It certainly contrasts very strongly with the opposite elevation which is over-crammed with windows; so that here the opposite sides of the street will exhibit two very opposite modes of treatment, and must, we should say, convince every one that, whatever it may be as a tax, the window-tax is—if that has influence in the matter—a positive blessing to architectural design. We have here only a single window—and quite enough too—where there would formerly have been three—to the utter forfeiture of architectural character, and the injury of architectural composition, as is proved by too many instances. In the original Oxford-street a new front (No. 86, nearly opposite Blenheim steps) displays far more than usual attention to studied design. It can, indeed, be considered only as a specimen, it being too lofty in proportion to its width, and consequently showing as little better than a mere upright strip, but it also exhibits more than ordinary attention to design, and also some freshness of design. It would, however, have been all the better without the projecting balcony continued along the second floor, for that seems to encumber the front, and divides it in a manner into two distinct portions.

A decided improvement will be found to have taken place in street architecture, if we compare examples of the present day with the houses of the same class that used to be built formerly; nor is it merely because some degree of ornateness is now generally affected; since unless such aim be directed by discretion and good taste, it is apt to produce nothing better than the vulgar showiness and tawdry frippery which distinguished the metropolitan gin-palaces some years ago. We still, indeed, get too much of the merely ambitiously showy,—of mere “builders’ architecture,” in which the stalest commonplaces of design awkwardly put together are substituted for “composition;”—but, on the whole, architectural grammar is better

attended to, and better proportions observed. In consequence there is now an increased appearance of substantiality; and even where there is nothing to excite positive admiration, neither is there, speaking generally, any thing that gives positive offence. In proof of this may be mentioned the new Model Lodging Houses for Families, which are now being erected in Streatham-street, New Oxford-street, which if not exactly models of taste also, will at least be marked by an appearance of solidity and substantiality, in which all our house and street architecture, not excepting even the better class of it, has been hitherto sadly deficient, owing to the very disproportionate quantity of space occupied by windows,—a great assistance, by the by, to the rapid extension of the flames in case of fire. Should, as is not altogether unlikely, improvement find its way into Great Russell-street, and the houses there facing the British Museum be taken down and rebuilt, it is not at all unlikely also that they will eclipse those which have been erected as the wings of the Museum itself, and which, besides being excessively meagre and tame as to design, show how utterly impossible it is to reconcile the character of a columnar order (as pilasters) with the indispensable requirements of a quite different system, namely, that of *fenestration*.

Endell-street, Long-acre, is still in a very unfinished state; so also is the continuation northwards of Farringdon-street, which if to be completed as begun, will prove but a very dowdy sample of street architecture. As to what is being done in Watling-street, we cannot yet speak: the mere widening it will undoubtedly be a very great material improvement, but whether it is also to be inoculated with architectural taste is more than we can yet say. In Blackfriars a new line has been opened from Bridge-street as far as Whitefriars and Bouverie streets, but as there it terminates it is of comparatively little utility; whereas had it been possible to carry it on, through the Temple, it would have greatly relieved the crowded traffic through Fleet-street and Temple-bar.

It has so frequently happened that we have mentioned schemes, or rumours of them, of which nothing has yet come, that we are somewhat mistrustful as to what is said of its being intended to complete the buildings forming Somerset-place* by the erection of a new Stamp Office, on their west side, along Wellington-street. That side is at present in the most disgraceful condition. Although it is in one of the very finest situations for architectural display, it now quite disfigures by its ugliness and meanness the approach to Waterloo Bridge. Many other projects which have been spoken of from time to time as if they were about to be realized, have fallen into oblivion. We hear nothing now of a new Westminster Bridge; or new Law Courts; or a Public Record Office, although the last has been called for as a work of urgent necessity. Neither do we hear any thing more of the intention, if it ever really existed, of alter-

* "Place"—as used in this and a few other instances—is only a contraction of "palace," so that were etymology attended to, nearly all the so-called *places* in and about the metropolis would be *displaced* from the rank assumed by them, unless it could be shown that some *palace* had formerly existed on their sites.

ing the Horse Guards and Admiralty so as to form a continuous range of architecture towards Whitehall; yet there even the gap between Downing and Fludyer-streets has long been left and still remains to be filled up. To say the truth, no sort of system at all is observed for such matters, unless it be the system of patch-work, and doing things bit by bit, without any well preconceived general scheme. Such want of systematic scheme shows itself plainly enough in Trafalgar-square, if no where else. That so-called Square, of which it has been observed that it is one without a right angle in it, has been made only an assemblage of incoherent architectural scraps and patches.

The completion of the Nelson Monument seems to be approaching, one of the bronze relievos, that by Carew, representing the Death of Nelson, having been put up on the south side of the pedestal, although not yet uncovered. Doubts have been expressed as to the effect of such embellishment. Satisfactory as the reliefs themselves may prove, it is apprehended that they will ultimately show very little better than so many black surfaces, just as the capital of the column, executed in the same material, instead of displaying Corinthian richness and delicacy, makes no better appearance than that of a heavy, black mass. The very quality which recommends bronze for large statues placed in the open air, disqualifies it as a material for anaglyphic sculpture upon a similar scale, and similarly exposed to the weather. At all events, if bronze was to be employed at all, it should have been done more consistently; if the capital of the column was to be of that material the base should have been so likewise; and if the panels of the pedestal were to be filled in with bronze, of bronze also should have been the figure on the summit of the column.

2. CHURCHES, &c.

THE Gothic or mediæval style may be said to be the "order" of the day for churches, almost to the exclusion of any other. In our opinion this is somewhat to be regretted, because those which are erected in towns, and situated in streets, might very properly be made to partake of the general character adopted for other public structures, and yet have a distinct character of their own. We certainly deprecate a return to the taste of what has been called the *Greek mania* period, when what ought to have been Grecian elegance and refinement, was converted into the most bald and flattest prose. Design then seldom amounted to anything more than sticking up four or six columns beneath a pediment against what was in all other respects of most puritan physiognomy. It is rather matter of encouragement than the contrary that what was then produced was in general so utterly unworthy of imitation; because architects are thereby emancipated from the trammels imposed by the having to adhere to direct models, and would become at liberty to improve freely, where improvement would be as easy as the occasion for it is obvious. Just at present, however, adherence to models and precedents is made a *sine qua non* for this class of buildings; and archaeological study—to give it its best name—may be said to have turned

architectural design out of doors. To ourselves this is, just at the moment, a convenience, since it excuses us from pretending to notice a class of new buildings which are so very numerous that even a mere list of them, were it in our power to give one, would be of considerable length; and which are, besides, for the most part, so much like one another, at least in all that admits of being described, that description itself would prove most wearisomely monotonous, and would be little more than ringing the changes upon so many items and terms. We therefore proceed to the twenty-ninth annual report of the commissioners for building new churches, although the churches included in it do not form even a majority of those actually erected, or else either restored or greatly altered. Since the last return 29 more churches have been completed, providing accommodation for 19,265 persons, out of which number of sittings, 13,309 are free seats for the use of the poor. Thus under the church commission alone there have been erected altogether 449 churches, affording accommodation for 483,273 persons, including 281,076 free seats. Twenty-one other churches, towards which the commissioners have contributed pecuniary aid, are in course of building at the following places:—*Aston-juxta-Birmingham*, Warwick (Gothic of 15th century, 724 sittings, 582 free, began Oct. 24, 1848); *Bethnal Green*, *St. Matthew* (Early English of 12th century, 890 sittings, all free, began May 28, 1849); *Bradford*, *Bankfoot*, Yorkshire, (Decorated of 14th century, 490 sittings, 350 free, began Sept. 13, 1848); *Bradford-Clayton*, *ditto* (Gothic of 14th century, 802 sittings, 592 free, began May 29, 1849); *Bradford*, *Oxenhope*, *ditto* (Norman of 11th century, 437 sittings, all free, began Feb. 14, 1849); *Bristol*, *St. Philip and Jacob* (Gothic of 14th century, 549 sittings, all free, began August 17, 1848); *Bury*, Lancaster (Gothic, 832 sittings, 365 free, began December, 1844); *Glossop*, Derby (Early English, 500 sittings, 250 free, began October, 1848); *Halifax*, district of Shelf (Gothic of 14th century, 493 sittings, 345 free, began Feb. 27, 1849); *Hammersmith*, *Shepherd's Bush* (Gothic of 14th century, 632 sittings, 338 free, began April 3, 1849); *Kingswinford*, Stafford (Gothic, with tower, 936 sittings, all free, began March, 1846); *Lanchester*, Durham (Early English, 394 sittings, 281 free); *Manchester*, *Heaton Mersey* (Gothic, 497 sittings, 248 free, began November, 1846); *Mottram*, Cheshire (Gothic, 803 sittings, 417 free, began March 12, 1849); *Rochdale*, district of Healey, Lancaster (Decorated of 14th century, 600 sittings, 350 free, began July 4, 1849); *Tipton*, district of Ocker Hill; Stafford (Early English, 645 sittings, 537 free, began April 10, 1849); *Westminster*, *St. Margaret*, Ennismore Gardens (Italian of 14th and 15th century, 1308 sittings, 480 free, began September 19, 1848); *Whalley*, Lancashire (Gothic of 15th century, 527 sittings, 377 free, began August, 1846); *Whitby*, Baxter Gate, York (Gothic of 13th century, 1220 sittings, 840 free, began October 12, 1848); *Wolverhampton*, district of St. Matthew, Stafford (Gothic of 13th century, 712 sittings, 616 free, began August 28, 1848). Plans have been approved of for 22 other churches, intended to be erected at the following places:—In the parishes of All Saints and St. John's, New-

castle; Totworth, Somerset; Great Peter-street, Westminster; Coxhoe, Durham; St. Austell, Cornwall; St. Breage, ditto; Wendron, ditto; in the districts of St. Paul and of St. James's, Devonport; Stoke Damerell, Devon; West Ham, Essex; Chadderton, Lancashire; Burnley, ditto; Pendleton, ditto; Chorley, ditto; Llanelly, Carmarthen; Bingley, York; Portwood, Cheshire; Kingsley, ditto; Cadoxton, Glamorgan; St. Thomas, Woolwich. Plans for the following are under consideration:—Willenhall, Stafford; Brompton, Middlesex; Gravesend, Kent; Leeds, York; Kennington, Surrey.

The commissioners' reports are invariably quite silent with regard to what would be exceedingly acceptable information, viz., the names of the respective architects. We do, indeed, get the names of the styles severally adopted; yet that information is of a very negative kind, since it is not the mere name of any style that is of importance in comparison with the manner in which the style itself is treated. Experience convinces us that it is possible, because it is very common, for a very poor and dull affair to be produced out of an excellent style, and *vice versa*, although the latter process is one of great rarity. One thing which strikes us as rather remarkable in the present report is, that only one church is spoken of as having a tower, and not a single one as having a spire.

Among the churches erected under the auspices of the Church Commissioners, few seem to be remarkable as buildings, at least few obtain notice or excite interest as such, the reason for which may be that in their choice of plans the Commissioners are obliged to consult actual accommodation and economy, rather than architectural design, which last can be with them only a secondary consideration; whereas when a building of the kind is erected under the direction of individuals who take immediate and special interest in it, greater attention to design and decoration may be looked for. There are individuals, too, who not only take a warm interest in, but contribute liberally towards, either the building, or the restoration, improvement, and adornment, of churches; and some who take upon themselves the entire cost. It is not, indeed, every one—perhaps hardly any one—who can afford to display munificence upon the same scale as Miss Burdett Coutts has done by building and endowing St. Stephen's Church and Schools in Rochester-row, Westminster; but there are others who have followed in the same course in proportion to their means. Healey Church, Yorkshire, testifies to the liberality of Captain and Mrs. Vernon Harcourt; Thirkleby Church in the same county to that of Lady Frankland Russell, the widow of the late Sir Robert F. Russell, Bart.; and the new chapel of the Hospital for Consumption at Brompton, to that of the Rev. Sir Henry Foulis, Bart.; each of those structures having been erected at the sole expense of the respective persons just named. If the chapel at Brompton deserves honourable mention as a work of munificent charity, it is also entitled to notice on account of its architectural merit. For a chapel of its kind it may be called large, being upwards of 80 feet in length, and moreover shows to be larger than it actually is; whereas many of our modern Gothic churches look smaller than they are, which undesirable effect may

in a great measure be attributed, in many instances, to a too ambitious and disproportionately lofty spire, which causes the body of the structure to appear both short and low, not to say insignificant, in comparison with it. It not unfrequently happens, too, that in order to provide such an appendage to it, all the rest of the fabric is deprived not merely of decoration, which can be dispensed with, but of suitable finish in its features and details, so that, besides looking small, the body of the church looks poor and mean also—sometimes hardly better than an appendage to its spire.

What contributes not a little to give comparative size to this chapel at Brompton, and otherwise enhance architectural effect, and produce an unusually picturesque composition, is an appendage of a quite different and quite novel kind, namely, the long range of lower building which connects the Hospital with the Chapel, forming internally a corridor of communication between them, besides comprising some rooms for the accommodation of attendants. Another circumstance that gives importance to the chapel is its being raised a few feet above the general level of the ground upon a turfed terrace or mound,—a small matter, it is true, in itself, yet by no means an inconsiderable one as regards artistic effect; for it gives *pose* to the structure, causing it to look firmly planted on a general spreading-out base; and although they are hardly to be called “flights,” the two small ascents of steps at each end of the terrace aid greatly in defining it to the eye and increasing the expression of “spreading-out.” The Hospital itself, which was begun three or four years ago from the designs of Mr. Francis, is a red brick and stone building in a very plain and tame Tudor style; but little more than half of the plan is as yet completed, the east wing and a considerable part of the central building remaining to be executed. The chapel is behind or on the north side of the Hospital; standing parallel to it, and the connecting range of building, or corridor, is in a line with what will be the central entrance hall when the Hospital shall have been finished. It is cruciform in plan, and the ends of the transeptal portion show externally five sides of an octagon, the middle one of which contains a window of three lights with a traceried head of exceedingly handsome form; the other windows on the north and south sides are of similar character, although they consist of only two lights, and the patterns of their tracery is varied. The north and south windows of the chancel, however, being narrower than the others, consist each of only a single light, with tracery above it. The large east and west windows are both excellent, though different compositions, and their being placed immediately between buttresses contributes not a little to enhance their effect externally. The former of these windows, or that at the end of the chancel, is the one shown in the cut; which view is given in parallel perspective in order the better to show a part of the range which connects the Hospital with the Chapel, and which, simple and unpretending as it is in each feature, is fraught with picturesque combination and effect. In fact the chapel exhibits itself so well from every point of view, as to render it difficult to select any single one in preference to the rest. The walls are of Kentish rag; the

dressings and various architectural members of Caen stone ; and all the details are as carefully executed as they are ably designed, in which latter respect the architect (Mr. E. B. Lamb) has manifested that true artistic economy which makes every touch bestowed upon his work *tell*, and which produces completeness and consistency of ensemble.

At Thirkleby, in Yorkshire, the same architect has, by rebuilding it, substituted for an exceedingly poor and insipid modern structure by Wyatt, in his sort of classical style, a singularly picturesque and strikingly characteristic village church, with a tower and spire on its north side, near the west end, at which end, in an angle, is the entrance porch. Altogether different in design from the chapel at Brompton, this church has similar merits, not the least among which is truthfulness to the real spirit of the style adopted, the result of thorough artist-like study of it.

At Meanwood, near Leeds, a new church has just been opened, which, though of no particular architectural interest, affords another instance of private munificence, it having been erected at the sole expense of the Misses Beckett, of Meanwood Park. The best feature of the building, which was designed by Mr. Railton, and is in the Lancet or First-pointed style, is its broach spire placed on a low tower at the junction of the nave and chancel, where there are also two small transeptal projections in the plan.

Wavendon Church, Bucks, chiefly through the liberal contributions of private individuals, has been restored by Mr. Butterfield, and has further had a more than usual degree of embellishment bestowed upon its interior. The windows of the chancel, and those at the east end of the north and south aisles, have been filled with subjects in stained glass, and all the others with quarries of flowered glass. The chancel is decorated even sumptuously: it is divided from the nave by a low screen whose mouldings and panels are coloured green and red on a white ground, and it has gates of solid brass, ornamented with enamel work, and supported by standards of the same metal, which terminate in richly tufted finials. The roof of this part of the church is of oak, with panels containing a profusion of gilded stars upon a ground of ultra-marine. Around the hood of the great east window is an illuminated scroll with a legend inscribed upon it. On the south side of the chancel are three sedilia, which, together with the piscina and credence table, form an arcade of canopied niches, relieved within by ultra-marine and gilding. The altar table has a magnificent pall of green and crimson velvet embroidered with gold-coloured silk. The pavement of the chancel is of buff and red encaustic tiles, but immediately around the altar, of a rich blue colour ; while that of the nave consists of red and black tiles arranged in patterns, and jointed with Keene's white cement.

The Unitarian Church, Hope-street, Liverpool—which has been very recently opened for the congregation of the Rev. James Martineau—is a remarkable structure, in which some of the most elaborate features of our Early Ecclesiastical architecture are re-produced. The architects are Messrs. Barry and Brown. The church consists

of chancel, south chancel aisle, clere-storied nave, north and south aisle, south and west porches, engaged tower with broached spire at the west end of the north aisle, revestry on north of chancel, and octagonal chapter house or committee-room east of revestry, disengaged on all but the west face. The accommodation is for 700 worshippers; the style Middle-pointed, early in character, with geometrical tracery of somewhat novel design. Externally, the broken outline and varied masses of the building present a most picturesque, and, at the same time, truly ecclesiastical appearance. On entering the church, the solemn and religious effect caused by the entire absence of galleries (with the exception of the small western organ gallery), and by the lofty and high-pitched roofs, is exceedingly striking. Polychromic decoration is partially employed at present; and will be carried throughout the building when the walls are in a fit state. Sculpture has also been introduced with the best taste, in bas-reliefs of Thorwaldsen, and in elaborate carving. Altogether this church approximates very closely to the most beautiful models of the Pointed style; and, opposed as it is to the common notions of the utilitarian character of the body by whom it has been erected, is a vindication of the universality and permanence of the ancient architectural manifestations of beauty and holiness.

3. BUILDINGS CONNECTED WITH EDUCATION, SCIENCE, &c.

THE Mechanics' Institute at Devonport is not, indeed, an entirely new structure, but an enlargement of one that was erected about six years before; nevertheless, as now extended and altered by Mr. Alfred Norman, a young architect of that place, it is essentially a new work. The front towards Duke-street shows a ground-floor crowned by a complete Doric entablature; above which are two series of windows, the *lower* ones being the smallest—although they can hardly be described as mezzanine ones—they being intended to give light beneath the galleries of the Lecture Hall; and the elevation is terminated by a projecting bracketed cornice and eaves-roof. The composition has three windows in its width, the middle one of which on each floor consists of three openings. The divisions of the one on the ground-floor are formed by two Doric columns immediately beneath the general entablature, whose shafts are rusticated in correspondence with the quoins which form the dressings of the lateral openings, and of the two other windows, also of the angles of the front. In the upper part, the windows in one tier may be said to be coupled with those in the other, the cornices and consoles of the smaller or mezzanine ones serving to support the balustrades or balconies belonging to those which are immediately over them. Here, too, the middle window in each tier consists of three openings, the upper one being an arched Venetian window, with whose central opening the other window on either side corresponds, it having pilasters, a richly moulded arch-head, and ornamented keystone. In the interior there is upon the ground-floor, towards the street, a library 60 feet long and 15 high, or rather three rooms connected with each other by two large open arches. Of these divisions only the two end ones are for books, the middle one being intended for a

museum. The remainder of this floor is occupied by a class-room, and some dwelling-rooms. The whole of the upper floor in this new portion of the building is occupied by the great Lecture Hall, whose dimensions are 61 by 46, and 30 high, and which, on each of its longer sides, is lighted by six windows—viz., three smaller ones beneath the galleries, and as many above. There is an enriched frieze, cornice, and cove, and the ceiling is divided into compartments, by carved beams. One large central and two smaller ventilators serve not only to carry off foul air, but also to decorate the apartment, they being made ornamental objects. Although all the dressings of the front are of Portland stone, and the rest of limestone rubble masonry, faced with Portland cement, the total outlay will not exceed £2,500.

The new buildings for the College at Brighton, designed by Mr. G. G. Scott, of which the first stone was laid June 22nd, 1848, are partly erected. They are situated on the east cliff, facing the sea, and the south front will ultimately form three sides of an open quadrangle, partly surrounded by a cloister as an ambulatory for the scholars. At present only the central building is finished, containing the hall and staircase below, and library above, with class-rooms and other apartments on each side of them on both floors. The upper floor of the west wing will be entirely occupied by the great school-room, marked externally by a large pointed window of four lights, beneath the southern gable of that division of the structure, which runs north and south, whereas in the other wing the roof of the chapel will extend transversely to the one just mentioned, and parallel to the general line of front, consequently its gables will face east and west, in conformity with the disposition usually observed for church architecture. The Principal's residence (who is at present the Rev. Arthur Maclean) will also form a part of the east wing. The style is, in general—that is, as regards the principal features—that of the 14th century; and the materials are flint and Caen stone.

The building, by Mr. E. Walters, for the Cavendish-street Schools, Manchester, may be considered an architectural acquisition to that town. The front, which extends 127 feet in length, and is in what may be called the Collegiate style, shows two floors, in the lower one of which is the entrance door, with four square-headed mullioned and transomed windows on each side of it, consequently nine windows above, of which the extreme ones are embattled oriels, with a smaller window and gable over them. Internally, the upper floor is occupied by a hall or school-room, 80 by 40 feet, with a library at one end and a lecture-room at the other, separated by a glazed screen, so as to admit an uninterrupted view in that direction from end to end.

At Oxford—where the talked-of Choristers' School seems to have been adjourned sine die—a small building, from the designs of Messrs. J. C. Buckler and Son, and to be called Magdalen College School, was commenced last September. And we may here mention that report announces the intention of founding and erecting another public Museum, in addition to the Taylor Institute. Pem-

broke College in that university has acquired architectural importance by the erection of a new Hall on the western side of the new court; the architect of which is Mr. J. Haywood, of Exeter. The hall itself is 74 by 27 feet, and 42 high from the floor to the ridge of its timber roof, the main ribs of which last spring from stone corbels. It is lighted on each side by four four-light transomed windows, and by a spacious bay or oriel on the dais at its south end. The north end is divided off below from the rest of the apartment by an oak screen, behind which is the ante-hall or lobby, entered through a porch in the tower at its east end, and the ascent to which is by a flight of steps placed in the re-entering angle formed by the tower's projecting from the body of the plan. The north side of the court consists of a range of entirely new buildings (160 feet long), containing the common-room, lecture-rooms, lodgings for fellows, &c. The other buildings are not new ones, but have been improved in their appearance.

4. BUILDINGS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

Little visible progress has been made with the works at the Palace at Westminster; and what has transpired is now likely to cause their retardment, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury having learnt, "with considerable surprise," that the probable expense of completing the works is estimated at upwards of two millions. It is objected by some that now the river front is finished, its elaboration, which seems to have been calculated for a very different site, where it could have been closely inspected, does not at all show itself, but very far less effectively than much plainer, yet also much bolder features and details would have done. It would, therefore, have been more judicious to have reserved such minute elaboration for the west and accessible side of the pile. At last, however, the commissioners for that building promise, that the "strictest economy" shall be observed; and such portions as are not absolutely necessary be postponed, which, we fear, looks very much like a stoppage to the noble Victoria Tower. The House of Commons is nearly completed; and the frescoes which have been decided on are in course of execution.

In a new building at Aylesbury for the "Judges' Lodgings," Mr. E. B. Lamb has shown that it is possible to secure a more than ordinary degree of artistic character and effect with the strictest regard to economy, and without any of the usual appliances in the way of decoration, on which alone architects are too apt to rely. The building stands southwards of, and at the rear of, the Town Hall, in the market-place, and is approached through a very handsome and bold arch, with open metal gates, which conducts through a larger arch of peculiar character to the north or entrance front of the "Lodgings." The entrance itself is a happy and artist-like conception—perfectly simple, yet strikingly picturesque. Space has been so well economized and turned to account, that the building appears within much larger than the exterior promises, and also presents many exceedingly striking points. Serviceableness and accommodation have been completely provided for.

The Post Office at Devonport, which has just been erected by

Mr. G. Wightwick of Plymouth, an architect known as a writer on various topics connected with his profession, exhibits some skilful contrivance as well as novelty of design. The building stands at the junction of two streets, having Fore-street on its north and Chapel-street on its east side; but may be said to present three distinct elevations combined together into a whole, as viewed diagonally. Instead of the corner being merely rounded off, it is made to form the centre as it were of the general composition, that north-east elevation being made somewhat wider than the others, and showing a semicircular portico or porch, whose columns and entablature are after the Tivoli example of the Corinthian order. This portico forms internally a complete rotunda with ten intercolumns, five of which are open towards the street, and of the others, the middle one is occupied by a niche, containing a clock placed upon an ornamental pedestal, and the remaining ones by doors. Besides the novelty of its plan (and we know of no other instance of a semicircular portico being made a complete circle within), much positive advantage and obvious convenience are here obtained by it, namely, double the space and shelter, and we may add, effect also, that there would have been had there been merely the external semicircle. As regards place and purpose, Mr. Wightwick has here improved upon what he seems to have had in view at the time, namely, that "master-bit" of Soane's, the north-west corner of the Bank of England; and had the dimensions been doubled, so that he could have made his portico twice its present diameter, and its order twice as high as it now is, to serve as that of the entire elevation, with columns thirty feet, instead of only fifteen high, a superlatively fine and striking effect would have been produced. It is obvious that it was utterly impossible to carry up the portico higher than the ground-floor; for unless the whole plan had been upon twice its present scale, that would have been practicable without reducing the portico to a mere upright strip, a curved *distyle in antis*, with two very narrow side intercolumns. There are two floors above the ground-floor and portico, the upper one of which is of mezzanine proportions. In the curved part of the general elevation, which is over the portico, there are three windows, or what may be so called, although the centre one on both floors is, in fact, a blank filled in with sculpture, that below with various ornaments and symbols allusive to commercial intercourse, and the upper and smaller one with the royal arms. The north and east elevations are precisely similar to each other, and show a single triple window on each floor; and that belonging to the first or middle floor has its central opening flanked by Corinthian columns, and crowned by an angular pediment. The whole is finished by a rich and tastefully designed cornice. The columns, cornices, and all the other architectural members and dressings, are of Caen stone, and the walls of lime stone and brick covered with Portland cement. Notwithstanding the decoration bestowed upon it, the whole structure has been executed for the remarkably small sum of 1,650*l.* exclusively of the fittings up of the office and the architect's commission.

The Exchange at Manchester, although not entirely new, is so greatly extended and otherwise altered as to be no longer what it was. It was originally built about forty years ago by Harrison of Chester, who was of some repute as a classical architect. His feeling for the Greek Doric, the most intractable of all styles, consisted in this building of sticking up "engaged" columns of that order against what was in itself of most un-Doric physiognomy. That order has still been retained for the exterior, by the present architect (Mr. Alexander Mills), who has introduced it in one front for a pedimented octastyle portico (whose columns are 28 feet high). Yet if it there shows sufficiently well, being attended with some of the relief essentially requisite for it, it is quite out of place in the lateral elevations (where it exhibits itself only in the shape of *antæ*), they being in themselves quite of Italian character, and presenting a single range of large arcades filled in with triple windows. Greatly better is the interior, which, although sparingly decorated, is more than usually scenic and picturesque in its arrangement and *ensemble*. It is not very easy to describe it in words alone, therefore we can only pretend to give some idea of its general design by saying, that its plan is divided longitudinally into three compartments, each of which opens into the side divisions or aisles of the plan, by a *distyle in antis*, with columns after the Erechtheum Ionic example. Between each of these compartments, which are covered by pendentive lantern domes of tasteful design, so as to leave a large lunette or semicircular space over each of the side openings, is a pier decorated with *antæ*, between which is a smaller arched opening, whose arch is corbelled upon consoles, and which forms an open niche for the reception of a statue, whose pedestal is formed by a slightly projecting break in a dado included within the arch; a happily applied idea if borrowed, an enviable one if original.

The new Bank at Northampton, although confined as to frontage (38 feet), and neither particularly remarkable or pretending as regards design, is a more than ordinarily good specimen of what may be called street architecture. Its elevation presents an unusually lofty, rusticated ground-floor, with a Venetian window, set in an arcade, and an arched door, similarly enclosed within a larger arch, on each side of it. The first floor has three pedimented windows with columns; the two upper floors merely architraved windows; and the whole is crowned by a rich entablature, and a roof with Italian tiles, and chimneys treated architecturally. The design might, no doubt, be improved by a few slight corrections and artistic touches; still it is quite equal, if not more than equal, to architectural productions of the same class in the metropolis. The same may be said, and far more strongly, of Sir Benjamin Heywood's Bank in St. Ann's-square, Manchester, by Mr. J. E. Gregan; for it makes, and successfully, far more pretension to architectural design and finish than any of our private banking-houses do here in London. The design is of exceedingly pleasing character, less remarkable as a composition than for elegance of treatment, for a happy union of simplicity and richness, and for careful attention to detail throughout.

The new Branch Bank of England at Liverpool is from the

design of Mr. Cockerell, the Bank architect. It is of the Grecian Doric order. The entrance front is in Castle-street; the side of the building in Cork-street.

The erection of several new buildings in Scotland for banks has been made the opportunity of there introducing examples of a far more ornate and liberal style than the frigid simplicity to which its architects had previously accustomed themselves. Among other buildings of the kind, we spoke last year of the Western Bank at Edinburgh, also of the Bank at Perth.* We have now to describe what is well deserving of special notice, viz. the Glasgow and Edinburgh National Bank at Glasgow, of which Mr. J. Gibson of London, who built the new Imperial Office in Threadneedle-street, is the sole architect. This edifice, which stands on the east side of Queen-street, is unusually favourably situated, it being made the focus of a group of regularly disposed buildings (all by the same architect), so planned as to surround it on three sides, yet leave it quite insulated. Those on the north and south sides are uniform ranges of shops and warehouses, while the third is occupied by the new Stock Exchange, immediately facing the east front of the Bank, and the entrance into it on that side. To speak of the Bank itself first, the design is of an unusually rich character, which is all the more remarkable because it is not confined to a single architectural front towards the street, but is kept up throughout without even any abatement of decoration for the other sides, and the whole of the exterior is of stone. Instead of the ground-floor being astylar, and treated as a basement to the order over it, there are two orders, an Ionic and Corinthian, the latter of which has a deep and highly enriched entablature, the frieze being sculptured with festooned foliage; the keystones of the arched windows of the ground-floor are also sculptured with masks; and as further enrichment, the general surface of the walls is made to show jointed masonry, or, what is more usually than correctly termed, *rustication*. The area is enclosed by a handsome balustrade, on whose pedestals are placed a range of bronze candelabra bearing lamps. The street elevation, which is crowned by the royal arms between two figures, representing Commerce and Plenty (executed by Mr. J. Thomas of London), is five windows or intercolumns in breadth; but on the north and south sides the Corinthian order is continued only for the distance of three, there being no upper floor over the rest of the plan, that being entirely occupied by the Telling-room, which is principally lighted through its roof. Therefore, although the several elevations agree as to character and style, they differ somewhat as to actual design. From the entrance in Queen-street, a corridor leads straight forward into the Telling-room or Banking-office. This approach is exceedingly well managed, simply but tastefully decorated, in due subordination to what succeeds; and it acquires considerable character from a small skylight dome in the further one of the three compartments of its arched ceiling. The door at that end opens into the loggia on the west side of the Telling-room,

* We have to correct a mistake in stating the architect of the Perth Bank to have been Mr. Bryce instead of Mr. D. Rhind of Edinburgh.

facing a corresponding recessed compartment of the plan on the opposite one, within which is a similar door forming the other entrance facing the Stock Exchange. These loggias are divided from the rest of the room by two Corinthian columns *in antis*, after the Jupiter Stator example, which order is continued upon the walls in pilasters, dividing them into compartments filled in with arcades, in some of which are windows. The bases and capitals of both columns and pilasters are of white marble, and their shafts in well-executed imitation of porphyry; while the walls are in imitation of Sienna marble, and finished below by a socle or skirting of black marble, which combination of colours produces an unusually rich, yet at the same time sober effect. Nor does decoration as to colour stop there, it being extended to the frieze, to the imposts, archivolts, and keystones of the arches, to the spandrel panels, and to the cove and plafond of the ceiling. Colour again exhibits itself upon the pavement, which is formed of various marbles disposed in a beautiful pattern; and, lastly, the dome completes with admirable climax the scheme of polychromic decoration; and shows how coloured glass, when properly introduced, and treated in conformity with the style which adopts it, may be made to enhance the beauties of classic architecture. We may also here learn, how what was at first a mere utilitarian expedient, may be refined and expanded into a feature of positive beauty; how the ordinary and vulgar sky-light may be transformed, at the bidding of taste, into an emblazoned transparent dome. Passing over various other particulars and details, we will only add, that all the fittings-up are in keeping with the finished character of the architecture; the counters are of Spanish mahogany, and their fronts ornamented with carving, and the candelabra, or stands for gas-burners, of bronze relieved by gilding. This apartment, we will take upon ourselves to affirm, is not rivalled by any one of its particular class in the kingdom, in finished completeness of decoration. There is nothing of that mixture of the shabby and the showy, the penurious and the prodigal, brought into juxtaposition with each other, as too frequently happens, which is so disgusting to sound taste.—The Stock Exchange, facing the east side or front of the Bank, is of more simple, but not less pleasing design. In one respect, at least, it is certainly of more unusual character, the ground-floor forming a series of seven decorated arcades, with niches instead of windows (except the one in which the door is placed), and with ornamental circular panels in the spandrel spaces between the arches. The next division of the elevation has as many circular-headed windows enclosed within square-headed dressings, finished by segmental pediments, which windows are those of the Exchange-room, that apartment occupying the height of two floors, and being lighted from the upper part of its sides. Above them is another series of windows; and the elevation is finished by a cornice: the ensemble is at once simple and piquant, and possesses character in a more than ordinary degree.

The new Coal Exchange of London, in Lower Thames Street, which has been recently opened with such *eclat* by Prince Albert, is, with some slight defects of taste, a really handsome architectural

mass. The building, designed by Mr. Bunning, presents externally two principal fronts of Portland stone, in the Italian style of architecture: one being in Lower Thames-street, and the other, of similar elevation, in St. Mary-at-Hill—the principal entrance being at the corner by a semi-circular portico of considerable height, with columns and entablature of the Roman Doric order. Above the portico, on a plain circular pedestal, is a lofty tower, also of Portland stone; the lower story having Ionic columns and entablature, supporting a stone pedestal with ornamental scrolls, on which the upper story is erected, with ornamental pilasters and entablature, and covered with a conical roof, surmounted by a gilded ball. Within the tower is the principal staircase, leading to the various rooms and offices in the several stories of the building, and lighted with large plate glass windows. The public hall, or area for the merchants, is a rotunda 60 feet in diameter, covered in by a glazed dome, the apex of which is 74 feet from the floor. This circular hall has three tiers of *projecting* galleries running around it. In the 24 compartments or panels immediately beneath the dome, and above the third tier of galleries, are paintings in encaustic by Mr. Sang, representing various plants and fossil remains found in coal strata. The floor of the merchants' area is laid in the form of the mariner's compass, having the City shield, anchor, and other ornamental devices in the centre, and consisting altogether of upwards of 4,000 distinct pieces of wood of various kinds and qualities. The whole of these pieces were only a few months since either in the tree in the growing state, or cut from wet logs, and prepared for use in the course of a few days, by a new method of seasoning, known as the desiccating process. In the basement on the east side of the building are the remains of a Roman bath in excellent preservation, discovered in excavating for the foundations of the new building. These remains have been carefully preserved by Mr. Bunning's directions, and a convenient access formed, giving the opportunity of inspecting, under most favourable circumstances, these interesting remains of Roman London. The cost of the erection of the edifice has been about 40,000*l*.

The large building for Hullab's Music Schools, by Long Acre, is at length finished, externally at least. There is some character about it, though neither very refined, nor very expressive of the particular purpose of the structure. The style, which has been called Elizabethan, although it does not exactly answer to such designation, makes no pretensions to elegance, hardly even to handsomeness; and the materials are homely enough, merely different coloured brick, without so much as any intermixture of stone; nevertheless there is about it something good that we frequently miss, even where all appliances, without stint as to cost, have been resorted to.

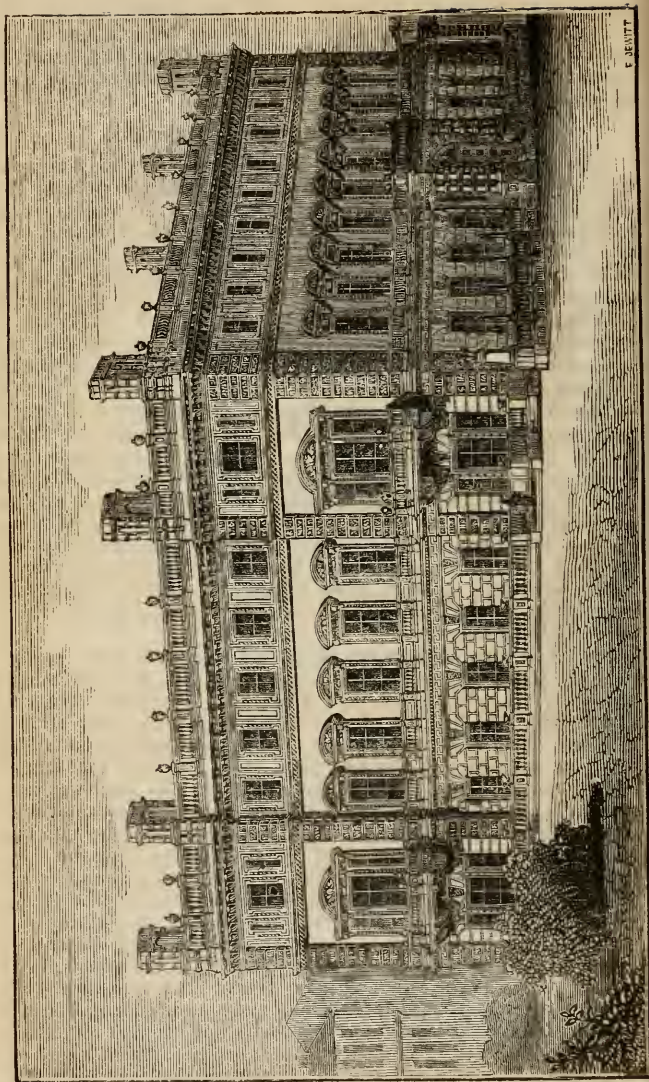
The front of the Law Institution, Chancery Lane has been extended by an addition to it on the north side of the portico, consisting of a lower and upper floor, with three windows in each, the centre one of which, above, is distinguished by a low pediment. At present, the appearance is rather awkward, that of merely one

half of a composition, or little more; but when a corresponding wing shall have been added on the other side (where there are now some excessively mean and shabby houses), as we presume is intended to be done some time or other, there will then be a façade of some importance as to extent; and pleasing and handsome, if of no particular architectural merit.

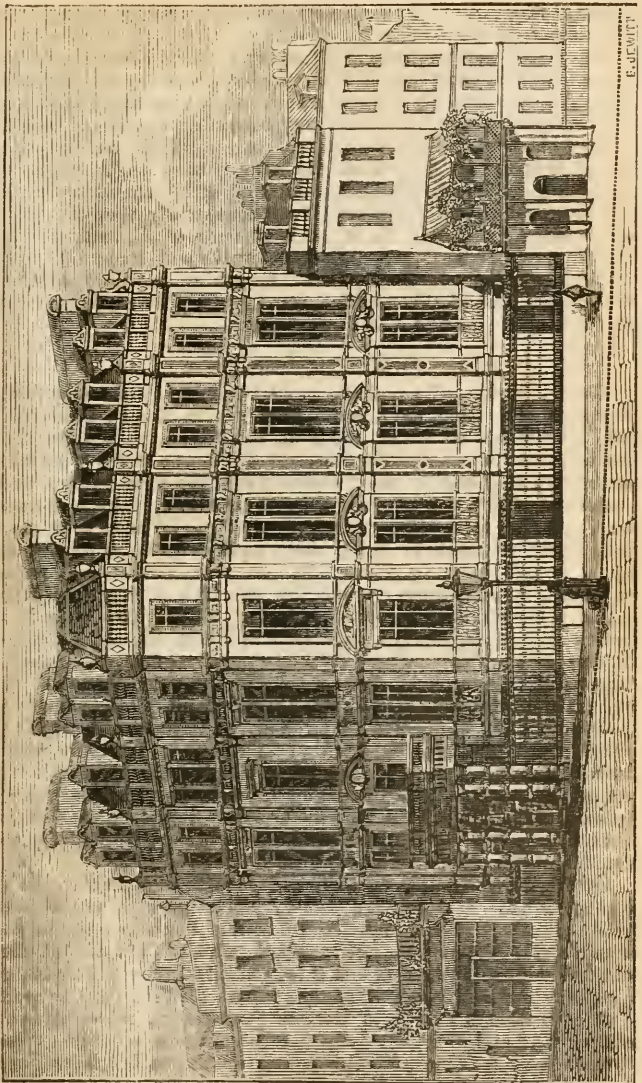
5. CLUB-HOUSES AND PRIVATE MANSIONS.

The exterior of the Army and Navy Club-house may now be considered completed; all that remains to be done to it being the insertion of the window sashes. That it forms a rich and imposing architectural mass, and exhibits a decided advance beyond the equally feeble and penurious style of some of the earlier club-houses, those of the Union and United Service Clubs for instance, is not to be denied. Still it leaves much to be desired; there is a good deal of both inequality and coarseness of taste betrayed in it; and what is expressly copied from Sansovino's Palazzo Cornaro, namely, the ground-floor or basement to the order, while it has no particular architectural merit in itself, is very unsuitable. We now find that the small windows, which in the original structure serve to light a mezzanine floor, and which we at first understood were introduced for the same purpose here, form within the Morning-room and Coffee-room an upper series of apertures. This can hardly produce a good effect internally, while externally it tends to give an air of littleness to the lower part of the building. And if not a positive defect, the making the upper floor windows square-headed, although apparently arched, is at least a singularity, and will be hardly less than a defect, if those arched heads are to be glazed in continuation of the real apertures beneath them. The interior is still only in carcase.

Since last year, Bridgewater House has undergone some change of plan, which requires to be here pointed out, as it no longer answers to the description then given of it. We then remarked, that "there was nothing of that inordinate display made on first entering, which frequently causes all that follows to seem a falling off;" for according to the first plan, there was only a moderate-sized inner hall beyond the entrance vestibule, with the lower part, or first flight of the staircase extending from it northwards, so as to divide what would else have been a single central court into two lesser ones. That has now been *reformed* by removing the staircase to the east side of the building, and converting the space before occupied by that and the two side courts into a spacious, we might say, vast central hall or covered cortile. Something undoubtedly is gained by this alteration, namely, a north corridor or gallery in the space which was at first given up to the second flights of the staircase, to the right and left. It can no longer be averred of the central hall, that it does not make an inordinate display. On the contrary, its magnitude is such as must detract very much from that of the principal rooms. One alteration which ought to be mentioned, is the erection of an additional staircase at the north-east angle of the house, by means of which strangers can have



Bridgewater House.



Mr. Hope's Mansion in Piccadilly.

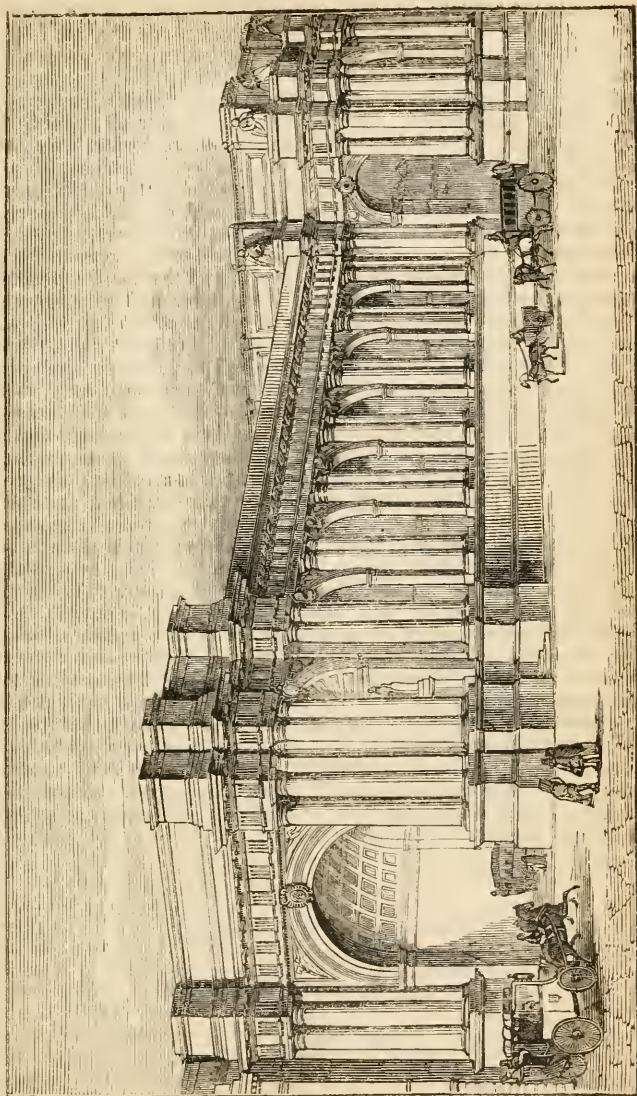
direct access to the Picture Gallery, without passing through the private part of the mansion.

Mr. Hope's new mansion in Piccadilly is of so eccentric a character that it is almost incapable of verbal description, and perplexes criticism. It certainly excites regret, to find so much cost and elaboration bestowed upon a composition so ill proportioned both in its ensemble and individual features, that embellishment has only served to make its defects all the more glaring. The panels of polished granite add nothing on the score of beauty, for owing to the same colour not being carried out consistently, they show only as so many spots. Nor is it the least fault of all, that notwithstanding the unusual pretence made by it with respect both to materials and embellishment, there is something even undignified in the general look of this mansion. It has altogether a foreign air, and it was designed by a foreign architect.

6. RAILWAY STATIONS.

To Mr. Ruskin, who protests against railways, and every thing connected with them, the new buildings at the Euston Station (by Mr. Hardwick), on which 150,000*l.* or thereabouts has been expended, must be an abomination; yet those who look at it architecturally, will find in the "Great Hall" much to admire, with something also to disapprove. Of ambitious display there is enough, and, perhaps, more than enough; but it might have been more judiciously managed by being more equalized, for at present the upper part of it and the ceiling cause the lower to look bare, not to say mean, by comparison; *proportion* as to the quantum of decoration being not at all observed. In fact, all above the order is, if not too rich, in too heavy a style to accord with the order itself—Italian Ionic of somewhat plain character. There is, however, something both striking and pleasing in the arrangement of the staircase, or rather flights of steps which lead up to the loggia or recessed gallery at one end of the hall, whose ceiling has glazed panels that throw down light behind the columns. The effect would have been all the better, had the pedestals on which the columns are raised been lower, that is, no higher than the parapet or railing between them, for besides that an ungainly difference would have been avoided, the order itself would have been proportionably increased, and would have thereby gained in importance.

Of the Central Railway Station at Newcastle, the façade is to be commended as a more than usually picturesque, yet at the same time perfectly regular composition, therefore belonging to the true architectural picturesque. This façade, which is towards Neville-street, is 600 feet in length, and is formed into three equal divisions, each of which consists of seven open arches (32 feet high) between coupled columns of a bold Roman Doric order, raised upon an equally bold and unusually lofty stylobate, which is continued between the intercolumns, thereby closing up the arches below, and forming a screen between the street and the lower part of the interior of the arcade or portico. The central division is distinguished from the lateral ones, first, by advancing 40 feet forwarder, whereby a



Railway Station at Newcastle.

clear depth of 70 feet, or double what it is elsewhere, is there given within, to the portico; secondly, whereas the columns in the lateral portions of the façade are engaged, in this central one they are insulated, and backed by pilasters, and the entablature breaks over each pair, while the stylobate is formed into corresponding pedestals below, which, however, rest upon an uninterrupted socle about seven feet high. This part of the composition is further distinguished from the rest by a boldly designed panelled attic, against which it is proposed to place colossal statues over the breaks in the entablature. All the arches, whose "reveals" are several feet in depth, have suitable impost mouldings and archivolts, and console keystones. Two of the compartments differ from the rest in one particular, the arches at each extremity of the façade being closed up so as to form a very large ornamental niche or recess; and those end compartments are surmounted by an attic, but a lower and plainer one than that over the centre. The flanks or returns of the façade, east and west, consist of a single very spacious arch (25 feet wide), with a pair of columns on each side of it. Through those arches carriages drive into the central portico, or hall for carriages—as it may well be called—its dimensions being 180 by 70 feet, and then return again, not as they entered, but through an arch in the flank of the projecting part of the plan; owing to which admirable arrangement, carriages cannot possibly encounter each other, there being a separate entrance and exit for them, whether they come from the east or west; in short, nothing can be better contrived or more complete of its kind. On the east, immediately adjoining the façade of the Station, is a large hotel, whose front is nearly 200 feet in extent, and presents a handsome elevation of Italian character. The south front of the Station, or that towards the platform, is curved concavely, being the segment of a circle struck with a radius of 800 feet; a shape rendered necessary by the junction of the various lines of railway at that point. Even here, regard has been had to architectural appearance; the whole is in a comparatively plain, yet effective style, without positive decoration, but with bold and expressive features; the doors and windows having arched heads, with moulded imposts and archivolts. The *shed* is 708 feet long, by 93 in width, and covers an area of nearly three acres. The whole work is highly creditable both to the taste and judgment of its architect—Mr. J. Dobson, of Newcastle.

XVII.—CHRONICLE OF OCCURRENCES.

From October 1848 to November 1849.

Oct. 27, 1848. Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy, editor and proprietor of the *Nation*, who had been indicted at the last Commission Court of the County Dublin, was arraigned a second time. After preliminary law arguments, which were decided in favour of the prisoner, the trial was postponed till December.

Nov. 2. Abd-el-Kader removed from Pau to the Castle of Amboise, near Tours.

3. A deputation from the Prussian Constituent Assembly sent to Potsdam to request the King to rescind the appointment of the Brandenburg ministry. The King declined to reply, "in the absence of his responsible ministers;" but sent an answer in the afternoon, in which he refused to rescind the appointment.—A "free pardon" granted to Mr. Barber, the solicitor, who had been transported to Norfolk Island in April 1844, as an accomplice in the will forgeries concocted by Fletcher.

4. The constitution of the French Republic definitively adopted in the National Assembly by 739 votes against 30.

7. A sharp engagement before Mooltan, between the British and the Sikh troops, in which the latter were driven back to the town with great loss.

8. The Austrians, under Gen. Simonich, defeated by the Hungarian insurgents, retreat to Göding, a village not far from Vienna, where they are joined by the Croatian army under the Ban Jellachich.—The King of Prussia, by a decree, adjourns the Constituent Assembly till the 27th inst. and transfers its sittings from Berlin to Brandenburg.—Seventeen out of a large number of Irishmen, who had met for the purpose of drilling in a wood, near Clonmel, arrested by the police.

9. Robert Blum, a member of the Frankfort National Assembly, shot, as being one of the promoters of the insurrection in Vienna.—The Constituent Assembly in Berlin carries a resolution to continue its sittings in opposition to the King's decree; and declares itself in permanence.

10. Death of Ibrahim Pascha, Regent of Egypt; he was born in 1789, and was succeeded in the government by Abbas Pasha, son of Toussoun.—Gen. Wrangel enters the city of Berlin, at the head of 15,000 regular troops, and ejects the Constituent Assembly from its place of meeting.

11. Solemn promulgation of the constitution of the French Republic from the front of the Tuileries.—The King of Prussia dissolves the civic guard of Berlin. The Constituent Assembly continues its sittings in another place of meeting; it passes a motion forbidding the civic guard to surrender their arms.

12. Berlin declared in a state of siege.—The president Unruh, of the Constituent Assembly, removed in his chair into the street from the Schützen-Haus, which was occupied by the military.

13. A grand procession in Bristol, to celebrate the restoration of the port and harbour of the city, and the adoption of "free port principles by the corporation."

14. The Constituent Assembly of Prussia meets in the Town-hall of Berlin, under the presidency of Unruh. Only 500 stand of arms had been surrendered by the civic guard on the expiration of the time allowed, namely, sunset of the 13th. Gen. Wrangel had under his command in the city, 26 battalions of infantry, 12 squadrons of cavalry, and 18 bat-

teries of artillery—in all 25,000 men, with 64 field-pieces.—The Frankfort Assembly adopts a resolution, recommending the revocation by the King of Prussia of the order for transferring the sittings of the Prussian Constituent Assembly from Berlin to Brandenburg.

15. Count Rossi, the Pope's prime minister, assassinated at the entrance of the Chamber of Deputies in Rome; and the Pope forced to accept a democratic ministry.—The Berlin civic guard forcibly disarmed. The Constituent Assembly expelled from the town-hall.—Mr. Macaulay elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University.

20. Advices received from Bombay, dated Oct. 17, announce the determination of the Indian authorities to annex the Panjab permanently to the British territories.—The same mail brings word of Hong-Kong, Macao, and the neighbourhood, having been visited, on the night of the 31st of August, by a typhoon of unusual violence; immense damage was done to the shipping; above a thousand of the boat-dwellers on the Canton river were drowned.

22. The Austrian Diet meets at Kremsier.—Engagement between the Sikh and the British troops on the Chenaub, near Ramnuggur.

23. Major Lawrence flies from Peshawur in consequence of the defection of the native troops.

24. The Pope escapes in disguise from Rome to Gaëta.—Death of Lord Melbourne at Bocket Hall, Herts. He was born March 15, 1779.

29. Death of Mr. Charles Buller in his 42nd year.—The Prussian Constituent Assembly meets in Brandenburg Cathedral; but adjourns, there not being a sufficient number (200) to form a quorum.

Dec. 2. Ferdinand I. Emperor of Austria, abdicates in favour of his nephew, Francis Joseph, who was born Aug. 18, 1830.

3. The British army, under Lord Gough, after some skirmishing with the Sikhs, crosses the Chenaub.

5. The King of Prussia dissolves the Prussian Constituent Assembly; and issues a new constitution to his subjects.

8. The Hungarian Diet denounces as traitors all persons who acknowledge the Emperor of Austria to be King of Hungary.

11. The Roman Chambers appoint a provisional government till the return of the Pope.

14. Mr. Duffy arraigned before the Dublin Commission Court for treason. During the argument on the demurrer in this case, the court prohibited the publication of the proceedings till the 21st inst. when the order was rescinded.

15. Protest of the King of Denmark against the breach of the articles of the treaty of Malmö by the revolutionary government of Schleswig-Holstein.—The Austrian members of the Frankfort cabinet resign.

16. The Park Theatre at New York destroyed by fire.

17. Protest of the Pope issued from Gaëta against the institution and acts of the Provisional Junta of Rome.—The Irish Court of Queen's Bench pronounced a unanimous judgment, over-ruling all the objections upon the writ of error in the case of Mr. John Martin. Arguments were then heard on the writs of error sued out in the case of Messrs. O'Brien, Meagher, M'Manus, and O'Donoghue; these were not concluded till the 24th inst., when the court deferred judgment till Hilary term.

18. Presburg entered by the Austrian forces under Field-Marshal Prince Windischgrätz. The Hungarian insurgents who had abandoned the town were pursued by the Ban Jellachich to Weisselburg, where they

were defeated after a fierce contest.—Von Gagern lays before the Frankfurt Assembly a proposition to exclude Austria from the proposed German empire.

20. The first meeting of the Legislative Council of New Zealand opened by Governor Grey. A vigorous agitation was commenced against "the nominee council," and in favour of a representative government.—Mr. Cobden's letter to the President of the Liverpool Financial Reform Association, developing a plan of Financial Reform and National Economy.—A note presented by the British and French representatives to the Neapolitan government, claiming for Sicily a Sicilian army, a separate administration, a native parliament, and a general amnesty. Prince Cariati, in his reply, rejects these proposals.—Proclamation of Prince Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte as President of the French Republic—to continue in office till the second Sunday in May 1852.

21. President Bonaparte takes the oath of office in the National Assembly, and in a subsequent message announces the formation of his cabinet under M. Odillon Barrot.—The Austrians under Gen. Schlick defeat a large body of Hungarian insurgents at Kaschau.

23. Abel-el-Kader addresses a note to President Bonaparte, demanding the fulfilment of the terms of his surrender.

26. Re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Austria and the Pope.

27. Public meetings held about this date in Dudley, Cockermonth, and other places, for the purpose of establishing Freehold Land Societies, in order to extend the franchise by enabling working men to become 40s. freeholders.—An influential meeting, presided over by the Lord Provost, was held in Edinburgh in favour of economy in the finances and retrenchment in the public expenditure.

28. The Hungarian insurgents defeated at Szikszö by the Austrians under General Schlick.—Protest of the Austrian ministry against Von Gagern's proposal to exclude Austria from the German empire.—The Provisional Junta of Rome dissolve the Chambers and convoke a Constitutional Assembly to be elected by universal suffrage and by ballot.—Death of Sir Augustus D'Este, son of the Duke of Sussex, in his 54th year.

29. A large Hungarian force, under Perczel, defeated at Mohr by the Croatian army of the Ban Jellachich.

30. A report furnished by Col. Mason to the Cabinet of Washington, bearing date Aug. 17, 1848, appears in the London morning papers of this day, and corroborates the reports of vast quantities of gold being found in Upper California.

Jan. 1, 1849. Death of Lord Auckland at the Grange, Hants, the seat of Lord Ashburton; he was born Aug. 25, 1784.—Robbery of the mails on the Great Western Railway by Poole and others.—Postal intercourse between Lombardy and Piedmont prevented by the Austrians.—The King of Prussia issues a general order, wishing "a happy new year to his glorious war army, line and landwehr," and thanking them for their services during the year 1848.

2. The city of Mooltan taken by storm after a week's bombardment. The citadel was still held by Moolraj.—The Hungarian insurgents driven across the Waag by the Austrians under Gen. Götz, after a sharp action near Thursowka.

5. Buda-Pesth taken by the Austrians under Prince Windischgrätz. Kossuth retires to Debreczin, taking with him the regalia of St. Stephen.—The judges of the Dublin Commission Court give judgment on the

demurrer, in the case of Mr. Duffy, and pronounce *four* of the *six* counts in the indictment to be bad. The Attorney-General asked for final judgment on the prisoner, without allowing him to plead; but the judges were not prepared to deliver judgment, and the case was again postponed.

10. A large public meeting held in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on the subject of Financial Reform. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Cobden, who moved a resolution pledging the meeting "to co-operate with the Liverpool Financial Reform Association in its efforts to reduce the expenditure to at least the standard of 1835, and to secure a more equitable and economical system of taxation." A resolution, supported by Mr. Bright, was carried for the formation of an association "to extend the franchise by the 40s. freehold qualification, and a careful attention to the registration in boroughs and counties."—Death of Earl Talbot at Ingestre Hall, Staffordshire; he was born in April, 1777.

13. Battle of Chillianwallah, in which the Sikhs were defeated by the British under Lord Gough.—The German National Assembly at Frankfort decide, by a majority of 266 to 225, for the adoption of Von Gagern's proposal to exclude Austria from the German empire.

16. The *Moniteur* gives the amount of indirect taxes in France for the year 1848 to be 676,790,000 francs, or 143,979,000 fr. less than in 1847.—The Irish Court of Queen's Bench give judgment on the writs of error sued out by the state prisoners convicted of high treason at Clonmel, and confirm the judgment of the court below.

18. In the case of Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy, the Attorney-General having applied for final judgment on the partial over-ruling of the indictment, Mr. Justice Perrin decided, that the application must be refused, and that the prisoner must be allowed to plead over. The prisoner then having pleaded "not guilty," the trial was postponed till Feb. 6.

20. The second Saxon Chamber, sitting at Dresden, vote for a republican form of government for Germany.

22. Unconditional surrender of the citadel and garrison of Mooltan.

23. In a note to the Frankfort ministry the Prussian government declines for Prussia the imperial crown, but adds, that "with the consent of the other German governments, Prussia is ready to undertake any task that Germany may impose upon it."—The German National Assembly at Frankfort reject, by 270 to 216, a motion declaring the title of Regent of the Empire hereditary.

29. A conspiracy, and intended outbreak of the socialists and red republicans of Paris, suppressed by the energetic measures of the government.

31. The final extinction of the Corn Laws celebrated by a grand public banquet in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester.

Feb. 2. A desperate attempt made by a strong party of Brazilian insurgents, to seize and plunder the city of Pernambuco; after 13 hours' fighting, they were defeated with great slaughter.

4. The Committee of the French National Assembly having recommended that M. Ledru Rollin's motion for the impeachment of the ministers be rejected, the National Assembly in return reject the report of the Committee by 407 to 387. The ministers immediately announced in the *Moniteur* their resolution not to resign.

5. A Constituent Assembly, consisting of 140 representatives for different parts of the Papal States, meets in Rome.

6. At the Dublin Commission of Oyer and Terminer, the Irish Attor-

ney-General sent up a *fifth* indictment against Charles Gavan Duffy; having abandoned the *fourth*, on which, at the previous commission, he had pressed for final judgment on the prisoner.

7. The Grand Duke of Tuscany flees from Sienna.—A provisional government proclaimed in Florence.

8. The Roman National Assembly declares the Pope divested of all claim to temporal power, and adopts the republican form of government by 134 to 20 votes.

11. A decree in the *Moniteur* orders the formation of the electoral lists, and the convocation of the Legislative Assembly of the French Republic.

14. Protest of the Pope against the decree of the Roman Republic of the 9th inst. proclaiming his dethronement.

17. Death of Prince Waldemar of Prussia, in his 32nd year.—Seventy persons crushed to death in the rush made to escape from the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, on a false alarm of fire.—Judgment given in the Arches Court, in the case of *Gorham against the Bishop of Exeter*, over-ruling the petition of Mr. Gorham to be inducted into the living of St. Just, Devon, to which he had been presented by the Lord Chancellor.

18. The Pope appeals to the great Catholic powers for an armed intervention in his behalf.

21. The Sikh army under Shere Singh attacked in its position at Goojerat, on the right bank of the Chenab, by the British army under Lord Gough, and completely routed, leaving a great part of their artillery and the whole of their standing camp in the hands of the British.

22. The jury in the case of the Queen against Charles Gavan Duffy not being able to agree are discharged.

23. The Grand Duke of Tuscany arrives at Gaëta.

24. The Danish government announce their intention not to renew the armistice of Malmö, which terminates on the 26th of March.

26. The French and English representatives present their *ultimatum* to the King of Naples at Gaëta.—Opening of the first Prussian Chambers under the new constitution.

27. Visitation held by the bishop of Gloucester in the chapter room of Bristol Cathedral on petition against the order of the dean against intoning the cathedral service; which order at the next meeting of the court was annulled.

Mar. 4. The King of Naples agrees to the *ultimatum* of the mediating powers: he had issued the charter of a constitution for his Sicilian subjects on the 28th ult.

5. Inauguration of General Zachary Taylor as President of the United States of America.

6. Sir Charles James Napier appointed commander-in-chief in India.—The Emperor of Austria dissolves the Austrian Diet assembled at Kremsier, and issues the charter of a new constitution embracing the whole empire. By the decree each state is to have a constitution of its own; an imperial Diet, with freedom of debate, to be convened by the emperor annually, in Vienna or elsewhere, consisting of two chambers, both elective; the deputies of the upper chamber to be chosen for each country by the Diet of that country; the lower chamber to be chosen by popular election; one general right of citizenship to exist for all the nations of the empire; every Austrian citizen possessed of the actual franchise in his commune, or paying in the rural districts five florins, in

towns 10 to 20 florins direct taxes, to have a vote; the vote to be given directly, publicly, and orally; nobility to be abolished; religion, instruction, and the press, to be free; personal liberty and the right of association guaranteed; all slavery and feudal bondage abolished.

7. Trial of the Paris insurgents of May 15, 1848, commenced before the High Court of Justice at Bourges.

8. A Penny Postage adopted in Belgium.—The Sicilians reject both the constitution granted by the King of Naples and the *ultimatum* of the mediating powers.

12. The Sardinian government denounces the armistice of August 8, 1848, and resumes hostilities against Austria.

14. Shere Singh, Chuttur Singh, and the principal Sikh chiefs, together with 16,000 men of the Sikh army, surrender with all their arms and 41 guns to Major-General Gilbert, at Rawul-Pindee.

17. Sir C. J. Napier sworn in commander-in-chief of the East India Company's forces; and entertained at dinner by the Directors at the London Tavern.—Death of William II. King of Holland, in his 57th year, at the Hague; he came to the crown in 1840; and was succeeded by his son William III., who left London for the Hague on the 19th instant.

19. The *Moniteur* publishes the French electoral law, by which the number of representatives in the Legislative Assembly is fixed at 750.

21. The Austrian army under Field-Marshal Radetski, crosses the Ticino near Vigevano, defeats a division of the Sardinian army, and occupies Mortara.

22. Advices from New Zealand, dated Nov. 15, 1848, announce a series of violent shocks of earthquake in the middle and northern islands, from the 16th to the 24th of October.—Mr. Macaulay, presented with the freedom of the city of Glasgow, announces his retirement from political life. The German National Assembly at Frankfort reject Welkers motion for conferring the German imperial crown on the King of Prussia by 283 against 252.

23. Complete rout of the Sardinian army by the Austrians at Novara.

24. A law suppressing the revolutionary clubs passed by the French National Assembly.—Sir Charles J. Napier leaves London for India.

25. Carlo Alberto, King of Sardinia, abdicates in favour of his son the Duke of Savoy, and leaves his dominions.—The Austrians occupy Novara, Vercelli, and Trino.

26. The Sicilians resume active hostilities against their King.—Armistice between Austria and Sardinia.—The Duke of Savoy proclaimed King of Sardinia under the title of Victor Emanuel.

28. The German National Assembly elects the King of Prussia as hereditary Emperor of the Germans; 290 members voted for the motion; 248 refrained from taking part in the proceedings.

29. The Maharajah of Lahore retires to Poonah on a pension of 40,000*l.* a-year; and the Panjab is annexed to the British empire in India.—The Olympic Theatre, London, destroyed by fire.

30. General Haynau arrives with an Austrian force and a battering train before Brescia, which had revolted against the Austrians. After a six hours' bombardment the city was entered, the barricades in the streets carried with great slaughter, and the city almost entirely destroyed.

April 2. The trial of the Paris insurgents of May 15, 1848, before the High Court at Bourges, terminates. General Courtais was acquitted; Barbes and Albert were transported for life; Blanqui for 10 years; Sobrier for 7, and Raspail for 6,—The city of Genoa seized by an insurgent mob,

who after a murderous struggle drive out the garrison and proclaim a republic. The city was next day declared to be in a state of siege, and General Marmora advanced with a large force to bombard it.

4. Arrest of the Conde de Montemolin by the French Custom-house officers on the frontier of Catalonia.—A Danish frigate and 84 gun ship disabled by the German batteries at Eckernförde.

5. A number of English visitors arrive at Boulogne on their way to Paris.

6. Bombardment and capture of Catania by the Neapolitan troops.

8. Austria, in reply to a circular note of Prussia, dated the 3rd instant, protests against all further decisions of the Frankfort National Assembly respecting the promulgation of the constitution, declines any longer to recognise the existence of the Assembly or the authority of the central power, and refuses to send a plenipotentiary to Frankfort to treat of German affairs.—Surrender of Syracuse to the Neapolitan troops.

12. The Genoese insurgents surrender to General Marmora.—The Tuscan assembly dissolved, and a deputation sent to Gaëta to recall the Grand Duke.

13. Defeat of the Danes by the combined German army at the Düpeler heights opposite the Isle of Alsen.—Great Financial Reform meeting held in the Music Hall, Leeds.

14. Declaration of the independence of Hungary published at Debreczin.—Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy, who had been again put on his trial, is discharged on bail, there being a majority of the jury for his acquittal.

15. The English visitors to Paris entertained at a public banquet by the National Guard.—The Conde de Montemolin returns to London.

16. The French National Assembly decide by a majority of 112 for armed intervention in the States of the Church.—The fortress of Djagara Raga in the Island of Bally stormed by the Dutch.

18. Lord J. Russell acquaints an invited number of Irish members with his views on Irish taxation and the proposed rate-in-aid, and requests to know their views in return, which they resolve to give only in the House of Commons.—Escape of the Ranee of Lahore from the fortress of Chunar, near Benares, to Nepal.—Prince Albert lays the first stone of the Great Grimsby Docks.

19. Carlo Alberto, Ex-King of Sardinia, arrives at Oporto.

20. The German army enters Jutland, and takes Kolding by storm.

23. The Danish forces defeated by the Schleswig-Holstein army under General Bonin.—Cabrera, the Carlist Chief, arrested at Err, a village on the French frontier, and sent to Fort Lamalgue: he was subsequently permitted to go to London.

24. Advices from Vienna announce the defeat of the imperialists before Gran, by the Hungarian insurgents; the raising of the siege of Komorn, and the evacuation of Pesth by the Austrians.—An Austrian force occupies the citadel of Alessandria.

25. The continuation of the state of siege in Berlin declared by the Lower Chamber to be illegal without its concurrence.—Advices from Hong-Kong of this date state that the Chinese authorities had refused to allow the British to enter the city of Canton, thus repudiating the Pottenger treaty.

26. The self-styled "loyalists" of Montreal publicly assault the Governor-General of Canada, Lord Elgin. They then enter the Parliament house, drive out the members, and set fire to the building.

26. Civitâ-Vecchia occupied by a French force under General Oudinot.

27. Disturbances attended with loss of life in Berlin; the state of siege continues; the Chambers are dissolved.

29. The King of Prussia, through his plenipotentiary at Frankfort, declines the Imperial Crown, and rejects the Frankfort-framed constitution.—The King of Naples at the head of a small force enters the States of the Church at Terracina.

30. A small French force repulsed from Rome.—Palermo closely blockaded by a Neapolitan force.—The Combined Court of Guiana adjourned *sine die* by Governor Barkly, as they refused to vote the supplies unless the salaries of the officials on the civil list were reduced.

May 1. A great meeting of Protectionists held in the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, London, under the presidency of the Duke of Richmond, to form an association for the purpose of "arresting the progress of free trade," of opposing the repeal of the navigation laws, and of re-establishing protection.

3. Insurrection at Dresden.

5. The vanguard of the Neapolitan army defeated by the Romans near Albano.—An Austrian force under General Aspré enters Tuscany.

6. A murderous foray executed by the British troops under Major Hill and Mr. Norman Macdonald, governor of the British colony at Bathurst, against a native King on the banks of the Gambia, for some unstated violence offered to the said governor. Keeming, the capital, and Bambacco, towns situated about 70 miles up the Gambia, were burnt, and a great number of the natives destroyed with grape and canister to avenge the affront.—Sir C. J. Napier lands in Calcutta.

7. Dresden bombarded by Prussian and Saxon troops:—two days after, the last of the insurgents were driven out of the town.

8. The deputies of all the town councils of Rhenish Prussia, assembled in Cologne, declare the Frankfort constitution binding, and determine to uphold the Frankfort National Assembly against Prussian reaction.—Insurrections at this time in Elberfeld, Düsseldorf, Breslau, and other towns of Prussia.—Advices from Cracow announce the march of a large Russian army through Galicia, to assist the Austrians in Hungary.—Bologna invested by the Austrians under Marshal Wimpffen.

10. A royal ordonnance places Prussia under military law.—A serious riot at the Theatre in New York, originating in a dispute between Mr. Macready and Mr. Forrest, the American tragedian. The mob set fire to the Theatre in Astor-place, in which Mr. Macready was performing, and the militia eventually fired, killing 20 persons, and wounding several others.

11. The House of Lords, in the case of William Smith O'Brien in error against the Queen, decided in favour of the crown.

12. The Austrians under General Aspré attack Leghorn, which they take on the morrow.

13. The Neapolitan troops under General Filangieri enter Palermo.—Military insurrection in Baden; flight of the Grand Duke to Carlsruhe.

14. Decree of the King of Prussia recalling the Prussian members of the Frankfort National Assembly.

16. Bologna after a sanguinary struggle of eight days surrenders to the Austrians.

18. Great conflagration in St. Louis, in the United States, by which property to the amount of 6,000,000 dollars was destroyed.—About the same time a large portion of New Orleans was destroyed by the rising of the Mississippi.

19. A large meeting held in Cape Town to express the indignation of

the whole colony of the Cape of Good Hope against the attempt of the Colonial Office to make the Cape a penal colony.—The Frankfort Assembly passes a resolution to elect a Stadtholder of the empire from among the reigning Princes of Germany.—A pistol fired at Queen Victoria on her return from a drive in Hyde Park, London.

22. The emperors of Austria and Russia hold an interview in Warsaw.—The first meeting of the Metropolitan Financial and Parliamentary Reform Association was held in the London Tavern, London.

23. A convention signed between the French and Argentine republics.—The Dutch expedition against the Island of Bally checked: General Michiels dies of a wound received at Kasoemba, and the expedition soon after returns to Java.

24. First meeting of the Manchester Registration and Financial Reform Association held in Newall's Buildings, Manchester.

27. The Legislative Assembly of the French Republic, consisting of 750 members, holds its first sitting.

28. The Austrians bombard Ancona by land and sea.—The forts of Florence seized by the Austrians.

30. The Frankfort Assembly passes a resolution transferring its sittings to Stuttgart.

June 3. The French army under General Oudinot commences the attack on Rome.—The Archduke Johann refuses to resign his powers as Regent of the empire on the invitation of Prussia.

6. The German National Assembly meets in Stuttgart and chooses a regency of five to replace the central power lodged in the Archduke Johann.

7. The exclusive privilege of navigating the Orinoco and Apure, by steam vessels, granted by the republic of Venezuela to an American company.

8. Captain Keppel, of the *Meander*, with 114 seamen and marines, storms the the gaol of Macao, and liberates a British subject, who was imprisoned by the Portuguese governor for an offence against the religious usages of the island.

9. The Queen of Spain grants an amnesty to all political offenders and refugees, the only condition being to take the oath of allegiance.

10. Death of Marshal Bugeaud, of cholera.

13. A Red-Republican procession, numbering about 20,000 men, among whom were not a few National Guards, advanced towards the National Assembly for the ostensible purpose of presenting a petition, but are dispersed by the troops without violence. In a sitting of the Assembly Paris was declared in a state of siege by 394 to 82 votes.

14. The French make a breach in the walls of Rome.—Continued excitement in Paris; barricades thrown up in various quarters were all carried by the troops without much resistance; the Red-Republican and Socialist journals were suppressed; several members of the Assembly were arrested, and leave was given by the Assembly to prosecute Ledru Rollin, Victor Considérant, Sergeants Rattier and Boichot, for conspiracy to overthrow the government, and for exciting to civil war. Some of the leaders mentioned fled from justice.

15. An attempt at insurrection in Lyons suppressed.—Death of James Knox Polk, ex-president of the United States.

16. Severe action near Gross-Sachsen, in Rhenish Bavaria, between a body of 10,000 insurgents under Mierolawski and General Peucker's division,

17. The Würtemberg ministry forbid the authorities to obey the resolution respecting the national defences, passed by the Rump of the German National Assembly sitting in Stuttgart; next day the Rump was prevented from meeting, the Reit-bahn being occupied by the troops.

18. Ancona capitulates to the Austrians.—The Russian army, under the command of Field-Marshal Prince Paskewitsch, crosses the Hungarian frontier by the Dukla Pass.

20. The Austrians evacuate the citadel of Alessandria, and occupy the territory of Valenza.

21. Kronstadt taken by the Russians under General Liiders.—Battle of Szered between the Austro-Russian troops under General Wohlgemuth, and the Hungarians, commanded by Görgey; the latter were forced to retreat across the Waag.—The French send storming parties through the breaches made in the walls of Rome.

23. Battle of Eperies between the Hungarian insurgents and the Russians.—The Prussian troops, after defeating the insurgent republicans of Baden, enter Heidelberg and Mannheim.—A Tariff bill, removing the prohibitions from the trade of Spain, passed by the Cortes.

25. The Prussians enter Carlsruhe.

26. The Association for the Protection of British Industry and Capital holds a meeting in Drury-lane Theatre, London, the Duke of Richmond in the chair.—The House of Lords rejects the Oaths Bill for the admission of Jews into parliament, by 95 to 70.

27. A public meeting, held in the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street, London, to hear the statements of an Irish deputation respecting the alarming distress in Ireland.—All the shares of the Panamá Railway Company bought up on the morning of this day in New York.

28. A resolution adopted by 150 members of the Frankfort Assembly met in Gotha, in which they propose adhesion to the Berlin draft of the German constitution.

29. Raab entered by the Emperor of Austria, at the head of the first army corps.

30. A shower of red rain fell near the village of Bonvilstone, in Wales.—The Romans send a deputation to Marshal Oudinot to treat for a surrender.

July 1. Foreign capital, to the amount of 22,000,000*l.* sterling, invested in the English funds within the six months ending this day.

2. Death of Mehemet Ali, Pascha of Egypt, in his 80th year.—Father Matthew arrived in New York on a visit, at the invitation of the authorities of that city.—Battle of Acs between the Austrians and Hungarians.

3. The French troops enter Rome, which city surrendered unconditionally.—The Russians enter Debreczin.—Baron Rothschild returned to parliament for the city of London by 6619 votes; his opponent, Lord John Manners, polled only 3104.

4. A great meeting in support of Financial and Parliamentary Reform, held in the Princess's Theatre, London.

5. At a special court of common council, held in the city of London, a letter was read from the Irish Lord Lieutenant with reference to the purchase of estates in Ireland by the corporation of London.

6. Insurrection in the Turkish province of Bosnia.—The German army besieging the fortress of Fredericia defeated, with the loss of all their heavy guns, by the Danes, who took 1,800 prisoners.—The Porte protests against the march of Russian troops through Turkish Transylvania,

9. Messrs. O'Brien, Meagher, Macmanus, and O'Donoghue, removed from the Richmond Penitentiary, Dublin, and put aboard the *Swift*, in which vessel they were transported.

10. Armistice concluded between Prussia and Denmark to last for six months.—Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope of this date speak of the continued excitement of that colony on the subject of the introduction of British convicts from Bermuda. A public meeting, held on the 4th instant, passed resolutions for the formation of "Anti-Convict Associations" all over the country; and in another, condemned the conduct of the governor for not suspending "the degrading measure."

11. The Austrians enter Ofen and proceed to bombard Pesth.—Death of Mr. Justice Coltman.—Messrs. Ledru Rollin and E. Arago arrive in London.

12. The Tariff Bill passes the Senate of Spain by 71 to 23.—Fatal affray at Dolly's Brae, near Castlewellan, in Ireland, between the Orangemen and the Catholics; several of the latter lost their lives, and some of their houses were wrecked and burnt.

14. The Hungarians defeat the army of the Ban Jellachich at St. Thamas, in South Hungary.—Battle of Waitzen between the Russians and Hungarians commenced; it did not terminate till the 17th, on which day the Hungarian cavalry, under Görgey, had broken through the Russian lines, and was in full retreat northwards, in order again to get behind the Theiss.

15. Re-establishment of the temporal authority of the Pope proclaimed in Rome.

16. Battle before Komorn between the Hungarians and the Austro-Russian army.

17. The governor of the Cape of Good Hope issues a proclamation suspending the execution of the order of the Colonial Office respecting the Bermuda convicts, till further advice from the home government.

18. Charles Bonaparte, ex-president of the Roman Constituent Assembly, arrested at Orleans, in France; from thence he was conducted by gens-d'armes to Havre, where he embarked for England.—The directors and shareholders of the Newcastle and Berwick Railway Company, at a meeting held in York, resolve to proceed against Mr. Hudson for illegally applying a very large amount (184,204*l.*) of the funds of the company to his own use.

21. A meeting of Liberal members, held in one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons, and presided over by Mr. Bright, resolves upon a united course of action during the next session of parliament upon the questions of the Irish Church, the English and Irish franchise, and the tenure of land in Ireland.

23. The Grand Duke of Tuscany arrives at Viareggio, on his return to his states.—Battle of Miskolcz between the Russians and Hungarians.—A force of Hungarian insurgents, under Bem, enters Moldavia.—Meeting at the London Tavern, London, to sympathize with the Hungarian insurrection.—Unconditional surrender of Rastadt to the Prussians.

25. Prince Albert lays the first stone of the Portland breakwater.

28. Death of Carlo Alberto, ex-king of Sardinia, at Oporto.—Declaration signed by several Irish members of Parliament, expressive of unabated hostility against the continuance of the established church in Ireland as an endowed church.—Berlin relieved from the state of siege, which had been imposed from Nov. 12 of last year.

31. The Hungarian insurgents under Bem defeated at Schüssburg, or Segesvar, by the Russians under General Lüders.

Aug. 1. Queen Victoria embarks at Cowes for Ireland.

2. Debreczin taken by the Russians.—Judgment delivered in the Arches Court in the case of *Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter*. The bishop had refused to institute Mr. Gorham in the living of Brampton-Speke, in Devonshire, to which he had been presented. The cause of the bishop's refusal was alleged want of orthodoxy in the plaintiff; the court held that the charge against the plaintiff of holding false doctrine was proved, and that the bishop was justified in his refusal; the plaintiff was accordingly dismissed, with costs.—The Anti-Convict Associations of the Cape of Good Hope enforce a pledge upon all classes to decline all intercourse with, and to refuse all supplies to, any person who should favour the introduction of convicts into the colony. The official members of the council resigned their seats without voting the estimates of the year.

3. The Austrians driven from Raab by the Hungarian garrison of Komorn under Klapka, with the loss of an immense quantity of arms and provisions.—Szegedin taken by the Austrians under General Haynau.

5. Danish blockade of the Prussian ports suspended.

6. Treaty of Milan between Austria and Sardinia signed.

9. Utter defeat of the Hungarian army before Temeswar by the Austrians under General Haynau.

11. Proclamation of the President of the United States against a marauding expedition secretly fitted out in that country for the purpose of wresting the island of Cuba from the dominion of Spain.

13. The Hungarian army, 25,000 strong, under Görgey, surrenders to the Russians at Vilagos, near Grosswardein.—The first aggregate meeting of the Financial and Parliamentary Reform League held in Drury-lane Theatre, London; Sir J. Walmsley in the chair.—Queen Victoria reaches the Clyde on her way to Balmoral.

14. Hamburg occupied by a large Prussian force.

15. Raab re-occupied by the Austrians.—The insurrection in Venezuela terminated by the surrender of Paez and his followers to General Silva, in the city of Monagas.

18. An amnesty to all political offenders published at Milan.

22. Venice surrenders to the Austrians.—The Universal Peace Congress commences its sittings in Paris.—Murder of Senhor do Amaral, Portuguese governor of Macao, by the Chinese.

26. Hayti proclaimed an empire under the late president Solouque, who takes the title of Faustin I.

27. Insurrection in Cephalonia and Corfu.

28. The city of Hamburg gives in its adherence to the imperial constitution proposed by Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover.

29. The Circassian fortress of Achula, the residence of Schmayl, stormed by the Russians; the chief, Schmayl, escaped.

30. The inhabitants of Cape Town resolve to enter into no contracts for the supply of any of the public departments at the Cape until the order in council making that colony a penal settlement be rescinded.

Sept. 1. The *Nation* newspaper revived in Dublin under its former editor and proprietor, Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy.

2. An aeronaut ascends in a balloon from Marseille at six o'clock in the evening, and alights near Turin at half-past two next morning.

4. The Pope arrives at Portici on a visit to the King of Naples.

6. Peterwardein surrenders to the Austrians.—Death of Dr. Stanley, bishop of Norwich.

7. The King of Prussia meets the Emperor of Austria at Töplitz; their majesties visited the King of Saxony next day at Pillnitz.

8. Letter addressed to Col. Edgar Ney by the President of the French Republic, insisting upon a general amnesty, a secular administration, the adoption of the code Napoleon, and a liberal government, for the subjects of the Pope, was published about this time.—Bavaria declares against the draft of a German imperial constitution with the King of Prussia as head.

10. Death of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, at Warsaw.—The Prince of Wales created Earl of Dublin.

12. The Pope issues a *motu proprio* to his subjects, from the palace of Portici.

13. The magistrates at Castlewellan Petty Sessions refuse by six, including Lord Roden, the chairman, to five, to take informations against the Orangemen concerned in the Dolly's Brae massacre on July 12.

14. The French ambassador dismissed from Washington.

15. Gold dust from California and dollars from Valparaiso, amounting altogether to about 6,900,000*l.*, lodged in the Bank of England.—Riots in Bytown, near Montreal, between the Canadian reformers, who had met to prepare a congratulatory address to Lord Elgin, and the Tory or Orange party. Both parties were armed; a fight ensued, several persons were badly wounded; the chairman was ousted from the chair, and a resolution passed condemnatory of Lord Elgin's policy.

16. Prayers offered up in all the churches for the removal of Cholera, by order of the Queen. The total number of deaths in London, for the week ending Sept. 15 was 3,183, the ordinary average being 1008.—The Turkish government refuses to surrender the Polish and Hungarian refugees, on the joint demand of Russia and Austria. The Russian minister immediately after suspends all intercourse with the Porte.

17. The Provincial Council of the Clergy of the Archdiocese of Paris commences its sittings in the Seminary of St. Sulpice.

20. A package of tea received in New York from China, *via* San Francisco and Chagres.—A letter from Kossuth to Lord Palmerston claims the protection of England to himself and his fellow refugees, who, he states, had been offered the alternative of embracing Islamism in order to evade the demand of Russia and Austria for their extradition.

22. A grand banquet given to Marshal Radetski, in Vienna.

25. Advices from Widin state that the Hungarian and Polish leaders, with about 4,500 officers and soldiers, are still in the citadel of Widin in captivity. Bem and many others had abjured Christianity and embraced Islamism.

26. Cheap postage adopted throughout the empire of Austria; three kreutzers, about one penny, to frank a letter of half-ounce weight 60 leagues from Vienna; and six kreutzers for any greater distance. The letters are pre-paid by postage stamps.

28. The fortress of Komorn surrenders to the Austrians.—A numerous deputation of hop-growers waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer to present a memorial for the postponement of the payment of the hop duty of 1848. In a letter from Sir C. Wood, published a few days after, the request of the deputation was refused.

29. Queen Victoria arrives at Osborne House from Scotland.

30. Treaty agreed upon at Vienna between Austria and Prussia for the formation of a new Provisional Central Power, to last till May 1, 1850: in case the Regents Plenipotentiaries disagree, an appeal to be made to the various governments of Germany, of which a majority will decide.

Oct. 1. Accounts from Ireland state that very general resistance was being made to paying rents; corn crops were cut down, and immediately carried off the land; the number of emigrants was increasing daily; evic-

tions and cabin-levellings more numerous than ever; collisions between the authorities and the crop-lifters an every-day occurrence, and in many instances attended with loss of life.—Württemberg declines to join the alliance of Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover.

2. The total number of deaths by Cholera registered in London from June 17 to this day was 13,161. Days of humiliation were observed in several parishes about this time, and prayers were offered up for the removal of Cholera.

3. Great Parliamentary and Financial Reform meeting held in St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich.—Public meeting, held under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, in the Hall of Commerce, London, against the alleged extension of Sunday labour in the Post-office.

4. By the arrival of the Truelove, Captain Parker, from Davis's Strait, at Hull, intelligence is said to be gained that the ships under Sir J. Franklin were frozen up on the north side of Barrow's Strait.

5. According to a return of the Board of Trade, it appears that the value of British exports during the first eight months of 1849, exceeded the value of the exports for a similar period of 1847 by 3,893,524*l.* and of 1848 by 7,570,108*l.*—By a return of the French Customs, it appears that the decrease experienced by France in her foreign commerce during the revolutionary year of 1848, amounted to 599,000,000 francs; the total amount of the whole trade of that country in 1847 was 2,015,000,000 francs

6. Letter of the Under-Secretary of the Irish Lord Lieutenant to the Irish Lord Chancellor, recommending the dismissal of Lord Roden and the two Messrs. Beers from the commission of the peace.—Count Louis Batthyany shot at Pesth for high treason.

8. A public meeting held at the London Tavern, London, to elicit public opinion on the proposed Austrian loan.—Revival of the Repeal Association in Dublin.

9. The magistrates at the Castlwellan Petty Sessions again refuse to take informations against the Orangemen concerned in Dolly's Brae massacre on the 12th of July.

10. Manifesto of the Canadian Annexation Party published in Montreal.

13. The cholera disappears from London; the total number of deaths registered from Oct. 1, 1848 to this date, was 14,497.

14. A Railway Convention, numbering 465 delegates from all parts of the United States, meets in St. Louis, and recommends the construction of a great trunk road from some point on the Mississippi to California and the Pacific, with a branch to Oregon.

15. The Narvaez ministry dismissed by the Queen of Spain.—The *New London Chronicle*, Connecticut paper of this date, contains intelligence derived from the Esquimaux by the commander of a whaling bark just arrived, confirmatory of previous reports respecting the safety of the expedition under Sir John Franklin.

19. The Narvaez ministry returns to power.

20. The credits for expenses incurred by the French expedition to Rome, passed in the Legislative Assembly by a majority of 469 to 180.

22. Advices received from Nicaragua bring news of an unconditional grant made by the government of that republic to a New York Company for making a ship canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific; the company to have, *until the completion of the canal, the exclusive right of navigating the San Juan River* and the lakes of Nicaragua and Leon.—A public meeting held in the Hanover Square Rooms, London, to consider the best means of supplying the metropolis with water.

23. Great Parliamentary and Financial Reform meeting held in Southampton.

24. The commission, under the Irish Incumbered Estates Act, holds its first court in Dublin.

25. This, the 1000th anniversary of the birth of Alfred the Great, celebrated by a public banquet at Wantage.—Great Parliamentary and Financial Reform meeting held in Manchester, at which Mr. Bright, M.P. states his views on the state of Ireland.

26. F. G. Manning and his wife Maria Manning condemned to death at the Central Criminal Court, London, for the murder of Patrick O'Connor on the 9th of August; they were executed on the 13th of November.

30. Queen's College, Galway, opened.—Great meeting of the Peace Congress in Exeter Hall, London; General Klapka and other foreign celebrities were present.—Opening of the Coal Exchange.—Great meeting of the Ulster Orangemen in Belfast, to sympathize with Lord Roden on his dismissal from the Irish magistracy.

32. President Bonaparte dismisses his ministry.—First general meeting of the Bucks Association for the relief of real property held in Aylesbury, at which Mr. D'Israeli propounds his scheme of a sinking fund, to be raised by a duty on foreign imports, for the diminution of the burthens on landed property.

Nov. 3. Sir J. Ross returns to England; the search for Sir J. Franklin and his companions having proved unsuccessful.

XVIII.—BANKRUPTCY ANALYSIS,

From November 7, 1848, to November 9, 1849.

Apothecaries, 12. Attorneys, 2. Auctioneers, 22. Bakers, 25. Bankers, 21. Beer-sellers, 5. Booksellers, 12. Brewers, 15. Brick-makers, 6. Builders, 51. Butchers, 10. Cabinet-makers, 20. Calico Printers, 2. Carpenters, 26. Carpet Manufacturers, 2. Carriers, 5. Carvers and Gilders, 5. Cattle and Horse Dealers, 25. Cheese and Butter Dealers, 4. Chemists and Druggists, 22. Coach Builders, 11. Coach Proprietors, 6. Coal Merchants, 26. Commission Agents and Factors, 21. Confectioners and Pastry Cooks, 2. Contractors for Railway Works, 3. Coppersmiths, 2. Corn Merchants, 33. Cotton Manufacturers, 15. Distillers, &c., 2. Drapers, 61. Dyers, 8. Earthenware Manufacturers and Dealers, 5. Engineers, 9. Engravers, 3. Farmers, 17. Fishmongers, 3. Flour-dealers, 4. Fruit-ers, 3. Glass Manufacturers, 4. Grocers, 81. Hardwaremen, 16. Hatters and Hat-makers, 8. Hop Merchants, 4. Hosiers, 4. Hotel and Boarding-house Keepers, 18. Ironmongers, Founders, &c., 39. Jewellers, &c., 18. Lace Merchants, 5. Lead Merchants, 3. Leather Dealers, 5. Limeburners, 5. Linendrapers, 27. Livery Stable-keepers, 4. Maltsters, 7. Masons, 8. Merchants, 38. Millers, 28. Milliners, &c., 8. Miners, 2. Needle Makers, 3. Newspaper Proprietors, 3. Nurserymen and Gardeners, 4. Oilmen, 7. Painters, Plumbers, &c., 18. Paper Makers, 4. Pawnbrokers, 3. Printers, 13. Provision Dealers, 10. Saddlers, &c., 10. Scriveners and Bill Brokers, 15. Ship Brokers, 3. Ship Builders, 7. Ship Owners, 3. Shoe and Boot Makers, 13. Silk Mercers, 9. Stationers, 10. Stock and Share Brokers, 17. Straw Plait Dealers, 2. Surgeons, 11. Tailors, 30. Tallow and Wax Chandlers, 3. Tanners, 3. Timber Merchants, 29. Tobacconists, 2. Undertakers, 2. Underwriter, 1. Upholsterers, 10. Victuallers, 87. Warehousemen, 3. Watch and Clock Makers, 13. Wharfingers, 3. Wine and Spirit Merchants, 34. Woollen Manufacturers and Dealers, 25. Various, 77. TOTAL, 1,298.

XIX.—NECROLOGICAL TABLE

1848.		OF LITERARY MEN, ARTISTS, &c.	Age.
Nov.	2.	Mant, Richard, Bishop of Down, divinity.....	73
	14.	Schwanthaler, Ludwig von, eminent German sculptor	46
	18.	Heath, Charles, engraver	64
	20.	Batty, Lieut.-Colonel, "Views" and Topography	59
	23.	Barrow, Sir John, "Life of Lord Macartney," "Travels in China," &c.	84
	—	Lassaulx, J. C., German architect	67
	24.	Buller, Charles, statesman and political writer.....	42
Dec.	3.	Cooper, Samuel, surgeon	58
	10.	Enslen, Johann Karl, panorama painter	90
	15.	Letronne, Jean Antoine, antiquary.....	61
1849.			
Feb.	15.	Engleheart, Francis, engraver	73
	19.	Barton, Bernard, the "Quaker poet".....	69
	21.	Eginton, Harvey, architect and glass-painter	40
	28.	Fox, Charles, engraver and botanist	54
Mar.	16.	Mezzofanti, Cardinal, extraordinary linguist.....	79
	29.	Wivell, Abraham, artist	
	30.	Wright, Thomas, engraver	57
	—	Morier, James, novelist	69
Apr.	8.	Pigott, Harriet, novelist.....	70
	10.	Timbrell, H., sculptor.....	43
	30.	Maunder, Samuel, school publications	
May	4.	Twiss, Horace, "Life of Lord Eldon," &c.....	63
	9.	Wilson, Sir Robert, "Campaign in Egypt," &c.	72
	21.	Edgeworth, Maria, distinguished novelist	83
	21.	Roberts, William, editor of British Review, "Life of Hannah More"	82
	22.	Vernon, Robert, donor to the nation of his collection of pictures (now the Vernon Gallery)	75
June	2.	Wilson, William Rae, "Travels in the Holy Land," "Records of a Route," &c.	75
	5.	Blessington, Countess of, editor of the "Book of Beauty," Novels, &c.	65
	18.	Catalani, Madame, the celebrated singer	70
	25.	Zumpt, Karl Gottlob, philologist and grammarian	57
	30.	De Wint, P., water-colour painter	66
	—	Kalkbrenner, Christian Frederick, musician	64
July	12.	Smith, Horace, "The Rejected Addresses," Novels, &c.	70
	25.	Kenney, James, dramatist	70
	30.	Perkins, Jacob, engineer	
Aug.	2.	Mehemet Ali Pacha, governor of Egypt.....	80
	15.	Chalon, Henry Barnard, animal painter	79
	23.	Key, Charles Aston, surgeon	56
Sep.	12.	Taylor, Dr. W. Cooke, miscellaneous writer	48
Oct.	—	Chopin, F. F., musical composer	39
	21.	Horne, Chas. E., musical composer.....	65
	4.	Becker, Dr. C. F., philologist	75
	15.	Locker, Edw. Hawke, "Lectures on the Bible," &c... ..	73
	15.	Copleston, Edw., Bp. of Llandaff, "Inquiry into Necessity and Predestination," &c.	74
Nov.	15.	Etty, Wm., R. A., painter	63



